"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, north winds today; Friday fair, warmer, wind southeast
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,104. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

MARNE BATTLE SUDDENLY TURNS TO HEAVY GUN DUELS AFTER AMERICANS REPULSE NEW DRIVE AT SERINGES; ASSASSIN'S BOMB KILLS VON EICHHORN AND HIS AID AT KIEV

WIRE SYSTEMS PASS TO CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT

Postmaster General Burleson Carries Out the President's Proclamation at Midnight.

ASKS FOR UNITED SUPPORT

Notifies Officers and Employes That None Will Be Molested for the Present.

VAIL JOINS IN APPEAL

Head of Telephone and Telegraph Urges Army of Workers to Give Loyal Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The telegraph and telephone communication systems of the country are now under the control of the Federal Government.

Postmaster General Burleson assumed formal possession, control, and supervision of the wire systems at midnight Wednesday, and in doing so gave assurance that "no changes will be made until after the most careful consideration of all the facts."

Until further notice the telegraph and telephone companies are to continue operation in the ordinary course of business through regular channels, and all officers, operators, and employes of both telegraph and telephone companies are to continue the performance of their present duties.

Assurances are given in a statement issued by Mr. Burleson that dividends heretofore declared, and maturing interest on bonds, debentures, and other obligations, may be paid in due bourse and that the companies may renew and extend their maturing obligations unless otherwise ordered.

Postmaster General Burleson's action was based on the proclamation which was issued by President Wilson on July 22 and which was in turn founded on the joint resolution adopted by Congress and approved by the President on July 16.

This resolution was proposed by Representative Aswell of Louisiana. On July 23 Mr. Burleson announced the creation of a committee for the Government management, operation, and control of the telegraph and telephone systems. The members of this committee are First Assistant Postmaster General John C. Koons, ex-Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland, who is a member of the United States Tariff Commission, and William H. Lamar, the solicitor for the Post Office Department. The Postmaster General and Mr. Koons will have charge of the administration and organization of the service. The Postmaster General and Mr. Lewis will have charge of the actual operation of the Government controlled wires, and the Postmaster General and Mr. Lamar will have charge of the finances.

"Pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States," said Mr. Burleson's statement, "I have assumed possession, control, and supervision of the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States. Until further notice the telegraph and telephone companies will continue operation in the ordinary course of business through regular channels. Regular dividends heretofore declared and maturing interest on bonds, debentures, and other obligations may be paid in due course, and the companies may renew or extend their maturing obligation unless otherwise ordered by the Postmaster General.

"All officers, operators, and employes of the telegraph and telephone companies will continue in the performance of their present duties, reporting to the same officers as heretofore and on the same terms of employment. Should any officer, operator, or employe desire to leave the service he should give notice as heretofore to the proper officer.

"I earnestly request the loyal co-operation of all officers, operators and employes, and the public, in order that the service rendered shall be not only maintained at a high standard, but improved wherever possible. It is the purpose to co-ordinate and unify these services so that they may be operated as a national system with due regard to the interests of the public and the owners of the properties.

"No changes will be made until after the most careful consideration of all the facts. When deemed advisable to make changes announcement will be made."

Lewis in Control.

The man who will have charge of the actual operation of the Federalized wire system—David J. Lewis—and upon whom the Postmaster General is counting to effect improvements in the national communication services, is known as the "father of the parcel post system" of the country. When he was a member of Congress it was due to his efforts more than those of any other man that the parcel post legislation was enacted.

When he was a member of Congress Mr. Lewis was a stanch advocate of what he described as the "postalization" of the telegraph and telephone wires. He urged it in Congress and in

Continued on Page Seven.

Liege Celebrates Allied Gains; Punished by German Masters

LONDON, July 31.—The Maastricht newspaper, Les Nouvelles, says the inhabitants of Liège, Belgium, held an enthusiastic public demonstration over the success of the Entente offensive on the Marne salient, during which the Marseillaise was sung.

Because of this, the newspaper adds, the German Governor has ordered the curfew rung at 7 o'clock in the evening for several weeks, and the city also has been fined.

NEW LOAN DRIVE TO START SEPT. 28

Official Announcement That Campaign Will Continue Until October 19.

FRAMING A GREAT APPEAL

Whether Amount Is to Exceed $6,000,000,000 Depends on Tax Bill Being Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In the name of Secretary McAdoo, announcement was made today that the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign would be started Saturday, Sept. 28, and would close Saturday, Oct. 19. The amount of the loan, the rate of interest, and the period and terms were left to be made the subject of a later announcement.

It is taken for granted here that the rate of interest will be 4¼ per cent. and that the principal of the loan will be not less than $6,000,000,000. This total is subject to the contingency that the new Revenue bill now being prepared by the Ways and Means Committee will be framed so as to produce the limit of taxation asked by Secretary McAdoo, which is $8,000,000,000. The difficulties encountered in increasing the volume of taxation are recognized to be so great that Congress may decide on an adjustment of the load so as to require a larger bond issue than would otherwise be necessary.

In fixing the bulk load of war revenue and the proportion of cost to be sustained by bond sales, it is well understood that as the war progresses the price level of all commodities entering into the prosecution of the vast military program is constantly rising. This will necessitate, in all probability, larger bond issues.

Anticipation of this condition during the coming war year, when the United States may be called upon to raise for war purposes not less than $35,000,000,000, supports the idea of a relatively large bond issue for the last campaign of the present industrial year.

The fourth bond campaign will be conducted on a scale of activity and with an ingenuity not approached previously. A much larger force of workers will be employed, and the entire country will have an opportunity to participate.

The fact that the last loan was subscribed for by more than twice as many persons as participated in the first or second loan has caused Secretary McAdoo to believe that the fourth loan campaign can be made to reach fully one-fourth of the population of the country and include them in the great army of investors in the war debt.

The country will be appealed to with new and striking film arguments, with a great variety of poster slogans, and with a use of the press and the platform such as has never been witnessed before in this country.

There are to be nineteen days of actual campaign work. The great task of organization and preparation is now going on. Artists have been making posters, writers have been preparing arguments, and printing presses in all parts of the country have been turning out many millions of mottoes, cartoons, and slogans.

"HUNGER STONE" APPEARS.

Sign of Famine in Elbe, According to German Tradition.

AMSTERDAM, July 20, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—The famous "hunger stone" in the River Elbe, near Tetschen, which, according to popular belief in Germany, forecasts a famine when seen, is now visible for the first time since the beginning of the war.

The stone lies in the bed of the river and has never been visible save at exceptionally low tide. On the stone is chiseled in Old German:

"When ye see me ye will weep."

WILL CONFER ON PRISONERS

German Government Accepts American Invitation to Discuss Exchanges.

LONDON, July 31.—The German Government has given a favorable reply to the invitation of the American Government to convene a conference to arrange for the exchange of military and civilian prisoners, says a dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam quoting a Berlin dispatch.

EICHHORN HIT WHILE DRIVING

Missile Thrown at Him by Russian Youth in Passing Cab.

MURDERER QUICKLY SEIZED

Kaiser, Not Knowing Field Marshal Was Dead, Wired His Sympathy.

CONSTERNATION IN BERLIN

Break with Bolsheviki May Result from Latest Killing of German Official.

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, the German commander in the Ukraine, and his Adjutant, Captain von Dressler, were mortally wounded yesterday by a bomb thrown at them while they were driving to their headquarters from the Casinb in Kiev, and died last night.

The news comes in an official announcement received here from the Ukrainian capital, which says that the bomb was thrown from a cab which drove close to the Field Marshal's carriage. The assassin and the cab driver were arrested. The telegram adds that the crime originated with the Social Revolutionists in Moscow.

The assassin was a youth of 23. He declared at the inquiry held after the crime that he came from the province of Ryazan, adjacent to Moscow, on orders from a Communist Committee to kill the Field Marshal. He reached Kiev during the day yesterday.

A Berlin official dispatch regarding the Field Marshal's death says that after he had received severe wounds on the left side, heart trouble set in and the means applied to strengthen the heart only gave temporary relief. Captain von Dressler, it is announced, died from loss of blood.

Inquiry shows, adds the message, that the assassin calls himself Boris Danskio, and that he was an agent of the Social Revolutionists of the Left in Moscow. He was furnished by the Central Committee of that faction with a bomb and a revolver and a supply of money.

Emperor William, upon learning of the attack and before being informed of its fatal termination, telegraphed the Field Marshal as follows:

"My dear Field Marshal and General: I have learned with indignation and deep regret of the abominable crime committed against you and your Adjutant. Be assured of my sincere and hearty sympathy. I hope and pray to God that you may be granted a speedy recovery. May He preserve you to us and the Fatherland.

"With hearty greetings, your well disposed King. "WILLIAM."

Telegraphing from Kiev, (date not given,) the Hamburg Frendenblatt's correspondent in the Ukraine says:

"A heavy storm cloud has gathered on the political horizon in the Ukraine. The Government is trying to ward off this threatened unrest by making arrests on a large scale. M. Gyzicki, Secretary of State of the Hetman's Government, who is an outspoken monarchist, was among those arrested."

Eichhorn's Crimes in Ukraine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express telegraphs:

"The assassination of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, while causing widespread indignation in Germany, must have occasioned little surprise among those who knew what this most ruthless of all the Kaiser's Generals had done at Kiev to starve and plunder Ukraine for the benefit of Germany.

"From the very beginning Eichhorn treated the Ukrainians as slaves, whose only reason for living was to see that Germany obtained enough food from the land. His first measure was to force the peasants under the most severe penalties to cultivate the land for the Germans' benefit. His last was to fix a price for corn which would enable the Germans to obtain bread more cheaply, but which would absolutely ruin the Ukraine peasants and landowners.

"The climax was reached when he had two popular members of the first Ukraine Government arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for plotting against Germany. The sentence of the German field tribunal last week caused general indignation.

"Germany will see to it that Eichhorn's murderer is punished at once, but the matter will certainly not rest there. German journalists who traveled through Ukraine recently all returned to Berlin sounding the note of warning that the Germans were more hated there than anywhere in the world. The fact that Eichhorn's assassin is a Russian and not a Ukrainian is signifi-

Continued on Page Five.

CORRECTS EXCESSIVE THIRST
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves that parched throat and mouth, and prevents the dryness due to heat.—Advt.

Mackensen Warns Berlin Army Must be Kept in Rumania

PARIS, July 31.—In well-informed Rumanian circles in Paris it is stated that the German high command has asked the commander of the German troops stationed in Rumania and in the Russian districts how many divisions can be released to be sent to the western front.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, the German commander in Rumania, according to a dispatch to The Havas Agency from Berne, replied that it would be unsafe to remove any troops owing to the excited condition of the Rumanian people.

The dispatch adds that von Mackensen has directed the Rumanian Government, owing to uprisings, to proclaim a state of siege throughout the country.

ACTION IN SIBERIA NOW IMMINENT

Information on American Plan Sought by Japan Has Been Given.

ENTENTE MOVING TROOPS

French and British Contingents Ready to Join the Larger Forces of China and Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Negotiations between the Entente Powers, Japan, and the United States regarding the extension of aid to the Czechoslovaks in Siberia and Russia have advanced another step.

Information sought by the Japanese Government upon certain points of the American proposal looking to a definition of the aims and scope of any joint action now has been furnished by the State Department. This places the whole subject again before the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokio, which must determine whether the American proposal is now in a sufficiently concrete form to warrant the inauguration of a policy of action.

Difficulties in cable communication have retarded the exchanges, and it may be several days before the decision of the Japanese Government is made known.

Meanwhile, from unofficial sources, comes news that in anticipation of a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiation, Japan and the Entente Allies are perfecting their arrangements for the organization of whatever military force may be necessary for the execution of the joint agreement.

Because of their proximity to Siberia, Japan and China have been foremost in this work, with a full understanding and co-operation between the military commanders, though for strategic reasons the exact extent and nature of these preparations cannot be disclosed. It is generally realized, however, that upon these two countries will fall the burden of providing the greater part of any military force that may be employed.

To preserve the international character of the enterprise France and Great Britain are preparing contingents. Both of them will draw upon their nearby colonies.

The French have already started five companies of regular French troops and Annamites from Tonquin to the north, while the British probably will send a corresponding number of troops from India and Hong Kong.

PARIS, July 31.—The General Army Staffs at Tokio and Peking are preparing plans for joint action under the agreement between China and Japan for action in Siberia.

The Chinese Ambassador to France declares that China has no intention to encroach upon the internal affairs of Siberia or Russia, but is inspired by the principle of self-determination for nationalities. He says that this right was denied China by Germany.

CZECHS IN SIBERIA MOBILIZE RUSSIANS

Reported in Moscow to Have Called Out the Classes of 1912 to 1920.

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—According to Moscow newspapers, the Czechoslovaks have mobilized the classes of 1912 to 1920 at Omsk and the classes of 1917 to 1919 at Kurghan. The workers and peasants, it is stated, protested strongly against this action. (Kurghan and Omsk are in Wesctern Siberia.)

LONDON, July 31.—The capture by the Czechoslovaks, in a surprise attack, of a large railway bridge at Syzram, in the Volga region, is reported in a Moscow dispatch transmitted by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam.

This capture, the message says, secures to the Czechoslovaks in this region communication with Siberia.

"BY THE SEASHORE"—It requires special knowledge——" See top page 22.—Advt.

GERMANS MAY MAKE STAND

Evidence Found by Americans of Plan to Hold the Present Line.

UNBEATEN GUARDS WHIPPED

Fourth Prussian Division Fails Against Our Men for First Time in War.

ENEMY AIRPLANES SWARM

Cross American Lines in Great Numbers and Fight with Intrepid Daring.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, July 31.—It has become apparent in the last twenty-four hours that the Germans have determined to make a stand, for the present at least, on the existing line of the Soissons-Rheims salient. This was indicated yesterday, when, following the defeat of the Guards by Americans north of the Ourcq on Sunday, fresh shock troops were thrown against our men.

In spite of this opposition we pushed our lines forward in the bitterest sort of fighting to the north of Sergy and to the edge of Nestles Woods. At the latter place our troops found barbed wire entanglements and trenches fresh dug, which showed that the Germans intended to make some sort of a halt there. This appears to be somewhat of a change in the enemy plans, which were believed to be to fall back on the Vesle River.

It is not yet easy to say whether the determined stand against the Americans north of the Ourcq is intended only to delay retirement or to attempt to fix a permanent line. The next two days will tell.

The change from rearguard warfare, where the German machine gun nests had the attackers at a disadvantage, to warfare of attacks and counterattacks has given the Americans a new opportunity to inflict heavy losses on the crack German troops. Part of one American division has met the 4th Imperial Prussian Guards in the last two days north of the Ourcq in the vicinity of Sergy. There has been the bitterest sort of fighting by brave men against brave men. American soldiers who charged these Prussians manning machine guns tell me they had to shoot them at the guns to make them stop firing.

Last night seven Germans were brought in, members of the 5th Foot Guards Regiment, a part of the 4th Prussian Guard Division. They said that the day before their company, 150 strong, had been thrown into the fight. They refused to retreat, and the Americans refused to retreat. The seven said they were all that were left of their company. They were captured in hand-to-hand fighting after their ammunition was exhausted.

Division's First Defeat.

The 5th Guard Grenadier Regiment and the 93d Reserve Regiment, which also were part of the 4th Prussian Guard Division, suffered heavily, too. This, the foremost of all the German divisions before the Americans, bore the reputation of never having failed in its mission. Its mission this time, according to orders found on German bodies, was to drive the Americans back into the Ourcq. They failed for the first time during the war.

Americans are game fighters, and, therefore, somehow or other, have an admiration for these Prussians who fought so hard. Totally different from many Germans against whom our troops have been thrown in this drive they did not surrender when the Americans got close, but fought to the end—to the death. In the whole two days' fighting of this division we took only eleven prison-

Continued on Page Two.

Our Hardest Struggle Here, Kaiser Tells Army, In Proclamation Depicting Foe's 'Desperate Efforts'

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—Emperor William has issued a proclamation, dated August 1, addressed to the German Amy and Navy, saying that they are facing the hardest struggle of the war and expressing his own and the country's confidence that they will be able to foil "the desperate efforts of the enemy," says a Berlin dispatch received here. The proclamation reads:

Serious years of war lie behind you. The German people, convinced of its just cause, resting on its hard sword and trusting in God's gracious help, has, with its faithful allies, confronted a world of enemies. Your victorious fighting spirit carried the war in the first year into the enemy's country and preserved the homeland from the horrors and devastation of war.

In the second and third years of the war you, by your destructive blows, broke the strength of the enemy in the east. Meanwhile, your comrades in the west offered a brave and victorious front to enormously superior forces.

As the fruit of these victories, the fourth year of the war has brought us peace in the east. In the west the enemy was heavily hit by the force of your assault. The battles won in recent months count among the highest deeds of fame in German history.

You are in the midst of the hardest struggle. The desperate efforts of the enemy will, as hitherto, be foiled by your bravery. Of that I am certain, and, with me, the entire Fatherland.

Herr Fehrenbach, President of the Reichstag, in response to a congratulatory address made to him by the people of Freiburg, said:

"I joyfully look forward to the time when I can offer the victorious Kaiser the thanks of the German nation. True, we are far from that yet, but we must not lose courage, even if some more hundreds of thousands of Americans come over. There is no doubt of final German victory."

GERMAN SUPERGUN A MASSIVE ENGINE

Emplacement in Woods Captured by Americans Resembles a Steel Mill.

IN A PIT 40 FEET ACROSS

Rotary Gun Carriage Moved on Bearings, Each Ball Being Ten Inches in Diameter.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, July 31.—In their advance in the region of Fère-en-Tardenois the Americans have come upon the location of two of the big cannon with which the Germans have been shelling Paris. I went to see one of these emplacements yesterday up in the Bois du Châtelet, near Brecy. It lay near the highway from Brecy to Epieds in a neck of woods a hundred yards off the railroad running south from Fère-en-Tardenois.

The whole business looked more like a Pittsburgh steel mill than anything else. From the railroad ran a switch, which branched into three lines running into the woods. One of these branches ran straight into a pit about forty feet across and fifteen feet deep, while the others ran to either side. Filling the pit was a steel cylinder of complicated construction, thirty-one feet across and about twenty feet high. Atop this great drum was a rotary gun carriage moved by massive machinery and moving on ball bearings, each ball being ten inches in diameter.

The drum was made of armor plate steel an inch and one-half in thickness, and in sections, to each of which was attached big hooks for a derrick lift. The whole thing was in sections, which were bolted together by bolts one inch in diameter. The structure was beautiful in its magnificence. It dwarfed the biggest dreadnought gun turret ever constructed. An artillery expert measuring it told me the drum foundation weighed 1,100 tons, and the gun carriage between 200 and 250 tons.

The Germans had gotten the gun barrel away. No estimate was made of the weight of this. The projectile used was 15.2 inches in diameter and weighed 1,600 pounds. The maximum range is not known, but guns of this type shoot up districts at ranges of thirty and forty miles. The only inscription on it was "Friedkrupp, Magdeburg."

The Germans had taken many bolts out of the gun carriage but had not been able to get this away. Four spots showed where an effort had been made to destroy it, but lit-

Continued on Page Two.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

AMERICAN TROOPS DELIGHT ITALIANS

People Marvel Both at New Ally's Splendid Appearance and Complete Equipment.

BIG CROWDS ACCLAIM THEM

Royalty Represented Among Welcomers at Railway Stations—Gen. Diaz's Tribute.

By WARD PRICE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, July 30.—I have spent the day at the base camp of the first American infantry contingent to arrive on the Italian front in one of those once famous and now half-forgotten little towns of Northern Italy whose battered and battlemented citadels tell of their old importance in the days when Popes fought Emperors.

"They reckon that that castle," remarked to me in a dubious voice a big-limbed Sergeant from the Middle West, "was built 500 years before Columbus sailed. That's going back some. Yes, Sir!"

There's no doubt of the delight the Italians feel at seeing this first installment of their new ally on their front. The welcome which the troops have had, both in large cities like Milan and Turin and in small villages like those where they are now billeted, has been of the warmest. The splendid build of the troops and their excellent equipment will have an effect of great encouragement wherever they are seen.

Crowds at Railway Stations.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 31.—The arrival of American troops has aroused a veritable wave of enthusiasm throughout the whole of Italy, especially in the communities through which they passed. As all say, they hardly know which to admire most, the amazing scientific organization by which the troops are accompanied, the completeness of their equipment, or the splendid physique and keen soldierly bearing of the men, who carry themselves as though inspired by the noblest mission, yearning to start at once to take their part in crushing the serpent of evil.

Trains carrying the soldiers alternated with long lines of camp equipment, automobiles, camp kitchens, portable ovens, all of the most complete and efficacious description, while Italians of all classes and ages thronged the stations, giving their American comrades such an outpouring of fraternal welcome and admiring emotion that it made absolutely unforgetable scenes.

Ladies offered fruit, cigarettes, coffee, flowers, and postcards. Princess Laetitia, the King's aunt, stepmother of the Dukes of Aosta and Abruzzi, came in person, expressing to the American boys the welcome of the women of Italy. In admiration for America's glorious effort, members of the Italo-American Union came in large numbers, mixing with the American soldiers and telling them that the Americans would find in every Italian they met a friend and brother.

During the intervals between the arrival and departure of trains the Americans were conveyed about the towns and shown the sights by their cordial hosts, expressing themselves much gratified and touched by the warm, spontaneous outrush of friend-

Continued on Page Two.

INFANTRY FIGHTING HALTS

Lull Follows Two Weeks of Incessant Struggle for Mastery.

OUR TROOPS HOLD GROUND

Trap Two Companies of the Enemy by a Trick and Completely Wipe Them Out.

FIRES BEHIND FOE'S LINES

May Mean Resumption of Retreat—De Goutte Satisfied with Results.

LONDON, July 31.—Almost a lull in infantry action has fallen upon the Marne battlefront following the terrific fighting of the last two weeks.

Almost the only fighting of any consequence since yesterday afternoon took place in the Fère region on the front held by American troops about Seringes and Sergy. Here there was hard fighting last night and this morning, but the German efforts failed to dislodge the forces of Pershing.

Later in the day operations along the entire front resolved into a duel of heavy guns.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

On the whole front the day was marked by artillery actions.

Between Montdidier and the Oise an enemy raid northward of Antheuil obtained no results.

The day bulletin from Paris is as follows:

After a heavy bombardment the Germans attacked the new French position east of Oulchy-le-Château. Our troops repulsed four enemy assaults and maintained their lines intact.

On the right bank of the Ourcq there were lively combats northeast of Fère-en-Tardenois. The village of Seringes-et-Nesles passed from hand to hand, but was finally taken by American troops in a counter-attack.

A number of raids were made by the Germans near Mesnil-St. Georges, west of Montdidier; in La Pretre Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse, and in the Vosges. They were without result.

Our troops made a successful incursion into the German lines northeast of Perthes-les-Hurlus, (in Champagne,) and brought back prisoners.

The night was quiet on the remainder of the front.

Trapped Two Companies of Foe.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 31, (Associated Press.)—The American forces now occupy the hills beyond Seringes and Sergy. One of the fiercest encounters in the present offensive was brought about by the Americans who occupied Seringes.

During the night the Americans pretended to withdraw from the village. Some of them did withdraw, but others remained in the houses and other points of vantage. The Germans began pouring into the place, and the Americans opened fire. Two enemy companies were virtually annihilated.

The Americans used machine guns, rifles, and pistols, and employed both the bayonet and the rifle butt with great effectiveness. The fighting in the streets was savage, but of comparatively brief duration. Then the Americans awaited the coming of other Germans, but they came not. So French and Americans together moved beyond the village.

When the Germans learned that the Americans in Seringes were winning they used their artillery, and there is unquestionable evidence that numerous Germans were killed by German shells.

Some prisoners taken declared that the orders were that the Germans must hold on at all costs. Among the prisoners were men attached to the 5th Foot Guards from

Lorraine and others who had been on leave in Germany, who said that the German people were thoroughly tired of the war and did not care who governed, so long as the war came to an end.

The Germans are now using high explosive shells simultaneously with gas shells. The high explosives are designed to drown the "pop" of the gas projectiles, which the Allies have learned to distinguish from the others. The percentage of gas casualties is low as a result of the discovery of the German trick, because the Allies generally anticipate attacks with gas.

Efforts made by the Germans to advance their lines against the Americans on this front last night and this forenoon were fruitless. The Americans, for their part, were content to hold their positions along their slightly advanced line for the time. The German line, however, is reported to be gradually giving way both to the right and left.

De Goutte Hopes for More Gains.

General de Goutte, commanding the army on this front, expressed to the correspondents today his satisfaction at the progress already made and the hope that the advance would continue until the Germans were forced beyond their new positions.

It had been a keen satisfaction to him, he said, to have American cooperation in the battle, and he was frank in his praise of the manner in which the Americans were carrying out their part. Some of the officers now in the line he had met at the time of the Boxer rising in China when he was a Captain.

Fires in Rear May Mean Retreat.

PARIS, July 31.—French aerial observers, says the Matin, report that there are signs behind the present German battlefront of preparation for a continuation of the retirement northward. The enemy is destroying much material, and big fires have been seen.

The newspapers generally point out that the fighting on Tuesday was marked by brisk but vain enemy reactions. They believe that the German line of resistance has been reached, although the Allies were able to make additional gains.

In the opinion of French military experts, the enemy is determined to postpone a retreat to the Vesle as long as possible, notwithstanding the wastage in man power which that policy involves.

The German Crown Prince has a number of good reasons for holding up his retirement to the Vesle. First, he may desire to prevent the French from using the Soissons-la-Ferte-Milion Railway; second, he may want to keep the main Paris-Nancy Railroad, which parallels the Marne, within range of his "heavies," and, third, he may want to remove his material without too much damage to the Vesle line.

OUR MEN NOT ONLY BRAVE.

Fight Intelligently and Profitably, Says English Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—"Nobody can contemplate without profound admiration the vigor and heroism with which the Americans have fought in every stage of the battle," writes The Daily Mail's correspondent with the American Army on the front in France.

"If bravery were the only test for winning our affections, then the Americans merit the highest possible esteem. But it is not bravery alone that has given the Americans during the last ten days their repeated successes. Fiercely as they fight, they nevertheless fight intelligently and profitably.

"There are units which have had much more experience in battle than others, but when the battalions which have manned quiet sectors are thrown into the furnace they fight as well as their more experienced comrades. There is one unit, which, since the German offensive began, has won undying renown, fighting at one of the most important points on the line, although it had previously experienced only trench raids and gas attacks. Such an achievement gives a vivid indication of the fighting value of the Americans."

PERSHING REPORTS GAINS.

Tells of Repulses of Heavy Counter-attack Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Repulse of enemy counterattacks on the line of the Ourcq, after severe fighting, and improvement of the American positions there, were reported in General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received today at the War Department.

It reads:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, July 30, 1918.—Section A—On the line of the Ourcq the enemy has renewed his counterattacks to force back our advancing troops. In severe fighting we have repulsed his attacks and improved our positions."

BERLIN CLAIMS 4,000 MORE PRISONERS

Says Day Was Quiet on Battle-front—All Allied Attacks Tuesday Repulsed.

BERLIN, July 31, (via London.)—The night report from General Headquarters says:

Quiet reigned throughout the day along the battlefront.

The day report is as follows:

There has been very lively reconnoitring activity in Flanders. As the result of a renewed enemy attack on Merris, the place remained in his hands. North of Albert and south of the Somme there was strong artillery duels in the early morning.

(Section missing.)

On the main battlefield between Hartennes and west of Fere-en-Tardenois there was no activity on the part of the enemy's infantry yesterday after their defeat of Monday. A violent partial attack was repulsed before Saponay, (northwest of Fère-en-Tardenois.)

Between Fère-en-Tardenois and the Bois Meuniere the French and Americans again attacked, deeply echeloned, toward midday. Their attacks broke down with sanguinary losses. Also in the wood itself assaults of the enemy, six times renewed, broke down.

Our infantry frequently pursued the defeated enemy and obtained firm possession of the front territory of their lines.

Eastward of Fère-en-Tardenois the enemy in the evening and during the night renewed his costly attacks without success. Enemy partial attacks near Romigny (southeast of Ville-en-Tardenois) broke down.

During the last few days we have captured more than 4,000 prisoners. This increased the number taken since the 15th to more than 24,000.

Yesterday we shot down nineteen airplanes.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

GERMANS MAY MAKE STAND

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

ers. That tells the bitter story of itself.

Instead of fighting their machine guns until the Americans were close and then fleeing, these Germans charged with rifle and bayonet. That kind of fighting our men like, and the result was bloody slaughter. It so happened that two of the four companies which helped to meet the Prussians were composed largely of German-American fighters. They certainly showed no sign of love or respect for the Fatherland or its best military representatives.

The fighting yesterday was violent, with the Germans hurling counterattacks and the Americans doing likewise. Often two attacking parties met half way and had it out at close range. The Germans made use of all their weapons, including treachery, for we have proofs that they carried guns made up like stretchers, which enabled the gunners, each bearing a Red Cross on his arm, to get close to the Americans before cutting loose streams of bullets.

The Germans used much artillery fire, and they gassed and bombed our lines nearly all day, while daring aviators strafed us with machine guns at close range. It was a strenuous day all around.

Air Filled With German Fliers.

Perhaps the most sensational of all the enemy efforts of the last two days has been what some call the most intensive airplane activity of the war. On Sunday the Germans hurried scores of crack fliers here, and they are showing the utmost daring and efficiency. The air yesterday was literally filled with German planes which knew no fear. They bombed us and they strafed us, and our observation machines were almost invariably attacked when nearing their line.

The Germans traveled in fives, tens, and fifteens, which made them formidable. One of the most wonderful sights of the war was to see ten of their planes challenge and meet eight of ours. Up there in the air one could hear the droning of many engines with perhaps five or six machine guns going at once, in a free-for-all battle as the fliers circled about looking for the foe's vital spot. One such battle lasted fifteen minutes, during which two planes dropped and others drifted apart.

German planes flew yesterday from five to ten miles behind our lines in broad daylight, braving countless guns, and dropping many bombs. I was standing talking to an American General when we saw the nerviest sort of aerial performance. A road was filled with American trucks, soldiers, and automobiles. All along it on mounted carriages were anti-aircraft guns of every description.

Out of the clouds came three boche machines. The guns opened up, throwing hundreds of shrapnel shells, but the fliers came on and on. They descended until only 500 feet above the ground, cut loose with their machine guns, achieved some results, and flew away. There is no denying that it takes brave men to do this.

Enemy Airman's Daring Act.

The nerve of these crack German fliers is illustrated by another scene I saw yesterday. A boche plane appeared from behind a cloud above an American observation balloon. The balloon, pulled down hurriedly, had been gotten so low that the observer stepped from the basket. Despite a heavy fire from 75s and aircraft machine guns, and even rifle fire by doughboys taking pot shots, the German descended until his machine almost touched the balloon and let loose a spurt of incendiary bullets which set the sausage on fire. Then, sweeping away, he was caught squarely by a three-inch shell which tumbled him to the ground. Besides the damage done by the vital shell, the plane had sixty-three holes in it.

One has to consider this sort of fighting and that of the Prussian Guards to realize how seriously the German command is taking the Americans fighting north of the Marne. The Americans feel proud of the compliment, and are trying successfully to justify the Crown Prince's choice of fighters sent against them.

The Germans have done such effective work with machine guns recently that it may be interesting to know how many they use. A German division, 12,000 men, has 400 machine guns. The average width of sector held by one division presents two kilometers. This means an allotment of one machine gun to every five yards of front.

As a rule about one-third are in operation at the same time, so this means one machine gun in every fifteen yards of front in actual fighting. At many points the Americans ran against more machine guns than that. This represents most intensive machine gun work.

War Scribes Get Thrilling Trip.

With the German artillery working at top speed, gas shells a plenty, and daring hostile aviators, one doesn't have to get into the front line to know there is a war on these days.

After a rather quiet half hour quite near the front yesterday afternoon another New York correspondent and I came back to about three miles behind the line to certain headquarters.

We entered and were talking to a Major while shells dropped about. We finished our business, and as we reached the door an Austrian 88 went off in the street. We ran to an automobile and started full speed away from there.

A quarter of a mile further we got in an awful traffic tangle. Trucks going forward had to be halted in a narrow road shelled up ahead, and ambulances, cannon, camions of soldiers, and everything else on wheels were waiting to go somewhere. Five minutes, and the tangle was worse than ever. Then came the heavy drone of boche airplanes.

We saw them coming, and they kept coming. When 600 feet away rat-tat-tat went a machine gun. You've heard the little noise a telegraph pole makes when the window of a fast moving train passes it. Speed that up and you'll have an idea of what those bullets sounded like. Zip, zip they went past, and every now and then one would ricochet with a sinister sound. Take the meow of a cat, and make it quick and nasal, and you get that sound. It's a hellish sound when one is seated in an open automobile which can't move.

Before we could get out of the car the airplanes were gone. Then we got clear of the traffic jam and were fairly started when up from a nearby field sprang a spurt of snow-white smoke. Then there were two other explosions and more white smoke, which began to spread rapidly over the field. It was German gas. The wind was blowing the gas so that its line of direction made an angle with our road. All those about put on gas masks, and also put them on the mules and horses. Our chauffeur had tied his mask neatly in the tonneau and couldn't get it loose. Meanwhile the gas cloud was getting closer and closer. While the chauffeur was tugging excitedly at the mask the road ahead was cleared.

"Step on her! Step on her!" came Don Martin's voice, muffled, through his mask, and the chauffeur did.

It looked as if we would not beat the gas cloud to the road and would lose a good chauffeur. But the road was clear, and the manufacturer of that car can be proud of the speed record the chauffeur made. We missed the outer edge of the gas cloud by a hundred feet, and two minutes later had saved our chauffeur, who delivered himself as follows:

"This is a hell of a war, but it's the only one we've got."

LEAPS FROM AIRPLANE WITH A PARACHUTE

French Aviator Makes Safe Descent from a Height of 800 Meters.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, July 30, (Associated Press.)—Captain Sarret, a French aviator, has carried out what is believed to be the first experiment on record of falling from a moving airplane with a parachute. Captain Sarret dropped 800 meters with an umbrella twelve yards in diameter and landed safe. He occupied and fell from the observer's position, but similar experiments for the pilot will be undertaken soon.

The aviator crawled out of his seat when the plane was above smooth ground and hung by his hands with the parachute firmly attached to his body and lightly attached to the airplane. When he jumped the parachute opened perfectly and bore him gently to the ground, where he landed unharmed. Experiments which have been carried on during the past have been made with sandbags, which were cut loose at varying heights.

Although Captain Sarret's trial was made at a height of 800 meters, it is declared there is no obstacle to jumping a greater distance, since the parachute has an even better chance to open. When successful, the employment of parachutes will save the lives of many aviators. Airmen will be able to leave their flaming machines and will not be killed, as was Major Raoul Lufbery on May 19.

Captain Sarret was in the air about three minutes after he had cut loose from the airplane. He was entirely composed upon landing and wrote a brief message describing his sensations during his descent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 31.—Rodman Law has jumped from a moving airplane several times and landed in safety with the aid of a parachute at Kelly Field. The last time the feat was performed from a height of 6,000 feet, with Secretary McAdoo a spectator. The plane was driven by Edward Stinson and an ordinary balloon parachute was used.

HINDENBURG PROMISES BLOW AGAINST BRITISH

Tells German People He Has Been Forced to Retire on Marne While Preparing for New Attack.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Official dispatches today from France tell how the German high command has caused to be published in the newspapers throughout Germany an official statement preparing the people to accept the defeat in the second battle of the Marne, but renewing the promise of a decisive blow against the Anglo-French front.

"After several days of desperate attempts to attenuate the gravity of the defeat of the German arms," say the dispatches, "Hindenburg and Ludendorff have decided to make a full confession.

"An official note bearing as title 'The Situation on the Marne,' published in about the same terms in all the papers of the empire, tries to make the German public, profoundly deceived, accept the total failure of the ambitious program which was destined to develop into the investment of Paris and the ultimate crushing of the military forces of the Entente.

"Hindenburg's defense renews the promise of a decisive blow against the Anglo-French front, but says the physiognomony which the struggle presents on the front between Soissons and Rheims and in the Champagne, in consequence of the German attacks and the Franco-British counterattacks, (one must note here with what care the American intervention is omitted,) has led to the necessity of preparing for some time the decisive blow.

"With this end in view 'new basis for subsequent operations, proceedings for deplacements, and strategical regroupings' have to be created. While awaiting until preparations for future operations can be completed they have been forced 'to retire in the northern direction of the Marne front.'

"How far will this retirement be carried out? 'A retreat of about a dozen kilometers will perhaps be sufficient.' It is not thought 'necessary today that Hindenburg should find himself under the obligation of withdrawing the front as far back as the Vesle.'

"The German 'interior front' is implored 'not to renounce its confidence in our Hindenburg on account of that.'

"The tone of this official note is significant. The impression caused in Germany by the defeat must have been very profound; their confidence must be seriously shaken for the high command to solicit, and with a sort of humility that is scarcely habitual to it, fresh favors.

"The Badische Landes Zeitung is trying to persuade its readers that the German retreat was a part of Hindenburg's plans and that he is still continuing to impose his will on Germany's enemies. In the Frankfurter Zeitung Deputy Conrad Haussmann states that von Kühlmann is more popular now than before his fall."

FOE SHELLS POSITION WON BY AUSTRALIANS

Puts Down a Barrage Between Locre and Reninghelst, but Fails to Advance.

By H. W. NEVINSON,
Temporary Substitute for Philip Gibbs.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 31.—Little activity is reported on the British front today. The enemy shelled part of the line near Merris recovered by the Australians yesterday, but made no further attack during the night. He also put down a heavy barrage on the line between Reninghelst and Locre before dawn this morning, but his infantry did not advance.

I visited that position, just south of the old Ypres salient, yesterday afternoon and again stood on Scherpenberg. Looking across to Mont Kemmel, one could trace the German positions in the middle of the narrow valley. As usual now, the German front line consist of a series of points, or outposts, the intrenched positions of the support line being constructed some distance behind.

The gunfire from both sides was intermittent, but more frequent from the British lines.

Long avenues beside the roads behind Scherpenberg are now shattered, and cottages under their shadow destroyed. The Trappist monastery on the summit of Mont des Cats has also been heavily shelled, though its three sharp spires still mark the conspicuous site.

Ypres itself, though near at hand, was invisible owing to the thick haze, for the sky, though fine and sunny, was full of mist as on a September morning, and the view everywhere was limited.

A further small assault from the German side late last night was reported at Cambrin, east of Bethune, but it was repulsed.

LONDON, July 31.—The War Office communication issued this evening says:

The hostile artillery was active during the day southwest of Albert, and has shown some activity also east of Robecq.

The day statement from the War Office reads:

Several prisoners were captured by us during the night in successful raids and patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Lens, north of Bethune, and on the northern sector of our front. A hostile raiding party was driven off by our fire southwest of La Bassée.

The enemy artillery has been active on both sides of the Somme and has shown considerable activity about Merris and in the Kemmel sector.

The official communication dealing with aviation issued tonight says:

On July 30 haze and a ground mist again interfered with observations, but nevertheless a large number of photographs were taken by us and more than eleven tons of bombs were dropped on enemy sidings and dumps.

Rather more enemy machines were encountered, fifteen being brought down and six being driven down out of control. Six of our machines are missing.

During the night of the 30th two tons of bombs were dropped by us without losses. In addition to those already reported, a hostile machine was shot down by infantry fire on the 29th inst.

BRITISH CHARGE UP HEIGHTS.

French Praise Attack on Grand Rozoy and Butte de Chalmont.

LONDON, July 31.—Monday's attack on the front east of Oulchy-le-Château, in which Grand Rozoy and the Butte de Chalmont were captured, was carried out by British and French divisions, the British, according to a French staff officer, bearing the hardest part of the work and fighting brilliantly, says the correspondent of The Daily Mail with the French armies.

"The British," the correspondent writes, "were on the left of the French action as a flank guard on Sunday when the attack was begun. The divisions met with strong resistance, but the French reached their objectives.

"On the second day the British made the chief attack, the French this time acting as a flank guard. The British objective was the line of heights beyond Grand Rozoy, in which the Germans were waiting as if sitting on a balcony.

"In the early morning the attack went forward most satisfactorily, the British carrying the first lines and woods east of the road and taking Grand Rozoy. Beugneux, however, was very strongly held, the enemy being determined to make a stand there.

"At 2:30 o'clock another attack was made, the British advancing over open ground sloping gradually up to the enemy's balcony position. The French describe this attack as particularly brilliant.

"The advancing line was black with the smoke of bursting shells, but the troops gained the woods and some of the important heights to the north, where they are now holding the line."

HARBORD SUPPLY CHIEF.

Leaves Marines' Brigade to Take Up New Service.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, July 30, (Associated Press.)—Major Gen. James G. Harbord, former Chief of Staff to General Pershing, has been appointed head of the supply service of the American Expeditionary Forces, it was announced at Headquarters today. He succeeds Major Gen. Francis J. Kernan, who will undertake other important work in Europe, for which he is particularly fitted.

The official announcement says that General Harbord has been closely identified with the development of the American Expeditionary Forces and that General Pershing has great confidence in his sound judgment and ability to handle the important work in his new assignment. General Harbord's recent work in the field has proved him a leader of exceptional worth in battle.

Major Gen. Harbord commanded the brigade of Marines in the fighting about Château-Thierry previous to the present battle. He was promoted to be a Major General on June 28.

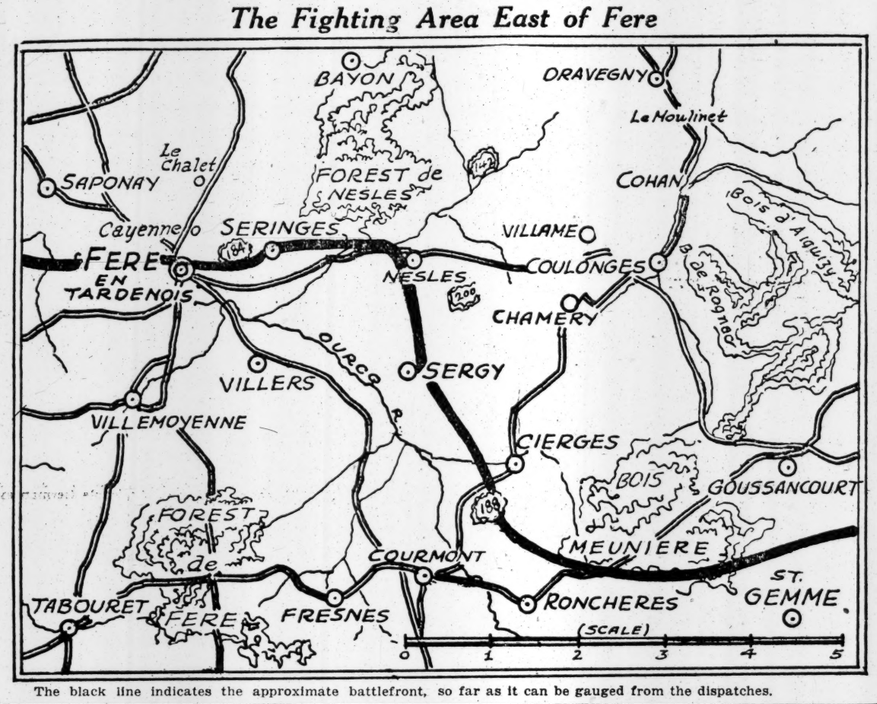
GERMAN SUPERGUN A MASSIVE ENGINE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

tle damage had been done. Nearby was a large machine shop with many tools to keep the gun in order. On every side of the gun were dugouts thirty feet deep. It is not known whether the weapon was fired by gunners deep underground. There were three marks on the foundation where American shells struck but did practically no damage. The technical details of this emplacement of the world's greatest type of gun, which are being prepared today, will doubtless be important.

Incidentally, the great and massive undertaking of placing the gun where its site was found shows that the Germans had the intention to stay a long time in the Soissons-Rheims sector.

The Fighting Area East of Fere



The black line indicates the approximate battlefront, so far as it can be gauged from the dispatches.

BELIEVE GERMANS WILL GO TO AISNE

Paris Observers Think a Retreat to the Chemin des Dames Is Likely.

AWAIT DIVERSION MOVE

French Strategy Aiming to Prevent the Foe from Regaining Initiative.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 31.—According to opinion here the stand which the armies of the Crown Prince are now making in their positions southeast of Soissons will probably be only of a temporary nature. Barring the intervention of an enemy offensive on an adjacent part of the French front, which it is believed would in any case merely be of a local character, although perhaps on a large scale, it is persistently felt here that the enemy's real plan is to fall back at least to the line of the Vesle and perhaps to the Aisne.

Of these the latter is more probable, and in this case the Aisne really means the former German line on the Chemin des Dames, which is probably the best defensive position in the whole of Northern France. It must not be forgotten that the Chemin des Dames line was held by the Germans over two years and would form a perfectly safe position in which to wait until they have had time to recast the plans which have been so thoroughly upset by General Foch's brilliant handling of the strategic situation set up by their drive into the Aisne-Marne salient.

The German counterattacks and the evident intention to hold on for the time being to the positions southeast of Soissons, as disclosed by this afternoon's communiqué, are regarded here as having for their basis the necessity of giving time to the left of von Boehm's army to extricate itself from the southeast depths of the pocket in the Tardenois country.

So far the enemy has more or less successfully evacuated his troops from the southwest area of the salient, although at tremendous cost in men and materials, under pressure of the ceaseless attacks from the armies of Mangin and de Goutte, whose surprise offensive first awoke them to their danger. It now remains for the Crown Prince's retreating armies, by making a stand in the hilly country southeast of Soissons, to give an opportunity to their left to withdraw northward.

This explains the German counterattacks against the allied positions at St. Euphraise and Fère-en-Tardenois, and particularly Seringes, which indicate that the retreat certainly has not yet reached a point where stabilization of the front has been reached. The fact that Seringes changed hands repeatedly proves how desperate the enemy's position in the southeast corner of the salient still is and how much valuable material he has at stake there.

A secondary reason for the enemy's stand between the Ourcq and Soissons may perhaps be found in the fact that so long as he holds on there the allied railways from Soissons to Villers Cotterets and from Dulchy to La Ferte Milon are under the fire of his guns. Incidentally, until he is able to get his heavy guns away from the depths of the pocket the main line from Paris to Nancy alongside the Marne is also under fire.

The fact that again the Germans threw five fresh divisions into the line yesterday, say, 50,000 men, between Fère and Roncheres, shows the value they place on the stake they have still at risk in this quarter.

The whole situation, however, south of the Aisne remains admittedly obscure, and it is held by many people here to be quite possible that the Germans have no definite plan of retreat, but have decided that as Foch now has undoubtedly the initiative they will continue resistance wherever possible, with the ultimate idea of resuming the offensive as soon as opportunity offers on the very ground where they sustained their worst defeat since the war began.

One thing which clearly emerges, however, is that the retreat is now much slower than it was a week ago, when the enemy was compelled to destroy all his heavy guns as he fell back, owing to the impossibility of taking them with him in consequence of the rapid advance of the Allies.

The belief is growing here also that the stand southeast of Soissons foreshadows an imminent offensive between Soissons and Noyon or even perhaps Soissons and Montdidier, which would threaten Magin's rear. Enemy concentrations drawn largely from Rupprecht's armies indicate at all events the possibility of something of this kind.

There are the best reasons, however, for saying that Foch has already amply provided for this possibility. A glance at the map will show that his task in this direction has been substantially aided by shortening the allied front, which resulted from the reduction which so far has taken place in the Aisne-Marne salient.

The problem of the rôle which Prince Rupprecht's armies, facing the British, are intended to play is still unsolved. It is known here that the German forces south of the Aisne, thanks to the constant fresh divisions which have been thrown in, are as strong as when Foch surprised them by his counteroffensive. So far fifty-five distinct divisions have been identified, which, supposing the enemy formations remain at normal average strength, should mean about 550,000 men. Many of these divisions, it is true, have been proved to be merely skeletons of divisions in which companies that should number 250 men are represented by not more than fifty bayonets and in some cases by as few as thirty or thirty-five.

How many of these divisions have been drawn from Rupprecht's armies? As many as five are known to have arrived on Mangin's front from this source on Tuesday alone. Reports received here state that practically the whole of Rupprecht's first-class troops, which nowadays constitute 40 per cent. in any given German army, have been sent to fight in the Aisne-Marne salient.

For the moment, therefore, it appears unlikely that any serious effort will be made by the enemy against the British front.

Ludendorff, however, is undoubtedly preparing to take revenge for his check by regrouping his armies with a view to an attempt elsewhere. Will this revenge be attempted north of the Marne or in some other direction? According to the military critic of the Temps, the second hypothesis is more probable. In 1916, the critic reminds us, while the French held the enemy at Verdun, the Allies carried out a great offensive on the Somme to disengage the force threatening the fortress.

"Precedents for all situations have been created during the four years this monstrous war has lasted," says the critic of the Temps. "Why should not Ludendorff, whose reserves are not exhausted, attempt a similar manoeuvre? Why, while a foot of ground between Soissons and Rheims remains, should he not attempt a blow far from the Marne and the Aisne?"

Greek Missions Coming Here.

PARIS, July 31.—Two Grecian missions, each intrusted with a special mission to the Entente Powers, are in Paris. One is headed by Bishop Meletas, the Metropolitan of Athens, and the other is under the leadership of M. Kyriakides, shipowner and Vice President of the Central Committee of Greek Irredentists. They will start soon for America.

SCHINASI BROS.
NATURAL
The Original Egyptian Cigarettes
TWENTY CENTS
The Biggest Value in Cigarettes on Earth

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One of the greatest values of the allied offensive between the Marne and the Aisne is the uncertainty which has been created as to where the initiative lies. This can best be appreciated by a realization of the problem which has confronted the Germans since the beginning of the year. This problem is essentially time. They cannot wait. Whatever they do they must do now.

Taking the most unfavorable conception, that Foch has no reserve army, no army of manoeuvre, that it has never existed or has been used up in throwing back the various German attacks, including this last attack on the Marne, this deficiency in his organization is being rapidly made up by the arrival of American troops. Over a million and a quarter are already there or are on the seas. Of this number possibly not more than a half million can go into the firing line immediately, but this number is rapidly increasing as the training is perfected.

Therefore, an army reserve or of manoeuvre is rapidly being formed, which soon will reach a million men and which will be entirely footloose. It can be sent wherever it is desired to send it, without exposing any part of the line to attack through undue weakening. This army is, moreover, rapidly growing as a whole, so that by the Spring of next year it will be at least 50 per cent. larger. Foch then can rest assured that he will have under his command, when the Spring campaign begins, a mobile force of considerably over a million men, whom he can throw into an offensive at any point he may desire. This is what the Germans are facing and this is the principal reason why time is such an essential element.

There is another, also, uncertain and possibly not to be counted on. This is the situation within Germany. I do not mean revolution. As far as one can see, there does not appear to be any probability of such an event. But the war has been going on four years and the civilian population is weary and can see nothing ahead to take the load off its shoulders. The last stake is up, there is no way to find another. How long they will continue to stand behind the army when the army is no longer able to go ahead, when there is no victory in sight to cheer them on, is a question.

It need not take the form of a revolution in order to affect the war. It need only be in the form of a demand for peace exerted from the inside. We have nothing certain, nothing fundamental, on which to base an opinion that such pressure will be exerted. We cannot count upon it as a factor, since, to be on the side of safety, we must prepare to win the war by virtue of our own strength, not through our enemy's weakness. But it is something the German leaders must consider in formulating their plans. We therefore have another aspect of the time element. This means, then, that in order to win, Germany must continue her efforts this year, must drive and drive again in a great effort to force the Allies to accept peace.

And yet, with this situation confronting them, the German leaders are faced with the additional problem of trying to figure out whether Foch will strike again, if they commit themselves, whether he will wait until next year, or whether he will begin a new and independent offensive in some other sector. Previous to his great attack against the flank of the Marne salient, the German leaders probably believed that he was unable to strike through scarcity of men. They must have believed it, since they saw fit to leave their flank exposed. Now they know differently. When, therefore, they begin their concentrations for a new effort, they will be from the outset faced with the danger that Foch may spoil the entire movement before it gets under way by a counteroffensive.

Foch had but three days to plan for his last stroke. The German attack began on Monday, his attack was launched on the following Thursday. Give him ample time in which to make his dispositions and accumulations, and what will be his striking force? It is something upon which Germany will have to do some very careful figuring. The German line is full of inconvenient angles, turns, and sinuosities of varying size. A crushing blow at any of several points may mean the loss of thousands of men. How far, then, will Germany dare go? The German General Staff is confronted with the most serious and most dangerous problem it has struggled with since the war began. If they work it out incorrectly the result may be disaster.

As an instance of one of the great problems now existing we have the situation on the British front before Hazebrouck. For the last several weeks the British have been carrying on a series of small operations of the same general character as those which marked the French line south of Soissons just before the last offensive broke. How much meaning may be attached to this is, of course, questionable. But this salient is deep and narrow. It is most inviting. The heights back of Bailleul offer good cover for concentrations. The British have the advantage of terrain. It is a danger point of the first magnitude.

AMERICAN TROOPS DELIGHT ITALIANS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ship and appreciation whereof they had been the object. Several men said: "We never received such a magnificent welcome, even at home."

Tribute by General Diaz.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, July 31, (Associated Press.)—In an order of the day announcing to the Italian Army the arrival of American forces, General Diaz, Commander in Chief, says:

"The sea, instead of dividing, has united our two nations. Italy for years has sent to the United States millions of her sons, workers exemplary for industry, application, and sobriety, who learned through personal experience the meaning of America's power and her unswerving faith in the rights of free men.

"Many of these workers are among you, soldiers of Italy. They have replied to the call of the great country. You all know the glory the young army of the United States has won on the battlefields of France.

"These fine troops come today to fight by our side, and I, in your name, welcome them, confident in the mutual success the future will bring to our army of brotherly union."

Sir John Beale Heads Food Board.

LONDON, July 31.—Sir John Beale, Vice Chairman of the Wheat Commission, will preside over the Allied Food Board, consisting of the food controllers of Great Britain, France, Italy, and United States, according to The Times. This board has been holding daily conferences here and has formed a permanent organization.

Kuehlmann to Run for Reichstag.

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—Dr. von Kühlmann, former German Foreign Secretary, will be a candidate for the Reichstag at a coming by-election in Berlin, the Vossische Zeitung says. The election will be held to fill the seat of the late President of the Reichstag, Dr. Johannes Kaempf.

RECTOR'S
Supreme Table d'Hote Dinner Every Fri'y in the Futurist Ball Room $1.50
BROADWAY AT 48 ST.

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substances

LANSDOWNE URGES OPEN PEACE DOOR

Says Wilson Pictures "Golden Age," but Fails to Give Basis for Action.

ASSERTS DOUBT OF AIMS

New Move Fails of Political Effect In Britain—No Foe Offer, Balfour States.

LONDON, July 31.—Another letter upon peace prospects, written by the Marquis of Lansdowne, was read at a conference of his supporters today. This latest utterance proposes no new policy. It consists largely of criticism of the Allies for their failure to state their war aims more specifically, and urges them to take advantage of any opportunity for a discussion of terms.

Coincident with the appearance of the Lansdowne letter, A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons, said that no enemy Government had approached the Entente Allies regarding negotiations for peace. Vorwärts of Berlin had asserted recently that Germany had made suggestions for a peace conference to the Spanish Government.

The chief importance of Lord Lansdowne's letter is that he is the only British statesman of first rank who is listed in his own country and abroad, whether correctly or otherwise, as a pacifist. His words, it is expected here, will receive the greatest publicity in the countries of the Central Powers, where it is insisted that they represent a powerful portion of British thought.

Criticised as "Leading Nowhere."

The new Lansdowne letter has been apathetically received in political circles. The general Parliamentary opinion is said to be well summarized in the comment of a member of the House of Commons:

"The letter is simply an elongation of Lansdowne's previous pronouncement, but it is an elongation leading nowhere."

Earl Beauchamp presided over the conference at which the letter was read. Lord Buckmaster, former Lord Chancellor, and a few pacifist members of the Lords and Commons attended. A sympathetic letter from Arthur Henderson, labor leader in the House of Commons, was read.

Lord Buckmaster said:

"My complaint is that whenever a reasonable suggestion of peace is made on the part of Germany it is always rejected in this country on the ground that it is insincere. The people should insist that all offers of peace be made public. I am uneasy lest the aims for which we entered the war are not the aims for which we are continuing it."

Wilson "Picture of Golden Age."

Lord Lansdowne, in his letter, says he is convinced that there is "a deep-seated desire for a further explanation as to the conditions upon which we are prepared, not to make peace, but to open a discussion which might lead to peace." He assumes that secret treaties are liable to revision, and, referring to President Wilson's latest speech, says:

"It is a picture, drawn by a great master, of the golden age to which we are bidden to look forward. It does not seem, however, to provide those who are in search of a basis for preliminary negotiations with the kind of groundwork after which they are striving."

The letter concludes:

"If one moment is more opportune than another, it is the moment when events have shown that, whatever be the feeling which inspires us, it is not one of doubt as to our ability to hold our own in this deadly struggle, if we are forced to continue it."

Emphasizes Destruction in War.

In beginning his letter, Lord Lansdowne writes:

"We are about to commence the fifth year of the great struggle for liberty, and next week we shall reaffirm a solemn resolve not to desist from the effort until peace with honor is in sight. Meanwhile, with every month that passes the toll which the war is claiming becomes heavier and heavier. The civilized world is being drained of its resources and is spending its energies in purely destructive efforts, each of which involves the further diminution of its reserves of power and the further mutilation of the machinery of production."

Lord Lansdowne refers to the estimates placing the casualties of the belligerents at 30,000,000, of whom 7,000,000 have been killed and 6,000,000 made prisoners or numbered among the missing, and to the decline in the birth rate, which, according to the Registrar General in a recent paper, is costing the belligerents 12,500,000 potential lives, of which 650,000 have been lost to England and Wales.

"Sooner than accept a dishonorable peace," he says, "we are all ready to fight on to the bitter end."

Lord Lansdowne dwells on the tragic loss of life, and says that the desire for peace is widespread among the enemy nations, adding:

"Upon no other assumption is it possible to explain the language of those Austrians and Germans who are in a position to speak their minds freely, or the constant feelers launched by the Governments of the Central Powers.

"But we are apparently as far as ever from the end. The tide of carnage and destruction continues to flow and carries all before it. From time to time a ray of reasonableness illumines the gloom, only to be followed by a relapse into recriminations and controversies in which each side, instead of searching for points of agreement, is apparently content with dialectic successes.

Asks Cabinet for Reassurance.

"What is it that stands in the way? It is with no desire to embarrass the Government that I ask the question. But many of us are sorely perplexed and feel it our duty to give them a chance of affording us some measure of reassurance and enlightenment.

"There is in the first place, I am convinced, a deep-seated desire for further explanation as to the conditions on which we are prepared, not to make peace, but to open a discussion which might lead to peace.

"It is assumed that such a discussion cannot be commenced without some measure of preliminary agreement, and our leading statesmen constantly bid us congratulate ourselves because, although our enemies have refused to define their terms, we are supposed to have defined ours in unmistakable language. Has it been really unmistakable? No one will suggest that a discussion is impossible until each side has obtained the assent of the other to an exhaustive catalogue of its requirements.

"But there are evidently certain cardinal points which neither side will treat as open to question. Is it really the case that we have done all that can be expected of us in the way of definition of such points?"

Lord Lansdowne admits that the difficulties of formulating such a list are serious.

"Diverse and possibly conflicting interests have to be reconciled," he continues. "We must make sure that we are in line not only with our allies, but with our great dominions overseas. We have to face problems, political, racial, and geographical, of surpassing intricacy.

"There is a temptation to use vague language and broad generalities, and slide over awkward questions. But what has been the use of our inter-allied conferences and the meetings of the Imperial Cabinet if there has been no coordination of our aims?"

Calls Some War Aims Obsolete.

Some of the earlier versions of the allied aims are obsolete, according to the letter. The governing document for a long time, it says, was the Allies' note of Jan. 10, 1917, but Russia has since fallen out.

"The secret treaties, the disclosure of which so seriously exercised the public mind in this country," he continues, "may, I assume, be regarded as liable to revision in many important particulars."

Lord Lansdowne refers to the Premier's speech of Jan. 5 as being considered the most authoritative recital of the Allies' war aims.

"Though lengthy and elaborate," he says, "it is at some points perhaps inevitably wanting in precision. The people are asking whether it still holds the field, whether all the demands comprised in it are on the same plane, and whether no conversation can be commenced until the Central Powers have signified their acceptance of the whole of them."

Doubts Basis in Wilson Speech.

Declaring that there had been other striking statements, he writes:

"The most remarkable of these is President Wilson's Fourth of July speech—remarkable both for what it contains and what it omits. It derives additional importance from the fact that our own Prime Minister immediately and wholeheartedly adopted it.

"It is a picture drawn by a great master of the golden age to which we are bidden to look forward. It does not seem, however, to provide those who are in search of a basis for preliminary negotiations with the kind of groundwork after which they are striving.

"If Germany should intimate her readiness to conform to President Wilson's standards, a long advance would have been made in the right direction. The speech is, however, not an outline of peace terms, but a very nobly worded description of the things for which the associated people of the world are fighting.'"

Even if Germany were ready to combine in the setting up of a tribunal for peace and justice and it could be assumed that her power for disturbing the peace would be reduced to impotence, Lord Lansdowne continues, "we should still find ourselves at the beginning and not at the end of an extremely complicated negotiation. We would still be without reasonable adjustment of the main territorial difficulties necessary, according to Mr. Balfour, for international stability.

"When, therefore, the Prime Minister announces that the Kaiser can have peace tomorrow if he will accept President Wilson's conditions, he surely overstates his case. Nor does he greatly advance the boy intimating for the benefit of those Germans who are continually warned that we are bent upon their utter destruction, that 'the god of brute force must this time and forever be broken and burned in its own furnace.'"

Wants Wilson Ideals Realized.

Quoting General Smuts's Glasgow speech lengthily, Lord Lansdowne comments:

"Humbler persons have been held up to execration for using language of this kind. General Smuts has given the coup de grace to the knockout blow and points the way to a true conception of that victory which all of us regard as indispensable, a victory aiming not only at momentary security in the field, but permanent security under which President Wilson's ideals can eventually be realized.

"The test of its completeness will be found in the enemy's readiness to throw aside the doctrines of extreme militarism and accept the terms which he would not have been allowed to look at when he set out upon his desperate enterprise."

Lord Lansdowne says that he is not prepared to affirm that the stage has been reached where there is a prospect of a preliminary agreement on the essential points of profitable consideration.

"But," he adds, "there are abundant indications that such occasions may present themselves in the near future. Let us be prepared to meet them, and, in a reasonable spirit, let us give our adversaries the chance of showing whether their overtures are sincere or not."

On the argument that the moment in which the Allies are achieving glorious successes in the field is not the moment for hinting at peace, he says:

"In the face of the world-wide calamities the war has brought, no moment can be inopportune for considering reasonable proposals. If one moment is more opportune than another it is the moment when events have shown that, whatever be the feeling which inspires it, it is not one of doubt as to our ability to hold our own in this deadly struggle, if we are forced to continue it."

NEW LETTER FAILS OF EFFECT.

Lansdowne Has Spoken Inopportunely Again, London Paper Says.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 1.—It is not likely that Lord Lansdowne's letter will have more effect than his previous letters. The informed public opinion here realizes perfectly well that there has been no regeneration in Germany, and that any peace which Germany would be willing to accept would be a German peace, for the achievement of which she might make concessions in the west, provided that she were left to undisturbed exploitation of her gains in the east.

The general opinion here is opposed to peace on any such terms.

The Daily Chronicle remarks that once again when another German peace offensive is imminent Lansdowne has launched a letter at an inopportune time. It says that the Allies last Winter restated their war aims in considerable detail.

"Germany on her side," says The Chronicle, "got off without stating or restating anything to the Western powers beyond the negative affirmation that she would not surrender any portion either of her own or of her allies' territory. She also showed with unparalleled cynicism in her negotiations with Russia and Rumania that any general declarations of principle which she might make would not bind or restrain her in any degree when once her opponents had walked into her parlor.

"Under these circumstances one might have thought that our business was to stand by our Jan. 7 offer—an offer which represented the minimum necessary for assuring the world's post-war liberties—until the enemy powers were impelled to make at least a serious offer from their side."

SPARGO TALKS OF PEACE.

Conference Proposal Made by American Socialists in Paris.

PARIS, July 31.—John Spargo and the other delegates of the Social Democratic League of America who are visiting France today, made a declaration regarding a possible meeting of International Socialists. They advocate unity of action by the Socialists of the Allied nations to obtain a Democratic peace.

The declaration says that if a conference is judged the best procedure toward this end it should be summoned by a committee representing each allied country.

It adds that if Socialists from autocratic enemy countries are to meet the Socialists of the allied countries they should officially and publicly sign certain conditions, which would include open repudiation of their autocratic Governments and an obligation to work for a democratic policy, even to their ruin.

Call for Bavy-Saving Volunteers.

An urgent call was issued yesterday by the Clearing House for War Volunteers, 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, for women canvassers to aid in the Federal Baby-Saving Campaign. Every baby in the city must be examined either by the family physician or the clinic doctor, and tactful volunteer women are needed to visit homes and urge the propriety of the examination upon the mothers. No special training is required, and women interested in doing patriotic service are asked to apply.

Medal for Former New York Woman

PARIS, July 31.—To the Duchess de Choiseul has been awarded the French gold medal for activity in hospital work, according to an announcement made by the official journal today. The Duchess was formerly Claire Coudert, daughter of Frederic R. Coudert of New York.

The Duchess de Choiseul has been active in relief work since the war began, devoting her attention particularly to the care of tuberculous French soldiers. The silver medal for hospital work was awarded to her last year.

GERMANY REACHING FOR THE DON VALLEY

Aggression in Russia Aims at Route to the Caspian, Maurice Says.

PERSIA THE ULTIMATE GOAL

May Not Expend Energy on the Murman Situation as Not Vital to Her Policy.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK B. MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The veil which for a long time has shrouded the Near East is being gradually lifted, and what we have been allowed to see is full of encouragement. The dramatic story of the operations of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia and in the southeast of European Russia, the appearance of allied troops on the Murman coast, and the resistance of the Armenians around Baku, together with reports of the steady decline in the power of the Bolsheviki and of the troubles of the Germans in the Ukraine, all show that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk is likely before long to be of no greater value than the other treaties to which Germany has put her name.

The news which we have received affects areas so vast in extent and possessing such limited communications that we must not expect, even though the Allies are ready and willing at last to give aid to the anti-Bolshevist forces, that the developments can be very rapid. The Murman coast, which is at present the only way into Russia from the west open to the Allies, is mainly of importance to us because so long as we hold it we can prevent the removal of the munitions and supplies of all kinds which the Allies had sent there for the use of the Russian armies and deny its ice free ports to enemy submarines.

Germany Aims Southeast.

So long as German influence is paramount in southern Finland, and it is likely that it will remain paramount until Germany has been defeated or is well on the way to defeat, it is not very probable that anything we can effect there will influence very materially the situation in Russia proper, nor, considering the difficulties of the country, is it likely that Germany will expend much energy in this direction when once she finds that we are ready to oppose her.

The Murman enterprise is in its essence a side show and should for that reason engage a minimum of force necessary. The main axis of German effort in the eastern theatres of war does not run northeast or east, but southeast, as it has from the beginning of the war.

It is very improbable that Germany entered the war with any ideas of territorial aggrandizement in Western Europe beyond possibly such rectification of the Franco-German frontier as would give her possession of the Briey mineral fields. It was to the east that she looked for expansion. Turkey was brought into the war to be used as a catspaw which would snatch from us our position as the dominant power in the east and transfer it to Germany. The failure of the Dardanelles expedition and the surrender of Kut caused hopes of many believers in "drang nach osten" to soar, and the capture of a few thousand Anglo-Indian troops and a collection of mud hovels on the Tigris dignified with the name of a town was celebrated throughout Germany with hardly less circumstance than was the news of Tannenberg.

Opens Way the Caspian.

Our successes in Mesopotamia and Palestine having closed the direct roads to the Persian Gulf and to the Suez Canal, Germany has been forced to seek a way round, and the collapse of Russia has opened such a way to her. It was not merely to obtain corn that she entered the Ukraine and pressed on to Odessa and Sebastopol. She is now trying to get possession of the whole of the Valley of the Don, partly because it affords the easiest means of getting corn down to the Black Sea, and thence by the Danube into Germany, but mainly because it gives her a base from which to control the lower waters of the Volga, and obtain access to the northern shores of the Caspian.

At the same time she has urged the Turks forward along the southern coast of the Black Sea to Batum and is certain to try to patch up an agreement with the Armenians as she has done with the Georgians, so that she may get to Baku, obtain complete control of the Caspian, and make herself dominant in Persia.

If the German Government can lay the foundations of an Eastern policy on these broad lines, and it is trying very hard to do so, it will then be able to keep before the German people an enticing program at a time when the increase in the American forces in the west has forced the German Generals to abandon the initiative there and thrown them on the defensive.

Seeking a Pawn in France.

We may expect the next year to see the Germans endeavoring to avoid battle in the west by gradually falling back before the allied armies across a country which has been completely and scientifically devastated, to strong prepared lines, as they did in the Spring of 1917. This will be another pawn in the game of bargaining to set alongside of Belgium, and we may expect von Hertling to inquire of France how long she is prepared to allow her northern provinces to be laid waste in order to support Great Britain's eastern ambitions. This would be a very cunning and thoroughly German device, which to be defeated must be met in time.

If Germany is allowed to realize her eastern program she will come out of the war relatively stronger than she entered it, and will remain as great a menace to Europe as ever, and this is one of the main reasons why we cannot afford a patched-up peace.

It behooves us, therefore, to convince our allies that it is not in our interest alone that the eastern barrier to German progress is essential, but that if Germany is to be really defeated and to cease to be a danger to the peace of the world in future, it is of vital importance that she should not be allowed to use what she has in the east as a means of extending her power in that direction.

Germany entered Belgium and through Belgium Northern France in violation of every principle of justice and right, and our answer to von Hertling must be that we can recognize no pawns which have been secured by fraud and rapine. But to make this answer effective we must back it by action in the east, where the almost miraculous creation of the Czechoslovak army has given us an opportunity which we cannot afford to throw away.

Such a policy need not reopen the old and profitless wrangle between the easterner and the westerner, for we Allies have it within our power to employ in the east forces which cannot be made available for the west, and the occasion for developing that power to the full has come now that Russia is beginning to understand what a German peace means and that an agreement has at length been reached with Japan on the vexed question of intervention in Eastern Siberia.

SPENDING 50% MORE THAN BRITAIN FOR WAR

Our Expenses Over $2,000,000 an Hour—Our War Debt Is Only One-third of England's.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—America's war expenses are running about 50 per cent. higher than those of Great Britain, it was shown today by comparison of Treasury reports and a newly issued British financial statement. Owing to the shorter time the United States has been in the war, however, her national war debt is only one-third as large as that of Great Britain, and the individual burden of taxation in this country now is only about one-half as much as it is in England.

Although the United States has largely superseded Great Britain as the financial reservoir on which the other allied nations draw, the aggregate of such loans by this country still is one-fourth less than Great Britain's.

The monthly cost of the war to the United States now is about $1,500,000,000, including loans to allies, while Great Britain's expenses are running in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000 a month. The United States is spending about $50,000,000 a day or more than $2,000,000 an hour. The nation's war debt is now a little less than $12,500,000,000, as compared with Great Britain's $36,675,000,000.

Before the war, both nations collected about the same amount of taxes every year, approximately $1,000,000,000. Now Great Britain collects $3,270,000,000 and the United States about $4,000,000,000, but the population in America is double that of Great Britain. If this country's taxes were proportionately as heavy, the American people would be called on to furnish annually about $8,000,000,000 by taxation, or the amount which the Treasury proposes should be raised this year under the new revenue bill now being framed by the House Ways and Means Committee.

NAVAL RESERVISTS CALLED TO SERVICE

Thousands of Them to be Placed on Transports and Supply Ships —Thin Out Shore Jobs.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In accordance with the prearranged plan for the navy to take over control of all shipping engaged in transporting troops and war supplies, orders have been issued by the Navy Department calling several thousand reservists into active duty. The number called, it was stated officially today, was limited only by the available facilities for handling them at the naval training stations.

After undergoing a few weeks' intensive training the men will be organized into crews and will replace the civilian sailors now manning the troop and supply ships, and the vessels that are constantly being turned over to the navy under its own construction program.

To hasten the process of transferring the military tonnage, heads of the various departmental bureaus have inaugurated a strict canvass of the men on shore duty in their organizations to determine how many can be spared for service with ships or troops.

At Marine Corps Headquarters orders have been issued to detach every man whose place can be filled by a woman. The men will be sent to one of the corps' stations for duty. Similarly Rear Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General of the navy, has started a campaign for the reduction in the number of petty officers, yeomen, and enlisted men who are filling clerical jobs in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The Bureau of Navigation, under Rear Admiral Palmer, was the first to undertake this step, as a result of which several hundred men will be added to the force available for service at sea.

LENINE GIVES GERMANY THE BALTIC PROVINCES

Complete Submission to Kaiser Indicated by Upshot of Treaty Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A complete submission of the Bolshevist Government to the ambitious designs of Germany and consent to the practical German annexation of the great western provinces of Russia appears to have been the outcome of the conference which has just been held between Russian and German delegates, for the ostensible purpose of construing the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Cable dispatches recently announced a complete agreement between these delegates, without indicating its nature.

From Zurich today came the statement that the result of the conference was a formal renunciation by the Soviet Government of any claims to the great provinces of Esthonia and Livonia. In consequence, Courland would be detached from the military administration of Oberost and united in Livonia and Esthonia in order to form a general government, which would be a stepping stone for the ultimate incorporation of the Baltic provinces with Germany.

The temporary occupation by German troops of Esthonia and Livonia thus would be made permanent, though those provinces are east of the new German frontier as defined in the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

CUTS TAX ON OIL LANDS.

Mexico Modifies Offensive Decree in Other Respects.

MEXICO CITY, July 31.—Modifications of the oil decree of Feb. 19, agreed to between the Mexican Government and representatives of foreign interests, were announced officially today. Apparently they will not alter the rights of present foreign interests holding oil properties and leases if certain conditions are complied with regarding perfection of titles to land, leases, and contracts.

Lands which have been legally leased and manifested but not denounced will be declared free land if not denounced within two months of a declaration by the owner or lessor who makes the manifestation. Lands legally leased can be denounced by the last concessionaire or by an intermediary if manifestation previously has been made. Grants of land may be reduced at any time and a new title issued.

Penalties are provided for noncompliance with the new regulations, which are effective from Aug. 1. The tax on a hectare of land is reduced from the 5 pesos called for in the February decree to 3 pesos. The Government will accept in payment of title fees and taxes credits which the companies have advanced for the dredging of the Panuco River. Oil lands are still held to be in the same category as mineral lands in that the Government retains original title to the subsoil.

ADMITS GERMANS WERE OUTWITTED

Foch Knew Their Plans, but Hid His Own, Says Dr. Wegener of Cologne Gazette.

"BABY TANKS" A SURPRISE

Allied Chief Attacked "at Vital Moment," When Useless Sacrifices Halted the Teutons.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—Dr. Georg Wegener of the Cologne Gazette, one of the best German war correspondents, has much that is interesting to say in one of the longest and most complete messages which have yet appeared in the German press from the front. He begins by admitting that as the factor of surprise was lacking in the German offensive, the attack did not progress as was expected. He says:

"When the German command saw that, it immediately stopped the advance, so as to avoid sacrifices which would not have been consistent with what might have been achieved. At this vital moment the enemy began his offensive at another point. On that day I was on the east front of the wedge when the first news of the enemy's offensive came in.

"Unquestionably, the first and not very definite news created a very uneasy feeling, as the attack was to some extent in the rear of our positions. The wooded country on their front of attack gave our enemies the best opportunities to assemble masses of artillery and other necessaries of attack, together with their storm troops, and to keep them concealed.

"These preparations were hidden even from the most careful aerial observation. The enemy has brought the art of camouflage to the very highest development. In that, he was materially helped by the fact that he possessed greater supplies of necessary materials and of labor. In this respect as in so many others, matters are much more difficult for us.

"In order to deceive us, too, he worked arduously at making defensive positions and carried out visible movements which looked like a withdrawing of troops. Despite that we were not deceived regarding his intentions. We knew he was preparing to attack and that every wood and gully was full of troops and material. Only regarding the exact time of the attack we had no knowledge. We could accept the belief, however, that as our offensive was to take place further to the east its effect would be to make the enemy renounce the execution of his plans for an offensive.

"That hope, however, on account of the fact that our offensive did not reach our expectations was not realized, and the enemy could, therefore, carry out his plans at a favorable moment. The moment of attack at dawn on July 18 was psychologically a good choice. It is only human that, with the coming of daylight, the tension which darkness produces should have been relaxed, a feeling of greater security should have taken its place, and the strained attention demanded during the night should have been involuntarily decreased. Fatigue comes over the watching troops."

Wegener then deals with the great novelty of the attack—the use of a number of tanks not hitherto approached. He says:

"The enemy had in secret built a large number of tanks of a surprisingly small type, which had the advantage of greater mobility and were easily manoeuvred. These tanks led the way, and between and behind them, morally strengthened by their presence and protection, came storm troops.

"Too low visibility in the early morning was added to the difficulty of a complete view of the territory on which the attack took place. On account of the broken nature of the ground, the high standing corn concealed the advancing infantry masses and hid the low-built tanks. Thus our artillery could not be effective. Such were the circumstances and the nature of the French attack."

GERMANS FIND FOCH "LOST."

Also Say That Americans Found No Foe to Fight at Sergy.

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—The entire German press, the Socialist papers included, is obediently toeing the line of explanation laid down by the German official communiqués regarding the retreat from the Marne. This explanation substantially is that General Foch's formidable attack was vainly designed to pinch off the whole of the German Marne salient, that his great sacrifices in men have been bootless and that the initiative remains with the Germans. To this it is added that the German concentration on a "shortened chord" means a stronger front.

To the American official report of the capture of Seringes-et-Nesles, Sergy, and Roncheres, the Volkszeitung of Cologne appends this comment:

"These localities are situated in the zone evacuated by the Germans days ago, undetected by the enemy."

A typical degree of subtlety is displayed by the military critic of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, Captain von Salzmann, who says:

"We are now able to prove to Foch in his own words that he has not gained a victory. In his book, 'The Conduct of War,' which he wrote when teaching strategy at the St. Cyr Military College, he showed himself a pronounced adherent of the theory of the offensive and the annihilation of the enemy. In putting into practice this idea, which Foch borrowed from Napoleon and to a greater extent still from von Moltke, his boldly conceived task was to break through the German lines, roll them back, and make the whole German system of defense totter.

"There was no middle course for Foch. Victory in the strictest sense of the word was positively imperative in this action. It was not his business to gain ground nor clear the Marne. His business was to cut through our defenses and get in our rear. It was win or lose. He lost, and must start the game afresh."

General Kilbe, in the Germania, angrily attributes the failure of the German offensive to the fact that the date on which it was to begin, July 15, seemed to be public property at home. He rebukes the "irrepressible tattling" by which news of military importance percolates to the enemy. Kilbe and virtually all the other critics agree that further hard fighting is imminent.

British Took 14,300 in 17 Weeks.

LONDON, July 31.—Since March 21 of this year the British have taken 14,500 prisoners on the western front, James Ian Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, told the House of Commons today.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS

MAKE ALL FIRES LITTLE FIRES

One way to cut insurance cost

Twenty-one mercantile establishments, equipped with Globe Sprinklers, report a reduction in premiums of 74% for building insurance and 75% for contents insurance. This shows how Globe Sprinklers pay for themselves in a short time.

Let's get together and figure what *your* saving would be.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building Cortlandt 6790

The New York warehouse of Park & Tilford has Globe Sprinklers.

317

THE men to see about the settlement of your estate are Mr. Warren, *Vice-President*, or Mr. Judd, *Trust Officer*

—*at our 60 Broadway office.*

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway

IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.

IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Member of Federal Reserve System

DECEIVED TEUTONS NOW DEMAND LIGHT

Austrian Press Asks Why They Were Led to Believe the Allies Were Starving.

MASSES NOW KNOW TRUTH

Government Is Finally Allowing Fragments of News About Entente to Reach Public.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 30.—The Austrian papers reveal manoeuvres of the Government to mislead the people. Thus the Arbeiter Zeitung asks the Government and the bourgeois press why, since 1916, great efforts have been made to convince the Austrian population that the Entente people were dying of hunger and would be forced to conclude a peace agreeable to the Central Powers.

All these lies were spread and distributed by the Government under the pretext of propaganda to stiffen the resistance of the German and Austrian people. These tactics have completely failed, and the German and Austrian masses today are convinced that the Entente does not suffer from want.

Now the Government has changed its method. It has given the press liberty to publish the Reuter news on the British food control, in which it is declared that great quantities of lard exist in England, which it is not necessary to ration.

The Arbeiter Zeitung considers that the Government's idea in publishing this news is to reassure the people that after peace there will be sufficient nourishment in the world for all.

The food situation in Austria is so desperate that the Fremden-Blatt warns the people not to journey to the high mountains, for the physical forces of a badly nourished human body are not sufficient to protect the tourists from a great number of perils in the mountains.

The want of coal in Germany is evident in declarations of Director Latz at Berlin. Upon the question of supply he says that next Winter the great lack of coal will be felt in Germany, especially for heating. This has made a terrible impression throughout the country. He asserted that the coal sold to Holland and Switzerland would cause a shortage in Germany. These statements have had an immediate effect on the German exchange in neutral countries.

GERMANS PROVE TOO MUCH.

Photographed Hospital to Show It Wasn't Marked—Bombed It Later.

LONDON, July 31.—In answer to a question in the House of Commons today, James Ian MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, said he was aware that the German Government was attempting to justify the bombing of a hospital at Etaples, France, on the night of May 19, by alleging that the Red Cross was not displayed at the hospital. Mr. MacPherson had seen in German newspapers photographs, which were published with the intention of proving that the Red Cross sign at the hospital was not shown on May 21, but existed in large numbers on May 27.

"German photographs of this nature are never conclusive," he said. "In any case, the hospital was again bombed on the night of May 31, in spite of the Red Cross signs which German evidence shows to have been in existence on May 27.

BRITISH CASUALTIES DROP.

July Reports Total Less Than Half Those of June.

LONDON, July 31.—British casualties reported during July totaled 6,291. This compares with total casualties reported in June of 141,147. The losses for July are divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 521; men, 8,474.

Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,537; men, 56,759.

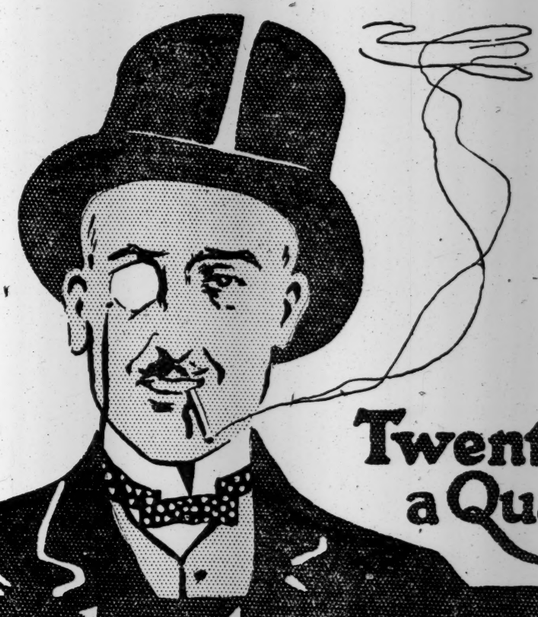
$1.45 For Madras Shirts That Were $2

$2.50 Shirts.....$1.85
$5 Shirts.....$3.85
$7.50, $8.50 Shirts $6.45
$9, $10, $12 Shirts $7.65

In view of aviating costs, the foregoing prices offer *great* and *genuine* economies.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

There's *something* about them you'll like—



Twenty for a Quarter

Trade Mark

Herbert Tareyton

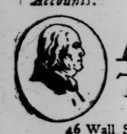
London Cigarettes

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Let those who serve you best serve you most."

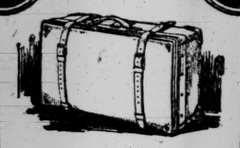
The Growing Account

In looking over the history of some of our largest accounts, we find that they started years ago in a very modest way. Many of these accounts today represent large and thriving businesses. We take a personal interest in the growth of the small account and invite accounts of $200 and over.

Write for our booklet *"Small Accounts."*



Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn



At 14 West 40th Street
and
177 Broadway
Crouch & Fitzgerald
Sell
Fine Luggage
made as they have made it for nearly 80 years

"Spirit of 1918"
Brass Bands
AND
Fife and Drum Corps
Needed in the Camps!
Are You Ready?
An immense stock of the greatest values ever offered in everything pertaining to Brass Bands and Fife and Drum Corps supplies awaits your inspection.

Violins	$5 to $500
Violin Cases	$2.50 to $15
Violin Bows	$3 to $25
'Cellos	$35 to $375
Music Rolls	50 cents to $5
Music Satchels	$1.75 to $18
Drums	$1 to $25
Cornets	$18 to $90
Clarinets	$15 to $75
Flutes	$1.75 to $160
Harps	$75 to $1,500
Mandolins	$5 to $150
Guitars	$8 to $150
Banjos	$8 to $75
Music Stands	75 cents to $25
Victrolas	$22.50 to $337.50
Dinner Chimes	$5 to $30
Ukuleles	$6 to $25
Banjo Ukuleles	$9 to $15
Banjo Mandolins	$18 to $75
Tenor Banjos	$25 to $68

Hawaiian Musical Instruments
Music and Methods
Everything Published in
WAR AND PATRIOTIC SONGS
Telephone Murray Hill 4144.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10-12 East 34th Street

Correct First Shoes for Baby
No toddler is too tiny to benefit by the Shoes or the Service of this unique Children's Footwear Shop. Here Mr. Paul Monk personally fits each little patron, and features exclusively
DR. POSNER'S FAMOUS SHOES FOR JUVENILES
assuring positive success of the important "first steps" and the scientific support and strengthening of little tender feet and ankles.
A remarkable range of leathers, styles and sizes for infants and growing boys and girls.
Prices $1.95 to $6.45
• • • •
Smartly Sensible Footwear for Young Ladies
$5 to $8
Save and serve—Buy W. S. S.
Paul Monk, Inc.
JUVENILE SHOE SHOP
25 WEST 38th ST., N. Y.
Between Fifth & Sixth Avenues.

THE GENERALISSIMO.
Recent photograph of General Foch, showing remarkable character, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today. —Advt.

FIVE NEW YORK MEN KILLED IN ACTION

Twenty-four from Metropolitan District Appear in Day's Casualty List.

LIEUT. THOS. H. YOUNG DEAD

Lieuts. Harry L. Calvin, Albert H. Spence, and Frank M. Dixon Among the Wounded.

The army casualty list given out by the War Department yesterday contains the names of twenty-four New York men, of whom sixteen were residents of this city. Of those from New York City five, including Lieutenant T. H. Young of Brooklyn, have been killed in action, one died of wounds received in battle, one met death in an airplane accident, one died of disease, and two died as a result of accident or other causes. Three are listed as severely wounded in battle, and three others are named as having been wounded, the severity not being indicated in General Pershing's cablegram.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN A. CRANE, who is listed as severely wounded, is the second regular army officer of field rank to be listed in the casualties in the last three days, the other being Lieut. Col. Russell Hand of the infantry, who died of wounds received in action. Colonel Crane is a native of Maryland and went to France as the second in command of one of the regular army regiments of field artillery. He is only 33 years of age. He entered the service from civil life as a Second Lieutenant of the 5th Field Artillery in 1908, the year following his graduation from Johns Hopkins University. Colonel Crane's home is in Baltimore.

FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS HALDANE YOUNG, who is the only New York City officer listed among the killed in action, was a native of Brooklyn and formerly was a member of the importing firm of Thomas Young, Inc., of 42 White Street, Manhattan. Lieutenant Young went to France as a junior officer of the 165th Regiment of the Rainbow Division. He was a graduate of the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn, and was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club. A telegram to his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. H. Young, stated that Lieutenant Young was killed in battle on July 15 last. In a recent letter to Mrs. Young he wrote: "I won't be home until the boche is thrashed."

Lieut. Morrison from Yonkers.

LIEUTENANT JOHN S. MORRISON, who is listed as dead from wounds received in action, was a native of New Orleans, but had made Yonkers his home for the last six years. He was a junior officer of Company I of the 28th United States Infantry. The last letter his wife received from him was dated July 13. Two days later he received the wounds that caused his death. Lieutenant Morrison was 28 years old and is survived by his wife and little daughter.

LIEUTENANT HARRY L. CALVIN, Jr., was wounded on July 19, according to a War Department telegram received by his parents, who reside at 2,017 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn. A subsequent cablegram, dated July 27, from Lieutenant Calvin brought the information that he had been wounded in the head and was convalescing. In a letter Lieutenant Calvin said he went into action for the first time on March 20, which was his twenty-third birthday. Lieutenant Calvin is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and when in college was one of the most noted football players in the West. He is a battery officer of the Twelfth United States Field Artillery.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ALBERT H. SPENCE of Flushing, mentioned in the army list as among the severely wounded, was in the 105th Regiment of Engineers of the Thirtieth Guard Division. This is the division of guardsmen from Tennessee and the Carolinas. Lieutenant Spence is a veteran officer of the National Guard of New York, and was for six years in Company I of the old 10th New York Infantry. Before entering the Federal service he was an engineer in the employ of the City of New York. He married in 1916 Miss Mabel Wilson of Auburndale, N. Y.

Professor Dixon's Son Wounded.

LIEUTENANT FRANK MURRAY DIXON, who is named as wounded in action, is a son of Professor Frank Dixon, the lecturer, of 168 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Lieutenant Dixon is 28 years old and an officer of the 53d Field Artillery. Lieutenant Dixon went to France with one of the first overseas contingents.

SERGEANT EDWARD MARTIN of 1,222 Boston Road, the Bronx, who died of wounds received in action, enlisted in the regular army when he was 17 years old. He was a cavalryman.

CORPORAL JOHN O'NEIL, reported severely wounded, is 22 years old and a native of Brooklyn. He was drafted into the service from District 71 in Brooklyn and went to France with the Camp Upton division. He has two brothers in the service, and is a graduate of Public School 35.

PRIVATE JOHN WILSON, Jr., who is dead of wounds received in action, was a son of John Wilson of Kearny, N. J., and, according to a War Department telegram to his father, died on July 22. He was 25 years old and a member of a family which is largely represented in both the American and British fighting forces in France. Two of his brothers are fighting for the United States and two first cousins for England. Wilson was drafted into the service from the Kearny district.

PRIVATE SAMUEL SUGARMAN, listed as wounded, is another Camp Upton soldier. He is a member of Company K of the 307th Infantry, and went to France last April. He was wounded on June 6.

PRIVATE JOSEPH PETER SELLER, mentioned as among the severely wounded, is 30 years old and is in the regular army. He enlisted soon after war was declared. He was a traveling salesman. His widowed mother and a sister live at 520 Ann Street, West Hoboken.

PRIVATE GEORGE F. PATEE of Orange, N. J., has been wounded, according to a telegram received by his brother, William S. Patee of 20 Riggs Place, South Orange. Private Patee is in the New England Division.

PRIVATE MILES A. SUAREZ, who has been killed in action, was a native of Bloomfield, N. J. He was 25 years old and was employed in a brokerage office in the Wall Street district when he enlisted in an ambulance company immediately following the declaration of war. Mrs. Jean Sayville of Newman Avenue, East Orange, is a sister of Private Suarez.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD C. BRUNAUGH, reported severely wounded, is a son of J. F. Brunaugh, the manager of the Diamond Match Company at 39 Clarkson Street. At the offices of the company it was said yesterday that Mr. Brunaugh was out of the city and that there was no one in the office able to give any information relative to the wounding of the young officer.

PRIVATE WILLIAM STEPHENS, who has been killed in action, was a sojourner who came to New York about two years ago. He was only slightly known at 52 West 130th Street, the address given in the casualty list.

PRIVATE JAMES D. MCKEEVER, another New Yorker who has made the supreme sacrifice, lived before he entered the army with his mother at 45½ Hicks Stree, Brooklyn. Had he lived he would have been 23 years old yesterday. McKeever enlisted in the regular army in June of last year and went to France with the Fifth Machine Gun Battalion. In a letter received by his mother a few days ago he wrote:

"All the boys are fine. The Americans are doing great work."

Mrs. McKeever, the mother of the dead soldier, conducts a boarding house. She has a service flag with seventeen stars, that being the number of boarders who have gone into the service from her house.

CORPORAL EDGAR J. BELL, who is mentioned in the casualty list as having been killed by an accident, lived with his sister at 10 Sherman Avenue, the Bronx. He was 26 years old, and enlisted in the regular army when the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany. He was with the first contingent of Americans to arrive in France.

212 Casualties Reported From Overseas; 33 Commissioned Officers in the List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department today gave out 194 casualties in the army in France, bringing the total to 12,318. The Marine Corps gave out a list of 18 casualties, bringing the total for the Marine Corps to 2,013. The total of army and Marine Corps is now 14,331.

The army casualties included 36 killed in action, 40 died of wounds, 6 died of disease, 1 killed by airplane accident, 5 died of accident or other causes, 67 severely wounded, 15 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 24 missing in action. The Marine Corps casualties included 4 killed in action, 2 died of wounds, and 12 severely wounded.

Thirty-three commissioned army officers and no commissioned marine officers were named. Captain Shelby Ledford and Lieutenants Elden F. Brewster, William E. G. Cooper, John W. Russell, Thomas Hopkins, Richard W. Moody, Thurston Elmer Wood, and Thomas Haldane Young were killed in action. Captain John T. Bossi and Lieutenants Hamon Gray, John S. Morrison, and Paul S. Strickland died of wounds. Lieutenant Paul L. Clifford was killed by airplane accident. Lieutenant Warren C. Harries died in an automobile accident.

Lieut. Col. John A. Crane, Captains William H. Humphreys, and John Walter Nicholson, and Lieutenants William L. Alley, Bernard A. Bingham, Richard C. Brunaugh, Fred G. Coffield, Floyd E. Evans, Jeremiah E. Murphy, David John Fitzgerald, Thomas S. Lyons, Ralph S. Schmitt, Albert H. Spence, and John Elmer Wright were severely wounded. Lieutenants Harry Leslie Calvin, Thomas Hart Davis, and Frank M. Dixon were wounded to a degree undetermined. Lieutenants Carlyle Rhodes and Sidney P. Thompson are missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 31.	Total.
Killed in action	1,782	36	1,818
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	777	40	817
Died of accident or other causes	584	6	590
Died of disease	1,474	6	1,480
Total deaths	4,908	88	4,996
Wounded	6,536	82	6,618
Missing, including prisoners	680	24	704
Grand total	12,124	194	12,318

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Including those given out today, the Marine Corps casualties in France as distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	28	698
Wounded	31	1,178
In hands of enemy	0	5
Missing	1	72
Total	60	1,953
Grand total		2,013

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 31.

Army casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—36.

Captain.

LEDFORD, SHELBY; Mrs. Kathleen Ledford, 2 Summit St., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Lieutenants.

BREWSTER, ELDEN F.; P. H. Brewster, College Park, Ga.
COOPER, WILLIAM E. G.; Mrs. Carrie F. Cooper, Pilsboro, Ind.
HASSELL, JOHN W.; Mrs. E. W. Hassell, Williamston, N. C.
HOPKINS, THOMAS; Mrs. E. I. Hopkins, 1,124 Bitting Av., Wichita, Kan.
MOODY, RICHARD W.; A. G. Peterson, Newark, S. D.
WOOD, THURSTON ELMER; Capt. A. N. Wood, U. S. N., 1,908 Shunk St., Philadelphia.
YOUNG, THOMAS H.; Mrs. M. E. Young, 419 Sixth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergeants.

HUFFMAN, JOHN D.; Mrs. Davidson C. Huffman, 625 Tenth Av., Hickory, N. C.
SARLEY, FRANK J.; Miss Mildred Heintz, 20 Hobson St., Detroit, Mich.
SMITH, CURTIS E.; S. D. Smith, Rockwood, Tenn.

Corporals.

BATES, PERCY J.; Mrs. M. E. Bates, Burlington, Vt.
FOLGERO, OBED H.; J. Folgero, Slater, Iowa.
KRAUSS, JOSEPH H.; Mrs. H. Wasserman, 14 Morningside Av., New York.
STEPHENS, William; Mrs. H. A. Hatton, 52 West 139th St., New York.

Mechanic.

HARRIS, FAISON; Mrs. Rebecca Harris, 112 Slocum St., Goldsboro, N. C.

Privates.

ASHLEY, FRED B.; Mrs. Charles Ashley, Seal Cove, Me.
BUTLER, DENNIS; Mrs. J. Starr, Stillwell, Okla.
CONRAD, JIM E.; J. O. Conrad, General Delivery, Artle, Texas.
CUNNINGHAM, PHILIP; W. T. Cunningham, 258 Washington St., Gloucester, Mass.
DORGAN, M. JOSEPH; Mrs. Marguerite Dorgan, E. Willow Av., Glendale, Ohio.
HOMMON, FRANK PALMER; Mrs. G. D. Cornelius, 220 Church St., Huntingdon, Penn.
HOWARD, MICHAEL E.; Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, 300 Lawrence St., Lawrence, Mass.
McISAAC, RICHARD; Mrs. Alice McIsaac, 12 Pitkin St., West Lynn, Mass.
McKEEVER, JAMES D.; Mrs. John McKeever, 45½ Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARTINI, ANGELO; Byron Boesse, Hancock, Mass.
O'NEIL, GEORGE L.; Mrs. Mary Bellville, Colebrook, N. H.
PARISH, Millard T.; G. W. Parish, Smithfield, N. C.
PITTMAN, DANIEL W.; Isaac Pittman, R. F. D. 1, Powder Springs, Ga.
PLATT, WILLIAM A.; Mrs. Anna Platt, 507 Bridge St., Towanda, Penn.
POLAN, HOWARD M.; Charles H. Polan, Germano, Ohio.
PRICER, PHILIP J.; Joseph Pricer, 233 Taylor St., Pittsburgh, Penn.
SMITH, CLIFTON; Mrs. Ethel Smith, 20 Chubb St., Lawrence, Mass.
SUAREZ, MILES A.; Miss Hyla M. Suarez, 519 West 121st St., New York City.
WILTON, THOMAS J.; J. A. Wilton, Deferiet, N. Y.
YEAGER, MIKE; Mrs. Anna Yeager, Coalridge, Ohio.

DIED FROM WOUNDS—40.

Captain.

BOSSI, JOHN T.; V. V. Bossi, R. F. D. 2, Arkansas City, Kan.

Lieutenants.

GRAY, HAMON; Mrs. O. H. Gray, 1,212 Michigan Av., La Porte, Ind.
MORRISON, JOHN S.; Mrs. Anna Morrison, 35 Radford St., Yonkers, N. Y.
STRICKLAND, PAUL S.; Mrs. S. Strickland, 385 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

Sergeants.

ATWOOD, PIERCE B.; Lewis Atwood, Pearle Gaubert Co., Louisville, Ky.
BICKHART, HARRY J.; James Bickhart, 2,801 West Chestnut Av., Altoona Penn.
HARPELL, CARROLL D.; Mrs. J. Harpell, 63 Madison Av., Everett, Mass.
MARTIN, EDWARD; Max Martin, 1,212 Boston Road, New York City.

Corporals.

BUSKEY, CHARLES M.; Mrs. B. O. Wilson, 27 Dewey St., Springfield, Vt.
CRANNA, JOHN P.; John Cranna, 222 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.
HELLGREN, MARTIN; John Hellgren, 9,025 South Throop St., Chicago.
MOORE, HARRY R.; Lawrence F. Moore, 601 North Madison St., Green Castle, Ind.
MOORE, WALTER I.; Harry Moore, 166 Park St., Northampton, Mass.
SILK, GERALD R.; Mrs. A. Silk, Lowell, Mass.
SNYDER, J. M.; Mrs. L. A. Snyder, care Acme Smith Plaster Co., Los Angeles.

Mechanic.

GREENE, GORDON; Mrs. N. E. Greene, Pleasant St., Ashland, Mass.

Wagoner.

ARMS, HAROLD G.; Mrs. W. H. Arms, 51 Crystal Av., Springfield, Mass.

Privates.

AUKSTIKALNIS, JOSEPH; Stephen Cisenó, 255 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
BEAN, HOWARD B.; L. Bean, Turtle Lake, Wis.
BRADLEY, THOMAS J.; Dennis Bradley, 3 Elmwood St., Boston, Mass.
CLIFFORD, ANDREW OWEN; Andrew J. Clifford, R. F. D. 2, Afton, N. Y.
EVANS, JAMES T.; Mrs. J. A. Newby, R. F. D. 2, Cicero, Ind.
GARNER, ROY; R. L. Garner, Chickalah, Ark.
HUDSON, RALPH; Mrs. R. Hudson, 94 South Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.
LESNIOWSKI, STANLEY J.; Joseph Lesniowski, 251 Person St., Buffalo, N. Y.
MANCHESTER, STEPHEN; Miss E. W. Manchester, 37 Haskell St., Westbrook, Me.
MARX, JOHN J.; Mrs. C. Marx, 289 South Hancock St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.
MORLEY, WILLIAM; John Morley, 619 Ash St., Anaconda, Mont.
NORRIS, JAMES B.; Mrs. Bessie B. Hatfield, Crab Orchard, Tenn.
PALM, ELAM B.; Jacob C. Palm, R. F. D. 1, Ephrata, Penn.
PANOZZO, DOMENIC; Alexandro Panozzo, Box 59-A, Kankakee, Ill.
PAPINEAU, DAVID; Antonine Papineau, 71 Cross St., Anthony, R. I.
RIVERS, LEROY; Mrs. F. Adams, East Hamstead, N. H.
SHALLENBERGER, BRADEN W.; George A. Shallenberger, Nyakama, Wash.
SYLVIA, ANTHONY F.; Mrs. Alvin Sylvia, 1,031 Davel St., Fall River, Mass.
TOLLESON, JOHN; Dr. I. D. Tolleson, Waldron, Ark.
TRUJILLE, JOSE F.; Frank Trujille, Tucum Cari, N. M.
WILSON, JOHN; John Wilson, Jr., 85 Pomeroy Av., Kearny, N. J.

DIED OF DISEASE—6.

Corporal.

BELL, EDWARD J.; Miss Letitia Bell, 10 Sherman Av., New York City.

Privates.

BURTON, ORLEANIS; Mrs. A. Burton, 169 Crescent St., Brockton, Mass.
EPPSTEIN, D. M.; M. D. Eppstein, Farmer City, Ill.
HARDIN, ROY W.; Mrs. N. Hardin, Craig, Mo.
HOLMES, FRANK W.; Miss Eva Demming, 1,015 3d Av., Seattle, Wash.
LANE, ROBERT D.; Mrs. W. H. Lane, Circleville, Ohio.

DIED FROM AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—1.

Lieutenant.

CLIFFORD, PAUL L.; James D. Clifford, 164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—5.

Lieutenant.

HARRIES, WARREN G.; Mrs. G. H. Harries, 401 P St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Privates.

BRANNAN, PATRICK J.; Mrs. Beatrice Coyle, 62 18th Av., Astoria, L. I.
FIELDS, ANTHONY; George Fields, R. F. D. 1, Lebanon, Va.
MICKLE, HENRY F.; W. M. Mickle, Roanoke, Ala.
MUNRO, DONALD C.; J. Munro, King's Park, N. Y.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—67.

Lieutenant Colonel.

CRANE, JOHN A.; Mrs. Mary S. Crane, National Union Bank, Baltimore, Md.

Captains.

HUMPHREYS, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Vertaj Humphreys, care Dr. W. J. Jones, Crozet, Va.
NICHOLSON, JOHN WALTER; Mrs. A. R. Nicholson, 277 Henderson Av., Athens, Ga.

Lieutenants.

ALLEY, WILLIAM L.; Mrs. R. L. Alley, Box 234, North Emporia, Va.
BINGHAM, BERNARD A.; Mrs. Cora Bingham, Mantua, Ohio.
BRUNAUGH, RICHARD C.; J. F. Brunaugh, 39 Clarkson St., New York City.
COFFIELD, FRED G.; Mrs. Fred G. Coffield, 116 Franklin Place, South Bend, Ind.
EVANS, FLOYD E.; Mrs. J. E. Williams, Hinkley, Ill.
FITZGERALD, DAVID JOHN; Mrs. E. Fitzgerald, 110 McDonald Av., Minnden, Ky.
LYONS, THOMAS S.; Mrs. T. S. Lyons, 297 Main St., Franklin, Tenn.
MURPHY, JEREMIAH E.; E. J. Murphy, 86 Liberty St., Bridgeport, Conn.
SCHMITT, R. S.; B. E. Schmitt, 1,938 116th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
SPENCE, ALBERT H.; Mrs. Mabel W. Spence, Auburndale, N. Y.
WRIGHT, JOHN ELMER; David R. Wright, R. F. D. 4, Mount Pleasant, Penn.

Sergeants.

BOULEY, ARTHUR; Mrs. E. Bourbeau, 53 Worcester Av., Manchaus, N. H.
BUSHMAN, HENRY R.; Mrs. D. R. Bushman, 4,538 Red Bud Av., St. Louis, Mo.
CARROLL, CLEMENT F.; Mrs. Mary Carroll, 1,005 4th Av., Moline, Ill.
MARTIN, EDWARD; Mrs. Lenora Hamilton, Greensburg, Ky.
SOCHA, HENRY JOHN; Mrs. Augusta Socha, R. F. D. 3, Port Huron, Mich.
WILLIAMS, RALPH O.; Mrs. Maggie Williams, Morristown, Tenn.

Corporals.

BURNHAM, CARL B.; Herbert Burnham, Wolcott, Vt.
CORMIER, EMILE; Anthony Cormier, Millinocket, Me.
FOSTER, HERBERT H.; G. H. Foster, Farmington, Me.
HALL, ARTHUR J.; Mrs. Mary Hall, 26 Eastern Av., Gloucester, Mass.
JOHNSTON, DONALD S.; Mrs. Bunyan Johnston, McConnelstown, Penn.
O'NEIL, DANIEL JOHN; Mrs. Margaret O'Neil, 1,191 East 96th St., Canarsie, N. Y.
RUSSELL, ERNEST C.; Miss Minnie T. Russell, 4,507 Idaho Av., Nashville, Tenn.
TALLMAN ANDREW O.; William Tallman, 709 Herkimer St., Joliet, Ill.

Master Engineer.

ALLEN, WALTER EASTON; Thomas Allen, Box 784, Savannah, Ga.

Cooks.

HESS, WILLIAM F.; Carl Hess, Broadbrook, Conn.
LYNCH, WILLIAM H. Mrs. R. G. Ross, Newcastle, Neb.

Wagoner.

KEAMMER, FOSTER; M. F. Keammer, 340 N. 2d St., Steelton, Penn.

Privates.

BAKER, CLAYTON H.; R. Baker, Tully, N. Y.
BOLISHKI, MICHAEL; Pete Camolonis, 2,054 Davenport Av., Cleveland, Ohio.
FIGARD, GLEN; G. F. Figard, Saxton, Bedford Co., Penn.
GIGLIO, FRANK; Sylvester Giglio, Hoffman, N. Y.
GILSON, HENRY; Samuel Blackman, 708 N. 8th St., Philadelphia.
GRANT, SILAS W.; Mrs. Mary Grant, Washington Av., Hamilton, Mass.
HARRIS, GUS; Jim Crist, Washington St., East Lisbon, Ohio.
HEINRICH, WILLIAM E.; Frank Heinrich, Lebanon, Ore.
HUGHES, GEORGE W.; Mrs. A. Hughes, Jobs, Ohio.
KATHERMAN, BENJ. H.; Mrs. May H. Katherman, 3,945 McCree Av., St. Louis, Mo.
KENFIELD, BENJ. H.; Mrs. B. H. Kenfield, Murray, Iowa.
KUNIEAWSKI, BEN; S. B. Kochin, 701 6th Av., North Minneapolis, Minn.
LENHARD, FRANCIS L.; Mrs. Margaret Lenhard, Gagetown, Mich.
LILJA, AXEL; Carl Lilja, 243 Granite St., Quincy, Mass.
McENELLY, THOMAS F.; James F. McEnelly, 65 Washington St., Marlboro, Mass.
McQUADE, JOSEPH F.; John McQuade, Plainville, Mass.
MALONEY, JOSEPH E.; Mrs. Richard Maloney, 157 School St., Greenfield, Mass.
MALTMAN, HERBERT; Clarence Maltman, Hart, Mich.
MOREHOUSE, HARRY N.; Fred Morehouse, Melrose, Minn.
PECOR, MELVIN MITCHELL; Paul Pecor, R. F. D. 2, Box 148, St. Clair, Mich.
PIERCE, JAMES H.; J. H. Pierce, Clarence, Mo.
QUALLEY, GUNDER O.; Ole Qually, Gulley, Minn.
ROUSE, NELSON H.; Mrs. Minnie Rouse, Monroe City, Mo.
SEILER, JOSEPH P.; Mrs. Madeline Seiler, 520 Ann St., West Hoboken, N. J.
SELAND, E.; James L. Crueiph, Dennison, Minn.
SHARMAN, THOMAS; Mrs. Anna Sharman, Belfield, N. D.
LARDIFF, EMILE; Norsis Lardiff and Albert White, Madison, Me.
TRUMAN, WILLIAM W.; Mrs. William TRUMAN, 11,601 Dupont, Cleveland, Ohio.
VENABLE, MARTIN; Mrs. Mary Venable, 16th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.
WHITE, BRUCE; Mrs. Mary Rogers, 81 North Ravine St., Battle Creek, Mich.

WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—15.

Lieutenants.

CALVIN, HARRY LESLIE; Mrs. Harry Calvin, 2,017 Caton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAVIS, THOMAS HART; T. F. Davis, Box 187, El Paso, Texas.
DIXON, FRANK M.; Mrs. F. Dixon, 168 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergeants.

FAUCK, FRANK; August Fauck, 731 12th St., Oshkosh, Wis.
OBERSTEINER, FRANK; Mrs. Grace Zimmerman, 902 9th St., Oshkosh, Wis.

Corporal.

STEINERT, AUGUST; Mrs. Esther Steinert, 846 5th St., Oshkosh, Wis.

Cook.

KIECKHOLFER, HENRY; Mrs. Bertha Kieckholfer, 279 Ceape St., Oshkosh, Wis.

Privates.

DAVIS, RAY; Mrs. Ella Beach, Elm St., Richwood, Ohio.
GROBOWSKI, WALTER; Mrs. Mary Alitvitz, Dickson, Penn.
JAMES, WORTHEN E.; Mrs. Hazel Crummler, Pasco, Wash.
KLOTZ, FRANK; Mrs. Emma Rehbein, 523 7th St., Oshkosh, Wis.
RUPPEL, ELWIN A.; Mrs. T. E. Ruppel, R. F. D. 19, Hortonville, Wis.
SMITH, RAY; Mrs. L. Smith, 461 Elm St., Oshkosh, Wis.
SUGERMAN, SAMUEL; Emil Sugerman, 160 McKibben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WORK, FRED P.; Mrs. Francis Work, 182 East Russel St., Columbus, Ohio.

MISSING IN ACTION—24.

Lieutenants.

RHODES, CARLYLE; Dr. W. Rhodes, Terre Haute, Ind., or Hilory Rhodes, Lovington, Ill.
THOMPSON, SIDNEY P.; F. C. Thompson, 206 East Lewis St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Sergeants.

BOWER, WILLIAM M.; Mrs. Emma Bower, Amity, Ore.
THORPE, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Mary E. Thorpe, 505 West 7th St., Chester, Penn.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 31.

Marine Corps casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—4.

Sergeant.

JEFFRESS, WILLIE R.; Robert Jeffress, Kaufman, Texas.

Privates.

NORTON, WALTER V.; Fred N. Norton, Lake City, Fla.
DE HAVEN, JOHN F.; Anna L. De Haven, 605 Ford St., Conshohocken, Penn.
PLEISCH, CECIL W.; Mary Pleisch, General Delivery, Anderson, Cal.

DIED OF WOUNDS—2.

Marine Gunner.

CORNELL, WALTER; Henry M. Cornell, Eustis, Fla.

Private.

ROWOLD, HORACE E.; Emil H. Rowold, Wharton, Texas.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—12.

Corporals.

DAVIS, ROGER W.; William Davis, Mulkeytown, Ill.

Privates.

BOLLINGER, ISAAC; Mrs. Anna Bollinger, 214 Woerner Av., Jeffersonville, Ind.
CIESOLOSKY, GEORGE; Raymond Chesolesky, McDonald, Penn.
DUCABAGE, ADAM J.; Mrs. Mary Ducabage, Stanwood, Mich.
GARLAND, GRADY L.; Andrew L. Garland, Cornelia, Ga.
GOODRIDGE, ARTHUR A.; Mrs. Mabel Burke, 5,417 Iowa St., Chicago, Ill.
HAWKINS, CHARLES A.; Mrs. Martha Smith, Ford, West Va.
JORDAN, CLIFTON M.; J. B. Hanson, Malta, Mon.
KOHLMORGAN, WILLIAM C.; Mrs. Charles Redding, 1,020 C St., Lincoln Neb.
KRANZMEYER, HENRY; Frank Kranzmeyer, 3,445 N. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.
LAWSON, CALVIN J.; Alexander Lawson, Usk, Wash.
McKIBBEN, ROBERT R.; Mrs. Mary McKibben, 210 State St., Freeport, Ill.
MIENERT, EDWARD W.; Mrs. E. Mienert, 845 N. Fairfield Av., Chicago, Ill.
MYSLIWIEC, FABIAN; Mrs. Agnes Mysliwiec, 1,353 Bradley St., Chicago, Ill.
PEARSON, OTTO; Svan Pearson, 6 William St., Cortland, N. Y.
PROCHAZKA, JOSEPH G.; John Prochazka, Jr., 5,402 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.
REINS, GEORGE; John Reins, Sterling, Ill.
STRUBLE, HARRY H.; Mrs. Jennie Struble, Gardenville, Penn.
THEROS, FRANK; Peter Fauthey, 215 W. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.
WERTZ, EARL; Mrs. Emma Wertz, R. F. D. 4, Pottstown, Penn.
ZIKA, CHARLES; Mike Zika, R. F. D. 5, Edwardsville, Ill.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Privates.

DOYLE, MAURICE J.; T. S. Doyle, 1,008 East Robert St., Estherville, Iowa.
ELDRIDGE, SETH A.; P. B. Blackmur, 74 Elm St., Quincy, Mass.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Privates.

BRADLEY, D. A., Jr.; Mrs. Matilda Bradley, 656 N. 44th St., Philadelphia.
CAMPBELL, RALPH W.; Mrs. Catherine Campbell, 5,215 Warren St., Philadelphia.
CROSS, ELI J.; Mrs. Adolph Violette, Great Works, Me.
EDMAN, ROY F.; Mrs. Roy F. Edman, 34 Harrison St., Bristol, Conn.
FENNER, HARRY R.; Isaac I. Pue, R. F. D. 4, Yakima, Wash.
LEVY, BENJAMIN; Julius Levy, 2,128 Alice Place, Chicago, Ill.
HARRIS, ETHAN E.; Minerva Harris, 1,308 South St., Toledo, Ohio.

Privates.

FULMER, CLINTON W.; Dela Fulmer, Concrete, Col.
O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J.; John O'Brien, 6,701 East Ledge St., Cincinnati.
STEPHENS, EDWARD U.; Rachel Laing, Dixonville, Penn.
BARRIOS, JOHN E.; A. Aucoin, 1,235 St. Andrews St., New Orleans, La.
BROWN, JAMES J.; James C. Brown, Jefferson, Ga.
MYERS, ROBERT H.; Frank E. Myers, 1,697 3d Av., New York City.
OTTEN, PAUL A.; Mary Otten, 322 West Carson St., Pittsburgh, Penn.
ROBERTS, WALTER A.; Elizabeth Roberts, R. F. D. 1, Harveysburg, Ohio.
SMITH, CLARENCE L.; Eliza C. Smith, Talladega Springs, Ala.

PERSHING TO RUSH CASUALTY LISTS

War Department Directs Him to Cable Them as Soon as They Are Reported.

DROPS POLICY OF DELAY

Names Will Be Given to the Press as Soon as Relatives Have Been Notified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Hereafter the War Department will give out lists of casualties as promptly as possible, which means that they will be furnished to the press when a reasonable period has been allowed for communication with relatives of the men whose names appear in the lists. This period probably will be twenty-four hours, which is considered long enough to insure telegraphic notification to relatives.

Instructions have been cabled to General Pershing to send casualties to the War Department as fast as they are reported to him, and the department, for its part, will have the lists copied at once and furnish them to the press after the twenty-four hour period or other period determined upon. Up to this time the practice has been to withhold these lists from the public for days and even weeks. The purpose of this was two-fold. It was believed in the first place that by distributing the publication of the lists over a considerable space of time the enemy would be unable to figure out the extent of the damage he had inflicted on American troops in particular engagements. The point was made that he might be able to identify various units through casualty lists published shortly after these particular engagements occurred and by figuring out from the home addresses given in the lists that the men reported as killed and wounded belonged to units raised in particular localities which had been engaged with the Germans.

The record reason for delaying publication lists was that the cable wires, already greatly overloaded, would be subjected to even a greater burden if casualty lists were cabled as fast as they were reported to General Pershing. As a result of the two phases of the policy adopted and now to be disregarded the casualty lists were divided into comparatively even batches of names and one list given out for publication each day. Recently the lists have contained from 100 to 250 names. As the casualties in the great battle that has been raging in the Rheims sector since July 15 must amount to a larger daily average than 250, it is apparent that the casualties reported have been growing in number much faster than they have been given out by the War Department.

Experience has convinced the War Department that nothing may now be gained of strategical importance through following this method. It is doubtful if the Germans obtain the lists through newspapers for weeks at least after publication, and equally doubtful if they are able to get any valuable information out of them. The new policy of publicity will be carried out as soon as General Pershing begins to file full current lists promptly under the directions cabled to him.

General March, Chief of Staff, explained today what the War Department had done in this respect, when his attention was called to the references to heavy losses in press reports from France published this morning.

The German accounts of the big battle within the last several days have attempted to make it appear that tremendous casualties had been suffered by the American troops. To a question as to whether anything could be said "to prepare the country for what to expect," General March answered:

"In the matter of casualties the War Department has adopted the following policy, and we have ordered General Pershing to carry it out: There will be no separation of casualties into lists going over a long period of time, but he will cable in, as they occur, all casualties, which will be released to the public at once. He has been sent a cablegram to that effect, and as soon as the machinery starts we will give out to the press all casualties, no matter what they are."

It is probable that beginning in the next day or

EUROPE'S SOCIALISTS ASKED TO JUDGE REDS

Parties in Russia Appeal to Them to Form International Commission of Inquiry.

RUSSIA RUINED, THEY SAY

And Workmen and Peasants Are About to Rise in Arms Against Tyrant Bolsheviki.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31. — The Stockholm correspondent of The London Times telegraphs:

"Official representatives of the Social Revolutionary and Social Democratic Parties of Russia, who recently arrived here with the object of proceeding to England and France to awaken the western democracies to the true state of affairs in Russia, have issued a remarkable appeal to the Socialists of Europe.

"The appeal is signed on behalf of the Social Democrats by Gaul Axelrod and on behalf of the Social Revolutionaries by Nicholas Rusanoff. Both these gentlemen were here last Summer representing their respective parties in connection with the abortive attempt to organize an International Socialist conference, and Rusannoff subsequently visited London, Paris, and Rome.

"The appeal opens with a description of the evils which the Bolsheviki have brought upon Russia by destroying industry, disbanding the army, and forcibly preventing all expression of will or even opinion of the people. Even friends of the Russian democrcary, it complains, do not realize the truth. Literal statements, such as were issued by Petrograd workmen a few weeks ago, of the effects of Bolshevist tyranny, of the bloody suppression of popular movements, and of the way thousands are dying of hunger and disease, are treated, even in the Socialist press of Western Europe, as cock and bull stories, and genuine popular expressions of indignation are indiscriminately disposed of as propaganda of the counter-revolution.

"The truth is that the overwhelming mass of workmen and peasants not only are anti-Bolshevist, but on the point of rising in arms against Bolshevist tyranny. In these circumstances the Social Democratic and Social Revolutionary Parties consider it their duty to propose the creation of an international commission consisting of representatives of all Socialist parties, to visit Russia accompanied by trustworthy interpreters, and, after inquiries on the spot, to give clear answers to the following questions:

"'1. Are we right, yes or no, when we declare that the Bolshevist Government has degenerated into an instrument of reaction and, although it hides behind the words "the will of the workmen and peasants," does not shrink from the most extreme and violent measures of oppression directed against these same workmen and peasants?

"'2. Are we right when we declare that the Bolshevist Government has now no other aim than to preserve at all costs its own power, and that with this object it is ready to sacrifice all the conquests of the revolution and take refuge in a state of terrorism directed, not against the bourgeoisie, but against the other Socialist parties and the mass of the proletariat and peasants whom they represent, and that, finally, eager to justify itself in the eyes of the foreign conqueror, it has not hesitated in connection with the Mirbach incident to lay at his feet the dead bodies of 200 of its own Social Revolutionary countrymen?

"'3. Are we right when we declare that Bolshevism has done nothing to apply Socialist principles and has only succeeded in destroying industry and bringing about universal unemployment and starvation?

"'4. Are we right when we declare that the Bolshevist Government denies us every possibility to open discussion or to struggle for what we consider to be Russia's only hope of salvation, namely, the summoning of the Constituent Assembly and the re-establishing of popular means of local administration—in a word, the placing of all power in the hands of the people?

"'5. Are the Bolsheviki right when they assert that all other Russian Socialist parties are seeking, not to free the working classes from the despotic oppression of a small minority, but, in concert with the bourgeois and monarchist elements, to bring about a counter-revolution?

"In making this proposal for a commission of inquiry, the appeal continues:

"'We are concerned for the honor of the International. We consider it absolutely insufferable that influential sections of the international labor movement without having made the least effort to obtain satisfactory and impartial information should give their moral support to the anti-democratic policy of the Bolsheviki and be involuntary accessories to an unprecedented historical crime.

"'Again and again have the Socialist parties of Russia proposed to the Bolsheviki that the problem should be solved in a free, democratic manner by an appeal to the people in the shape of a referendum or a new election for the Constituent Assembly, and the stubborn refusal of the Bolsheviki to accept any such proposal or to admit any limitation of their despotic powers has created a situation from which, exactly as was the case under Czarism, there is no way out except through force.

"'It must not happen that the International, by giving its moral support to the Bolsheviki, weaken the Socialist opposition and so help the reactionary elements to bring about the liquidation of Bolshevism in their own interests, which are diametrically opposed to those of Socialism and democracy.

"'We are convinced that the International will do all possible to establish a commission of inquiry and send it to Russia, and in doing so it will fulfill its duty not only to the Russian proletariat but to the proletariat of all countries.'"

REDS WIN CITY ELECTION.

Shanghai Reports They May Nominate the Mayor of Vladivostok.

SHANGHAI, July 31, (Associated Press.)—The Bolshevist faction has obtained a majority in the municipal elections at Vladivostok, a dispatch from that city reports. This gives them the right to nominate the Mayor.

LONDON, July 31.—The occasion of the municipal elections in Vladivostok, says a dispatch to The Times from that city dated July 27, has been the signal for strong offensives by the two rival Governments—General Horvath's and the Vladivostok Provisional.

The Vladivostok Provisional advertises itself as being recognized by the allied Governments, but, adds the correspondent, the Allies have no present intention of recognizing any Government. They are awaiting the establishment of communication with western Siberia before considering the question of supporting any political group.

Bolsheviki Forbid Pogroms.

LONDON, July 31.—The Soviet Government at Moscow has issued a decree against anti-Semitism, a Russian wireless message today announces. There is no place in the Russian scheme for the oppression of nationalities, the decree declares. The Jewish bourgeoisie "is our enemy not as Jews but as bourgeoisie," it continues. The decree invites the working classes to fight against pogroms. All instigators of pogroms and all anti-Semitic agitators will be regarded as outlaws, it is declared.

GIRLS' CAMP ABANDONED AS FOUNDER IS QUIZZED

Swann Asks Miss Drake to Turn Over War Charity Funds to the French Ambassador.

Nineteen patriotic young women at the Drake Section Sanitaire Camp at Bayside, L. I., each of whom was paying $175 to Miss Ethel Langdon Drake of the Ritz-Carlton for training as ambulance drivers and for other war service in France, folded up their tents last night and returned to their homes, when they learned that the District Attorney had requested Miss Drake to discontinue her war charity and had ordered her to turn over some $14,000 to Ambassador J. J. Jusserand of France. This order was issued by Judge Swann after an investigation of the activities of Miss Drake, made at the request of George J. Starr, an inspector in the office of the Military Intelligence Bureau.

Miss Drake was summoned to the Criminal Courts Building yesterday and questioned by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe and Inspector Starr. Miss Drake was asked to explain why she had announced the gift of twenty-five ambulances to the Sixth French Army, when none had been bought as yet, according to the authorities. She was also questioned about proposed hospital work and the project of sending 1,000 ambulance drivers to France. Most of the students went to the District Attorney's office late yesterday and informed him of their decision to abandon the camp. Miss Virginia K. Chandler of 146 East Forty-ninth Street, who had acted as Captain at the camp, said the training had been conducted along such rigid lines of discipline that when she broke a rule by permitting the girls to go to the ocean for a swim Miss Drake reprimanded the Captain before the entire class.

At the camp were Miss Dixie Gerard, 294 Riverside Drive; Mrs. Mary A. Heaton, 230 West Seventy-ninth Street; Miss Margaret Brazel, 324 West Eighty-fourth Street; Miss Dorothy Rennard, 701 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Mildred Ashforth, Katonah; Miss Daisy Bloomhuer, 51 West Ninety-second Street; Miss Ellena Peck, 185 West Fifty-eighth Street; Miss Lola Lithander, 115 East Fifty-third Street, and Gladys Kemp of the Hotel Buckingham, 621 Fifth Avenue, who is related to one of the proprietors. The out-of-town members were Miss Ethel Tobin, San Antonio, Texas; Miss Dorothy Wickett, Chicago; Mrs. Gladys Rhoades, Omaha; Mrs. Emily R. Burlingham, Hampton, N. J.; Mrs. Beatrice Price, St. Louis; Mrs. Eleanor G. Griffin, Detroit; Mrs. Donald MacGregor, Allenhurst, N. J.; Mrs. Helen Coyle, Battle Creek, Mich., and Miss Lola Hunnicutt, Park Hill, N. Y.

Mrs. S. J. Symons, who is also a guest at the Ritz, and said she was the wife of a Major in the British Army, was questioned about Miss Drake's activities. Mrs. Symons told Mr. Kilore that she had contributed one or more of her quarterly allowances of $1,500 each to her friend's war charity. She had met Miss Drake in London last year and had accompanied her to this country.

Miss Drake, who said she had done some war work in France as a Christian Science practitioner, asserted that she had signed a contract in London with a representative of the Maxwell Motor Company for the ambulances and expected delivery of the vehicles next month. Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the woman golf champion, and her husband had given her $1,000 as a personal gift. Miss Drake was questioned about her accounts in the Guaranty Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Bankers Trust Company, and the Peninsular State Bank, Detroit. The accounts deposited to the "Drake Section Sanitaire" and other divisions of hospital work were apparently correct, but Miss Drake admitted that she had probably undertaken more than she could accomplish and agreed that she would release the funds to the French Ambassador and discontinue her war work.

KNITTING RECORDS BROKEN.

Bee in Central Park Brings Out Many Experts with the Needles.

Knitting records have been broken at the Knitting Bee, which had its second day yesterday on the Mall at Central Park. Mrs. Ethel Rizzo of 208 East Sixty-seventh Street took the first prize in the speed contest, knitting a square of twenty-one rows, twenty-eight stitches each, with five needles in eight minutes, said to be the speediest knitting on record. The two days of unpleasant weather have not daunted the knitters, who have been out in good numbers each day. Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League, under whose auspices the Bee is being held, said yesterday that if the weather was pleasant today the knitters would be out in such numbers that the click of the needles would be heard in Berlin.

The proceeds of the Bee go to the free wool fund of the committee. Refreshments were served yesterday by the canteen workers under the direction of Mrs. William H. Hamilton. There will be an interesting and varied entertainment today and the Bee will close tonight at 7. Other prize winners are Mrs. Anna Sambucino, 302 West Eighty-seventh Street, who took the second speed prize, and the third went to Mrs. Sara Karpf, 161 West 118th Street. The winner of the speed contest for blind knitters was Miss Mary Path, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street.

EICHHORN HIT WHILE DRIVING

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

cant. It will probably cause Germany to seek a quarrel, not so much with the Skoropadski Government at Kiev, which is German through and through, only moving at the German Ambassador's beck and call, but with the Moscow Government, which is unable to discover Ambassador Mirbach's murderers.

"There are many signs that Germany only awaits the opportunity of breaking with the Bolshevi ki now that their power is waning. The newspapers are more and more insistent about the punishment of Mirbach's murderers. A semi-official note published yesterday by the Foreign Office accused the Bolshevist envoys now visiting Berlin with the object of "completing" the Brest-Litovsk treaty of doing everything to destroy that treaty, and hinted plainly that Germany's patience was being sorely tried by the Bolsheviki.

"A few days will show whether the assassination of Eichhorn will serve as a pretext for a rupture with the Bolsheviki, or whether Hindenburg and Hertling will await the assassination of the Kaiser's next envoy to Russia."

Berlin Excited Over Killing.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that the murder of Field Marshal von Eichhorn has created consternation in German official circles, and that it is expected the German Government will demand immediate and exemplary punishment of the assassin under the threat of occupying more land in the Ukraine.

The German newspapers, the correspondent says, unanimously assert that Germany must interfere with her full strength in Russia if Germany does not desire to lose what prestige she still has in the East.

When you get "bite" in a cocktail it's unbalanced.

Club Cocktails

are velvet smooth with fine liquors and perfect blending.

RAINBOW DIVISION IN OURCQ FIGHTING

Either the All-America Unit or Third Regulars Routed the Prussian Guards.

BATTLE AIM ANNIHILATION

General March Declares Each Side in the Struggle Strives to Wipe Out the Other.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Either the "Rainbow" Division, officially designated the 42d, or the Third Division of the Regular Army, has won the distinction of having defeated the famous Prussian Guard units which the Germans, in desperation, threw into the fighting in the Rheims-Soissons-Chateau-Thierry sector to stop the onrush of American troops.

This was indicated today by General Peyton C. March, Chief of the General Staff, when he said in answer to a question that while the War Department had nothing definite the supposition was that it was either the 3d or the 42d Division that was opposed to Germany's crack units, as these divisions were in the vicinity where the Prussian Guard measured strength and ability with the Americans.

Perhaps both the 3d and the 42d took part in administering severe punishment on the Kaiser's favorite troops, which are never thrown into the battle line unless things are going badly for the German cause. General March disclosed today that the Rainbow Division was taking part in the fighting near Fèreen-Tardenois and Sergy. In the vicinity of Roncheres and Cierges, he said, was the 3d Division. It was at Sergy that the fiercest fighting between American troops and the 4th Prussian Guards Division took place. Cierges is not far from Sergy, a little to the southeast. The press accounts of the fighting published this morning say that Sergy changed hands nine times. At last accounts it was in the possession of the American forces.

The Rainbow Division is composed of National Guard Regiments from twenty-six States and the District of Columbia. The 3d Division is composed of the 4th, 7th, 13th, and 38th Regiments of Infantry, and the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments of Field Artillery, all of the regular army. The States represented in the Rainbow Division are: Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, (165th Infantry, formerly the 69th;) Ohio, Georgia, Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, South Carolina, California, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, and Oregon.

Aim at Annihilation.

In his semi-weekly review of military operations today General March gave a new angle to the great battle that is raging in the Rheims sector. The original objectives of the Germans in their attack on July 15 and the objects General Foch may have contemplated in beginning a counter-offensive have been abandoned to a desperate effort on the part of each combatant to destroy the other. The present purpose of each side is to kill as many men of the other side as is possible. It required no stretch of the imagination to construe General March's statements as indicating that the battle in the vicinity of Rheims may develop into the determining conflict of the war.

"Whatever the enemy's objective was at the start of the drive," said the Chief of Staff, "and whatever our hope was in the counteroffensive on the flank of this salient, it is now perfectly evident that those aims have been set aside. The objective of each army is the other army; each one of them wants to kill as many of the others as possible. The holding back of the jaws by the Germans at Soissons and near Rheims has made it practically impossible for us to expect a bag. They have had two weeks now to withdraw from the dangerous points down near the Marne and the objective of each army is the other army."

The Rainbow Division arrived in the Rheims salient only within the last few days, General March said. Prior to this change of location the Rainbow had been engaged to the east of Rheims. With the addition of the Rainbow there are now seven American divisions in the Rheims salient. The others are the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Divisions of the regular army, the 26th or New England National Guard Division, and the 28th or Pennsylvania National Guard Division.

General March's review of the battle covered events since last Saturday when he gave a review for the press of the progress of the battle up to that time.

Salient Flattened.

"Since I spoke to you last Saturday," he said, "the general salient has flattened out considerably. On Saturday the enemy's line was being withdrawn from the Marne east of Vincelles on an eight-mile front, where the enemy had clung very firmly until his position was threatened by gains on the heights southwest of Rheims.

"During the interval since I spoke to you he has fallen back rapidly to the line on the Rheims-Dormans road and the Ourcq Valley, while his extreme west flank, on the south of Soissons, is exactly where it was before. On his extreme east flank he has reduced the re-entrant which the Allies had driven in there.

"The retirement on Saturday was very rapid, reaching a distance of some three or four miles on a twenty-mile front, and during that period the announcement in the papers that cavalry patrols appeared was significant to military men, indicating that the retirement had been very rapid and probably during the night, and we had gotten out of touch with the enemy's front lines. This was re-established; we found out where he was by using the cavalry patrols.

"Since Saturday, however, the enemy's retirement has been very slow, with strong counterattacks in which the American force has been engaged. The crescent-shaped area gained by the Allies since July 18 is more than one-half the area of the Soissons-Rheims salient. On July 18 the perimeter of the crescent was seventy-four miles; it has now been reduced to fifty-four miles. This means a reduction of ten miles since last Saturday. The enemy's maximum retreat in the centre of the salient is fourteen miles."

FIELD NAMED FOR MITCHEL.

Lufbery and Other Aviators Also Have Grounds Named After Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department announced today that four new flying fields in the neighborhood of Mineola, and under the command of Major C. K. Reinhart of the Department of Military Aeronautics, had been named Lufbery, Mitchel, Damm, and Brindley Fields.

The new field at Wantaugh, L. I., is named Lufbery Field in memory of Major Raoul Lufbery, who was killed in an aerial combat in Lorraine May 19.

Field No. 2 at Mineola is now known as Mitchel Field in honor of Major J. Purroy Mitchel.

The field near Babylon, L. I., is named Henry J. Damm Field in memory of Lieut. Col. Henry J. Damm, Signal Corps, who was killed in an aviation accident near Dayton May 2.

The field at Commack, L. I., is designated as Brindley Field in memory of Major Oscar A. Brindley, who was killed with Damm.

J.M. Gidding & Co.
564-566-568 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

FEATURE TODAY IN THEIR

Sales

Gowns and Dresses
Formerly $75 to $145—$35, $55, $75
SHEER FROCKS—Formerly to $55—$22

Dinner and Dance Frocks
Formerly $85 to $125—at $55, $75

Summer Evening Wraps
Formerly $125 to $175—at $50, $75

Coats and Capes
Formerly $85 to $125—at $45, $65

Fashionable Suits
Formerly $75 to $145—$35, $45, $65

EX-CZAR IN COLLAPSE AS HE FACED DEATH

Berlin Paper Says That, Unable to Stand Before Firing Squad, He Was Propped Up.

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—Having been notified two hours before to prepare for death, Nicholas Romanoff, former Russian Emperor, was taken out by his executioners in a state of such collapse that it was necessary to prop him against a post, says the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, which professes to have received from a high Russian personage an account of the Emperor's last hours.

Nicholas was awakened at 5 o'clock on the morning of the day of his execution by a patrol of a noncommissioned officer and six men. He was told to dress and was then taken to a room where the decision of the Soviet Council was communicated to him. He was informed that the execution would be carried out in two hours. The former Emperor received the announcemnt of the sentence of death with great calmness. He returned to his bedroom and collapsed in a chair. After a few minutes he asked for a priest, with whom he was allowed to remain unattended. Subsequently he wrote several letters.

When the escort arrived to take him to the place of execution, Nicholas attempted to rise from his chair, but was not able. The priest and a soldier were obliged to help him get to his feet. The condemned man descended the stairs with difficulty and once he fell down.

As he was unable to stand without support when the place of execution was reached he was propped against a post. He raised his hands and seemed to be trying to speak, but the rifles spoke and he fell dead.

MADRID, July 31.—The Official Journal announces that the Spanish Court will go into mourning for thirty days for Nicholas Romanoff, former Emperor of Russia.

Bank Promotes Absent Officer.

Major David M. Flynn, formerly cashier, has been elected a Vice President of the First National Bank of Princeton, N. J. He is now in the Federal service. Edward H. Effing, formerly cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Parkesburg, Penn., has been elected cashier to succeed Major Flynn.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

MEN'S BARBER SHOP | Established —1826— | MEN'S CLOTHING 4TH FLOOR

Good Morning! There are but phew people in this world who make more trouble than a bizzy phool. —Billings.

310 Men's Suits
Reduced to
$23.75

IF there are any other such values in New York we have not been able to find them!

Couldn't buy these *wholesale* for $23.75 to-day.

All reduced from higher prices, despite the fact that they are very good "property."

Youthful or conservative styles. Summer Suits (half, quarter, skeleton lined,) also Suits for later wear, in Mixed Tweeds, Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds. All sizes 34 to 46.

No Charge for Alterations.

White Flannel Trousers
Special
$7.50

Palm Beach Suits
Special
$12.00

Fourth Floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Offer Remarkable Values in The
Special Sale of Hood
White Leisure Shoes
at $2.65

—the best values ever presented at their regular prices—$3 and $3.50.

Dainty White Sea Island Canvas Pumps and Oxfords in four very graceful models, as *illustrated*. The soles and heels are of a composition more durable even than leather and each model has been designed with a view to making any foot appear a size smaller. Sizes 1 to 8 and widths: With Louis XV. heels, A to D; with military heels, B to D.

The Entire Balance of Our
Summer "Tub" Frocks for Women Reduced
For Immediate Clearance, Beginning To-day

Frocks Formerly $18.50 to $29.50—Fashioned of embroidered or all white Voile, Scrim, Crepe or Colored Voile. Reduced to $9.75

Frocks Formerly $10.95 and $12.50—Developed in the coolest of cotton materials. Reduced to $7.95

Frocks Formerly $7.50 and $10—In smart Ginghams, Voile or Chambray. Reduced to $5.95

Women's Fashionable
Coats Greatly Reduced
for prompt disposal—included are

Women's Sleeveless Jersey Coats for wear with Summer and Fall frocks. Formerly $12.50 to $16.50. Now $9.75

Women's Taffeta and Silk Poplin Coats—Formerly $22.50 and $25. Now $13.75

Women's Satin, Silk Poplin and Taffeta Coats—Formerly $29.50 to $39.50. Now $18.50

Women's Mohair Dusters
Reduced to $3.95 and $5.95
Formerly $6.95 and $9.75. All good models.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday—Fourth Floor
Final Clearance of
Women's Summer Suits

Just seventy-five suits, but each and every one a most phenomenal value. Tailored in Fine Serge, Gabardine, Wool or Silk Jersey, Cotton Gunniburl or Tricotine.

Formerly $20 to $39.50
Now $9.50, $14.50, $17.50

Women's Dainty Silk Frocks Reduced to $15
Formerly $20 and $25

In stunning Foulards, Silk Ginghams and Taffeta—Summer's most delightful and coolest of dress materials.

In White Figured effects, smart Checks, Plaids and Taffeta in Navy Blue or Black.

475 Women's "Tub" Skirts
Reduced to $2.75 and $3.95

Formerly $3.95 to $6.95—A most unusual collection of smart button-front and closed styles, beautifully tailored in Surf Satin or Gabardine. Waistbands 25 to 36.

The U. S. Marines Want More Men—Join Now
Recruiting Headquarters, 24 East 23d St.

R.H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Do You Bully Yourself
Into The Empty Privilege Of Shopping From a Store With the Store's Money—

Up a Blind Alley?
That's just what is done every time a customer charges a purchase.
In order to allow you to buy merchandise on tick, the store must have the capital or borrow enough from the bank to cover the principal and interest on the money value of your purchases. And banks do not loan money for charity's sake. Naturally, the customer bears this cost.

"Bad" Accounts
are other items of cost to the charge houses, which the customer is made to bear in the added price asked for the merchandise. And the enormous overhead cost of a separate department for handling the accounts of charge customers; making collections; suing them, and rating them.

What Is Your Return?
For the privilege of charging your purchases you are relieved of the need of carrying cash with you. And you are given the questionable privilege in addition of paying your bills monthly.

Our D. A. System of Shopping
offers you a practical substitute for the first of these and relieves you altogether of paying us any bills whatsoever.

You Make a Deposit at 4%
with us and receive a D. A. number.
When purchasing you merely give your name and address and D. A. number to the sales-clerk, and thus you charge yourself for the goods you have bought, and the transaction is closed then and there.
At the end of the month we send you a statement as a receipted bill, telling you what money we still owe you, NOT asking you to settle.
IF YOU PAY YOUR BILLS MONTHLY YOU DON'T NEED CREDIT. THEN WHY PAY THE ADDITIONAL HIGH COST FOR THE GOODS YOU BUY MERELY TO HAVE A CREDIT OR CHARGE ACCOUNT?

Ask for Particulars.

R.H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Department, Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Store Hours Until Further Notice
Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M., Except Saturdays, When the Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 12 Noon.

It is *not* a conceit of the Yankee to believe thoroughly in his final ability to whip a bully. Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store in the City, and in Hundreds of Other Places.

YOUR BANK ACCOUNT
WE have Banking Departments in three Boroughs. May we talk with you about keeping your account with us? You will have the safety that goes with resources unusually large in proportion to our deposits.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000
176 Broadway, N. Y.
175 Remsen St. 196 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

You Need This Effective Tooth Paste

Have Clean Teeth, White and Glistening — Gums Firm and Healthy—Right now.

If you even suspect that your teeth are not sound see your dentist at once—your teeth are too important to your general health to take any chances.

Use a tooth paste that will help to keep your gums firm and healthy and at the same time clean your teeth so thoroughly that their brilliancy will compel admiration.

Thousands of dentists prescribe and personally use Senreco tooth paste because it is a dentist's formula—a combination so effective that it will help to check pyorrhoea, harden the gums, remove the filmy coating and polish the teeth to a satisfactory whiteness.

Get a large 25-cent tube at any drug or department store anywhere in America and after using delightful, refreshing Senreco night and morning for three days you will probably never go back to ordinary tooth paste.

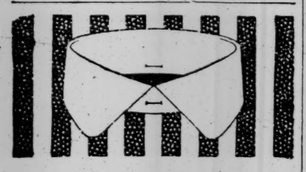
Don't let skin trouble interfere with your work
Resinol will relieve it

Resinol Ointment stops irritation readily. It matters little whether the cause lies in some skin disease, or the bite or sting of insects, or a disorder of the nerve supply.

Resinol Ointment acts because it contains medicinal substances which soothe and heal the skin. Its continued use is almost sure to clear away all trace of eruption.

Ask your dealer for it.

Tel. Melrose 2282-3—Bedford 9600.
—Local & Long Distance—
Trucking
We have the largest fleet of heavy motor trucks in New York City for heavy hauling. Seven Large Warehouses for
Storage
Near All Freight Terminals. Within free lighterage limits.
CALLAN BROS.
Motor Truck Contractors
Gen. Office, Yards and Docks, 134-135th Sts., Mott Haven Canal.



CAPT. JACK
AN IDEAL SUMMER COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

BUGS!! BUGS!!
Get a jar of my Imported Insect Powder, or have me call to do the work. Satisfactory results guaranteed.
CHARLES ORTNER,
Fumigator & Exterminator,
310 West 125th St., N. Y.
Phone 6904 Morningside.

COMPELLED TO VACATE WAREHOUSE
$50,000 Stock of NEW Office Furniture must be sold at once at 25% Discount. Desks, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Filing Cabinets, in wood and steel, Oak and Mahogany. Call and be convinced.
Entire offices equipped.
J. SCHONFELD,
51 BROAD ST. TEL. 5723 BROAD.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE MARNE.
The famous bridge uniting the two sections of Chateau-Thierry destroyed by American artillery fire while hundreds of Germans were crossing it, makes an interesting picture in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

FITS ALL WOUNDED FOR SOME SERVICE

Army to Apply Every Means Known to Science to Rebuild Disabled Men.

GORGAS EXPLAINS PLAN

Vocational Education to Follow After Physical Recovery Is as Nearly Complete as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Surgeon General Gorgas announced today the completion of plans for the physical reconstruction of disabled soldiers in the general military hospitals. These plans are formulated with a view to close cooperation with the War Department Committee on Education and Special Service in the work of restoring men to full or limited military service, and with the Federal Board of Vocational Education, which is authorized by law to provide vocational training for disabled men after their discharge from the army and navy.

The records of 516 cases treated in four hospitals show 134 men able to return to full military duty; 210 fit for limited service, and 172 who are eligible for discharge. In the last group 12 are classed as helpless or institutional cases, 121 are able to return to their former occupations, and 39 will need further training to fit them for earning a living. These figures show the division of responsibility in the work of reconstruction. The task of fitting men for further military service is at present the most pressing need because, wherever an able-bodied man behind the lines can be replaced by one less fit physically, but vocationally capable, a soldier is gained for active duty. The reconstruction work in the hospitals therefore will emphasize technical training in all lines capable of adaption to the physical limitations of disabled men and in which employment will act as a therapeutic agent.

When play and work and study will help a man to get well this kind of medicine will be prescribed to the patient. If the work he does leads to further service in the army or to better prospects in civilian life, so much the better.

"The policy to be followed in these hospitals," said General Gorgas, "is that hereafter no member of the military service disabled in line of duty, even though not expected to return to duty, will be discharged from service until he shall have attained complete recovery or as complete recovery as may be expected when the nature of his disability is considered. In furtherance of this policy, physical reconstruction is defined as complete mental and surgical treatment carried to the point of maximum functional restoration, both mental and physical. To secure this result all methods recognized by modern medicine as conducive to cure will be utilized. In other words, not only the ordinary means of medicine and surgery, including all specialties, will be utilized, but also physical measures such as are employed under physiotherapy, including hydro, electro, and mechanotherapy, active exercise, indoor and outdoor games and passive exercise in the form of massage. Provision in the form of adequate buildings and equipment for physiotherapy shall be adopted in each of the hospitals.

OUR ARMY UNIFIED INTO ONE BIG FORCE

Distinction Between the Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army Eliminated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The new policy of the War Department to unify the branches of the military service into one co-ordinated force was announced officially today. The lines of distinction between the regular army, National Guard, and National Army have been erased, and hereafter our land forces will be known by the one name of "United States Army."

This action disposes of the Federalized National Guard and the National Army as separate entities of the armed forces of the United States. The National Guard will exist only in the several States which, like New York, have organized new guard units since their previous guard commands were drafted into the Federal service.

Up to this time the Federalized National Guard has been officially designated in Orders as "National Guard in the service of the United States." Officers of such contingents have worn on their collars the initials "U. S." superimposed on which were the smallers letters, "N. G." The collar designation of the National Army is "U. S." with the letter "N. A." super-imposed. These identifying symbols are to be abolished and hereafter every officer of the Federalized National Guard and the National Army will wear the letters "U. S." on his collar, the same as officers of the regular army.

The new policy of unification was advocated by General Peyton C. March, the Chief of the General Staff. Several reasons were responsible for the decision to make the change. One was that there had been some dissatisfaction expressed on the ground that discrimination had existed in making promotions in the different sections of the service. It was contended that regular army officers were favored over the officers of the National Army and National Guard.

Under the new system a National Guard officer may be transferred to the regular army or the National Army, while a regular officer may be transferred to what is now a National Guard unit without in any way affecting the status of his commission in the regular establishment. The new order of things will tend to do away with confining promotions to the particular divisions in which officers and capable men are serving. The whole army will be open to them.

In connection with the statement he made today concerning the unification of the army, General March made known that he had ordered the organization of six new divisions in addition to the six the organization of which was announced recently. The new divisions will bear the numerical designations heretofore given only to divisions of the regular army. They will be the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Divisions, and, like the six preceding them in organization, will each have two infantry regiments of the regular army as a nucleus.

The six newest divisions will be organized at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; Camp Kearny, San Diego, Cal.; Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, and Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.

MURDERED AT HOME OF SCHUMANN-HEINK

Gardener Employed by the Singer Mysteriously Slain on California Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 31.—Extraordinary efforts are being made by the local police to run down the slayer of Wilhelm Besthorn, gardener for Mme. Schumann-Heink, the opera singer.

Besthorn was murdered some time between midnight and 5 o'clock on Thursday morning. The murderer buried the body in a small ditch under a thick growth of watermelon vines in the garden at the singer's Grossmont home.

The mutilated body was discovered late yesterday afternoon when a maid noticed a dog belonging to Besthorn frantically digging in the ground.

Besthorn formerly was a reserve officer in the Imperial German Navy. He recently took out his first papers intending to become an American citizen. Although he had been under surveillance by Secret Service agents for some time, he was not believed to have been connected in any manner with the distribution of German propaganda. Robbery is believed to have been the motive for the murder.

It is reported that Besthorn, immediately following the declaration of war by the United States against Germany, withdrew all his savings from a local bank, fearing that German-owned money would be confiscated by this country. A United States Secret Service agent, who visited Besthorn at Grossmont recently to look up the German's status as regards registration, cautioned him about leaving a pile of gold in his room. At that time Besthorn had between three hundred and four hundred dollars in gold lying loose on his bureau.

Secret Service agents received reports recently that Besthorn had concealed and was operating an outlaw radio apparatus east of the Grossmont home. A searching investigation was made, but no trace of such a set was found. Besthorn was 28 years old and had been a faithful employe of the Schumann-Heink household for several years. The diva, who is now in the East, was informed of the tragedy by telegraph. Federal agents are working with the police in an effort to unravel the mystery surrounding the murder.

PRESIDENT PROMOTES MARINE CORPS OFFICERS

Lejeune and Waller Made Major Generals — Colonels Neville and Catlin Made Brigadiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Wilson has approved and will send to the Senate the promotion of the following officers in the Marine Corps, in accordance with the last naval bill:

To be permanent Major General, Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune.

To be temporary Major General, Brig. Gen. L. W. T. Waller.

To be temporary Brigadier Generals: Colonels James E. Mahoney, Charles G. Long, Benjamin H. Fuller, Wendell C. Neville, Cyrus S. Radford, John T. Myers, Albertus W. Catlin.

Three of the officers promoted by the President are now in France. They are: Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, who becomes Major General; Colonels Wendell C. Neville, and Albertus W. Catlin, who become Brigadier Generals.

General Lejeune recently went to France and has been assigned to command the Marine Corps Brigade with the American Expeditionary Forces. Colonels Neville and Catlin participated in the recent battles around the Marne and their promotion was recommended by General Pershing.

German-American Alliance Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Wilson today signed the Congressional resolution revoking the charter of the National German-American Alliance, which was accused in Senate Committee hearings of pro-German activities.

One Cereal That Needs No Sugar

Grape-Nuts needs no sugar!

Unlike most cereal foods, it contains its own natural sweetening, obtained through the famous Grape-Nuts process from the wheat and barley from which it is made.

This natural sweet is the starch of the grain changed into a healthful, life-giving sugar.

This change is brought about by the ferment, diastase, in barley malt, and by long baking. The result is a wonderful food, easy to digest, abundantly sweet in its own right, nourishing, economical—

Grape-Nuts

Eat Grape-Nuts and Save Sugar!

LYDON A TAMMANY SURPRISE FOR BENCH

Lawyer Selected for Supreme Court "at the Request of Washington."

NAME DOWLING AND WAGNER

Fusion Made with Republicans in Two Congressional Districts to Defeat Socialist Candidates.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall last night selected its candidates for Supreme Court Justice for the three vacancies to be filled this Fall. The men chosen were Victor J. Dowling, the present incumbent, who was indorsed by the Republicans; State Senator Robert F. Wagner and Richard P. Lydon. The surprise was the choice of the latter, who is little known to the rank and file of the organization, although he has been a member of the County Committee for many years. It was reported on good authority that Mr. Lydon's nomination was made at the request of Washington.

Mr. Lydon is a lawyer with offices at 35 Nassau Street and has never held public office. He is a member of the law firm of Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon and lives at 100 East Sixty-first Street, in the Fifteenth Assembly District, of which Jeremiah T. Mahoney is leader. Mahoney is also a law partner of Robert F. Wagner, the other designee for a Justiceship. Just why the Washington authorities were interested in the selection of Mr. Lydon could not be learned last night.

Mr. Lydon was born in New York City in 1868 and was educated in the public schools. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and studied law at Columbia University. He is a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall and of the Metropolitan Club, New York Athletic Club, New York County Bar Association, and the Osceola Club. The nomination of both Lydon and Senator Wagner is considered to be equivalent to an election this year. The Republicans have selected for the three Justiceships Victor J. Dowling, A. Parker Nevin, and Nathan L. Ottinger, who was appointed by Governor Whitman to the Supreme Court bench to fill an unexpired term.

Senator Robert F. Wagner was elected to the Assembly in 1905 and to the State Senate in 1908. In 1911 he was chosen as Temporary President of the Senate. He has many important laws to his credit, and is considered one of the most efficient men Tammany ever sent to Albany. He declined an appointment as Postmaster of New York offered by President Wilson. At the present time he is the representative of the United States Alien Property Custodian on the Board of Directors of several corporations which have been taken over by the Government.

The Tammany Executive Committee meeting, which was largely attended, half of those present being women, also put through its slate last night for Congressional and State Senator nominations. There are several selections yet to be made, but the candidates chosen for Congress last night were: Eleventh District, Daniel J. Riordan, renominated; Thirteenth, Christopher D. Sullivan, renominated; Fourteenth, Captain F. H. La Guardia, fusion with Republicans; Fifteenth, Peter J. Dooling, renominated; Sixteenth, Thomas F. Smith, renominated; Seventeenth, Herbert C. Fell; Twentieth, Isaac Siegel, fusion with Republicans, and Twenty-first, Jerome F. Donovan, renominated.

It is understood that the Democrats and Republicans may fuse in the Twenty-second District in the plan to present a united front to the Socialists in districts where there is danger of electing a member of that party. It is expected that the Republicans will indorse Anthony J. Griffin, the present Democratic Representative in the Twenty-second.

The Tammany Senatorial slate also went through without a hitch. The selections were: Twelfth District, James J. Walker; Thirteenth, John F. Boylan; Fourteenth, Bernard Downing; Sixteenth, James A. Foley; Seventeenth, Julius Miller, and Nineteenth, Edward J. Dowling. Selections have yet to be made in the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Districts. The action of the Democrats and Republicans in making fusion nominations in Congressional districts where there is a possibility of Socialist candidates winning received last night the hearty support of the National Security League's Congressional Campaign Committee. In a letter to Charles F. Murphy and Samuel S. Koenig, Charles D. Orth, Chairman of the Security League's committee, offered full co-operation.

Democratic leaders in Brooklyn, after a long conference yesterday, decided upon the designations for candidates in the September primaries:

ROBINSON ASSAILS WHITMAN

Says Governor Has Not Satisfactorily Repudiated Hearst's Support.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, who is managing the campaign of Merton E. Lewis, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, declared yesterday that Governor Whitman had not yet satisfactorily repudiated the support of William R. Hearst, and that the Hearst newspapers were still booming the Governor for renominataion.

"From the editorial in Mr. Hearst's Evening Journal," said Mr. Robinson, "it is evident that the meeting between Mr. Brisbane, Mr. Hearst's mouthpiece, and Governor Whitman, was a meeting that did real business. Governor Whitman's so-called repudiation of Mr. Hearst's support has only tied Mr. Hearst closer to Governor Whitman.

"Of course, we all know why Mr. Hearst dislikes Attorney General Lewis. The Attorney General tied Mr. Hearst to Bolo Pacha, as was further proved by Deputy Attorney General Becker in this morning's papers. Mr. Hearst does not wish Mr. Lewis nominated or elected. No one would if he were in Mr. Hearst's position. The question is, Why does Mr. Hearst wish Governor Whitman's nomination."

Mr. Robinson announced that Mr. Lewis had so far recovered from his recent automobile accident that he would be in the city tomorrow to personally take charge of his campaign.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"
YOUR pallor, your loss of strength, energy and ambition very likely are due to anemia. Anemia is *blood poverty*. Make your blood rich with Gude's Pepto-Mangan.
Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists
Sold by druggists everywhere
Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

SWIFT & COMPANY U.S.A.

Profits and Prices

Profits may be considered from two angles:

1st—Their effect on prices;
2nd—As a return to investors.

When profits are small as compared with sales, they have little effect on prices.

Swift & Company's profits are only a fraction of a cent per pound on all products sold, and if eliminated entirely would have practically no effect on prices.

Swift & Company paid 10 per cent dividends to over 20,000 stockholders out of its 1917 profits. It also had to build extensions and improvements out of profits; to finance large stocks of goods made necessary by unprecedented requirements of the United States and Allied Governments; and to provide protection against the day of declining markets.

Is it fair to call this profiteering?

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

FILE PETITION FOR MOONEY.

State Supreme Court Is Asked for a Rehearing.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—A petition for a rehearing of its decision of July 22 denying Thomas J. Mooney a reversal of the judgment of death against him was filed in the State Supreme Court here today by Mooney's counsel. Mooney is awaiting execution following his conviction for murder in connection with the preparedness day bomb explosion here in July, 1916.

Judgment on the decision becomes final on Aug. 22, and it will be necessary for the court to act on today's appeal before that date.

NO WAIXEL CASE INQUIRY.

Proprietor of Stamford Sanitarium Says She Died of Natural Causes.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 31.—Dr. Amos J. Givens, proprietor of the Stamford Hall Sanitarium at which Mrs. Julia R. Waixel was a patient when she died on July 26, emphatically denied that her death was due to other than natural causes, and added that any report to the contrary was absurd. Mrs. Waixel was visited by relatives at the sanitarium a day or two before she died, he said, and a friend was notified that the woman's end was near when it became apparent that she was dying. Dr. Givens knew Mrs. Waixel and took more than ordinary interest in her case.

There was no investigation of the death here and there will be none. The facts, it is asserted, do not warrant it.

GRAY TO OPPOSE EDGE.

Insists That State Constitution Prevents Governor from Running.

Representative Edward W. Gray of the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey announced yesterday that he would be a candidate for the United States Senate at the Republican primaries in September against Governor Walter E. Edge and George L. Record of Jersey City. In announcing his candidacy Representative Gray bitterly attacked Governor Edge, saying that the Governor did not have either the legal or moral right to be a candidate for the Senate while filling the Chief Executive's chair at Trenton. He said the Governor was "inhibited by the spirit, if not the letter, of the State Constitution."

Governor Edge yesterday announced the platform upon which he will stand as a candidate for United States Senator. Winning the war, he said, is the issue of supreme importance, and "no spirit of party must be permitted to paralyze the war arm of the Federal Government." The passage of the women's suffrage amendment, the upbuilding of a merchant marine, and a business-like budget system for the Federal Government are also advocated.

Grifenhagen for Congress.

After a conference of Republicans yesterday it was announced at the Republican Club that a committee had been organized to present the names of former Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen as the Republican candidate for member of Congress for the Twenty-first District, and Assemblyman Harold C. Mitchell of the Twenty-first District as the candidate for State Senator of the Twentieth Senate District.

INSTRUCTION.

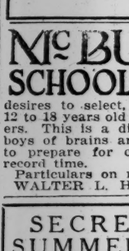
Associated Schools for Secretaries
Secretarial Training for Educated Women
KATHARINE GIBBS SCHOOL of SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Architects' Building
101 Park Avenue New York
Tel. Vanderbilt 5567
BOSTON SCHOOL for SECRETARIES
Nottingham Chambers
25 Huntington Ave. (Copley Square)
Boston Tel. Back Bay 2913
All work individualized so that each student advances as rapidly as *she* is able.
Fall term opens Sept. 16th. Send for booklet.

Miss Marshall's School
A Boarding and Day School
Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
A school for girls, combining the charm of beautiful suburban surroundings with the educational advantages of Philadelphia, 20 minutes away. College preparatory and broad general courses. Campus of 4 acres, lake, all seasonable outdoor and indoor athletics. One teacher for every 6 girls insures individual attention and rapid progress. Separate Junior Department. Art, Music, Expression, Domestic Science, Catalog and book of views on request.
Miss E. S. MARSHALL, Principal.

FRENCH SPANISH ITALIAN
QUICKLY ACQUIRED ON ANY PHONOGRAPH.

You hear the exact pronunciation as learn to speak with perfect accent. You waste no time on appointments, for your teacher is always ready. Use your spare moments this Summer and speak another language next Fall.
LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
and Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry.
A system of disc records to fit all phonographs. Simple, inexpensive and convenient.
F. M. C.—French Military Conversation.
A short course for war service.
Call for free demonstration or write for booklet.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD.
507 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

The Ely School
In the country, one hour from New York City
Upper School—girls from fifteen to twenty.
Junior School—girls from ten to fifteen.
ELY COURT
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT


13-Story Modern Building.
Enter: YOUR BOY
AT Marquand he's in company with other bright, earnest young fellows who are preparing to get on in life. He gets thorough instruction on elementary principles. He has practical, able men teachers who know boys. We take boys 5th Grade and up. Visit us. Bring the boy along. For catalog address
THE HEADMASTER
Two Million Dollar Equipment.
MARQUAND SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn.

The Clark School for Concentration
A SCHOOL WHERE RECORDS ARE MADE
Boarding and Day Pupils. Catalogs on Request.
Summer School now in session.
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 301 West 72d St.
Main Office at Boys' School—Phone 744 Columbus.

The Brown School of Tutoring
241 West 75th St. Tel. Columbus 8894.
Open all Summer. Also lessons given at any residence along the Jersey Coast, Long Island, etc. Preparation for September examinations.

Mercersburg Academy Offers a thorough physical, mental and moral training for college or business. Under Christian masters from the great universities. Located in the Cumberland Valley, one of the most picturesque spots of America. New gymnasium. Equipment modern. Write for catalog. Address Box 121, William Mann Irvine, LL.D., Headmaster, Mercersburg, Pa.

MASSEE COUNTRY SCHOOL. Individual attention. Rapid preparation for college; 2 years work in one; 15 miles from New York. New Gym. and dormitories. All sports. Manual training. Manual Training Junior Department for young boys 6 years up. Unusually successful record. Address W. W. Massee, Ph. D., Box 200, Bronxville, N. Y.

Kelvin School
G. A. L. Dionne, Headmaster, 331 W. 70th St. Preparation for September examinations of all colleges. 15th year. Laboratory. Highly experienced instructors. Office hours, 9:30-11:30 daily. Telephone, Columbus 3396.

Kindergarten - Primary Training School Affiliated with New York University.
Two-year course diploma accepted by New York City and State. Course accredited towards collegiate degrees. Address Miss Harriette Melissa Mills, Principal, New York University, Washington Sq., New York City.

LANGUAGES Berlitz School
MANHATTAN: 28-30 West 34th St
BROOKLYN: 218-220 Livingston St.
Terms may be begun at any time.
Speak Spanish Free Lessons.
August 1st, 6th, 8th.
30-LESSON COURSE, $10.00.
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, INC.
A'top Tribune Bldg.
154 Nassau Street. Beek. 3693.

"L'ECOLE FRANCAISE" School of French. Moderate rates. Small Classes. Day & Evening. 420 W. 121st St. Tel. Morn. 4660.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH taught quickly; Rosenthal's Phone Method, supplemented with personal instruction. N. Y. School of Languages, 1,416 Broadway.

FRENCH ITALIAN, SPANISH, &c., taught at Bucchi School of Languages to intellectual pupils, wishing to avoid disappointment. Call now. 220 West 59th St. Est. 1308.

NEWTON ACADEMY for boys 9 to 16. Modern equipment. Personal attention. Catalog. Address Principal, Box U, Newton, N. J.

FREE CATALOGUES OF ALL SCHOOLS OR CAMPS in U. S. Apply 1012 Times Bldg., or 'phone Bryant 8980.

KIMBALL SCHOOL, 116 W. 14th St. Stenography, bookkeeping. Secretarial courses. Civil Service. Day and evening. Booklet.

FRENCH ITALIAN, SPANISH, etc. Our "Logical Method" makes pupils SPEAK. Sergio School of Languages, 315 5th Av., 32d

SECRETARIAL SUMMER SCHOOL
Spanish, French, Business, Shorthand and Stenotype Courses.
DAY AND EVENING.
A School Worth Seeing
Merchants & Bankers' Business School
Madison Ave., at 58th St., N. Y. C.
S. C. ESTEY, Director.

LEARN AVIATION MECHANICS WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY
MEN & WOMEN.
Write, Call or Phone for Free Illustrated Booklet "G"
EAGLE AVIATION SCHOOL
Phone Bryant 9078
110-114 West 42d St.

Dictaphone and Typewriting
(instead of Shorthand) Pays Double the Salary. Learned in half the time! New Catalog Free. Special Summer Rates. Positions Guaranteed. Days: 9:30 to 3. Nights: Come from Business. DICTAPHONE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 309 Broadway, cor. Duane

ROSE L. FRITZ SCHOOL
Registered by Regents—Personal supervision Rose L. Fritz, Winner of 40 Championships. Courses in Shorthand, Typewriting, English, Accountancy, Law, Dictaphone, etc. Send for Catalog. 334 Fifth Avenue.

Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Hospital and SCHOOL OF MECHANO-THERAPY, Inc.
Complete course in Massage, Medical and Corrective Gymnastics, Swedish Movements, Hydro and Electro-Therapy. Theoretical and practical. Catalogue on request. Ruth E. Smith, Dean, 1711 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARSON LONG INSTITUTE
80th year. College, Preparatory, Business courses. Separate building for boys under 13 years. $345 up; Junior, $280. Boys taught *how* to learn and to live. Carson Long Institute, Box 10, New Bloomfield, Pa.

Regents Examinations
Send for free Bulletin No. 14 giving dates, requirements, and outline of training necessary. Day and Evening classes conducted. 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.
Fits for life and for college work. Five brick buildings, modern gymnasium. Athletic field, campus and farm of 250 acres. Enrollment—60 boys. Moderate rates. GAYLORD W. DOUGLASS, Headmaster, Box 286, Wilbraham, Mass.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
542-544 Fifth Ave. (45th St.) Oldest and preeminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent positions. Write for Catalog T. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction; registered by the Regents; must be over 16 years old. Open all year.

Bookkeeping, Stenography
Catalog of Evening Business Courses now ready. Write or telephone for copy.
23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St, N. Y.

Paine REMINGTON SECRETARIAL COURSE, also Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Bookkeeping, and Telegraphy taught individually Day and Eve. 1931 B'way, cor. 65th.

THE HART SCHOOL Day and boarding school for both sexes. Small classes. Tutoring. Rapid preparation for college. Summer session begins July 1. 251 West 75th St. Tel. Columbus 9360.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

Learn to SWIM and DIVE SCIENTIFICALLY
Three Tiled Daylight Pools
You are never safe on the water unless you can swim.

Write for Booklet T.
DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOLS
19 WEST 44TH STREET 308 WEST 59TH ST.

NEW SUBWAY LINES WILL OPEN TONIGHT

Ceremonies to Mark Through Service on 7th and Lexington Avenue Links of System.

PREDICT TRANSIT RELIEF

Conferences Settle Differences Over Pooling Agreement, Which Is to Become Effective on Jan. 1.

Through service on the Seventh and Lexington Avenue subways, the most important links of the dual system of rapid transit, will be inaugurated tonight. Trains thereafter will run due north and south on both lines, and the link through Forty-second Street, now part of the through service, will be used at first solely for shuttle service between the two trunk lines, and later trains will also run through it between Times Square and the Borough of Queens.

The time set for connecting the tracks, the new south of Times Square with the old north of it, and the old south of the diagonal station at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street with the new extending to the north, is 8:45 o'clock, an hour when the northbound evening rush is over. At first the local tracks will be brought together, and it is expected that this will be accomplished while the inauguration of the service is being celebrated at the Hotel Astor.

After this is done, there will be local service only until the connection is made between the express tracks, which will be done in time for instituting a regular running schedule early tomorrow morning. This connection of the tracks was at first intended to be a spectacle, with gangs of men laboring in the subway under swinging electric lights. But it nas been converted into a very ordinary job by the Public Service engineers, who were urged to do the work as quickly as possible so that the public would not be inconvenienced a minute longer than was absolutely necessary.

So everything is ready for straightening out the tracks in the minimum of time. It is estimated that it will take only about three hours to straighten the local tracks, during which only express trains will run, and then only local trains will operate until the express tracks are joined together. Every necessary physical detail has been prepared for this work.

Shortly before 9 o'clock a train, bearing the Public Service Commissioners, officials of the Interborough Company, and of the city and State, and many invited guests, will leave the station at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue, journey south and then, following the loop at the Battery, will journey north to Times Square. Everybody will leave the train at this point and follow the Interborough band to the Hotel Astor, where there will be speeches by prominent men.

If the program arranged yesterday is carried out the meeting will be presided over by Chairman Charles Bulkley Hubbell of the Public Service Commission, and the speakers will be Governor Whitman, Mayor Hylan, Oscar Straus, President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough Company, and Alfred E. Marling, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. While these hotel ceremonies are in progress gangs of men will be busy bringing together the local tracks. If this work is completed by the time the speeches are over there may be some sort of a ceremonial at the Times Square station, which ex-Judge William L. Ransom calls "The meeting place of the world."

Attention is called to the fact that whatever inconvenience the public finds in the present arrangement of the stations at Times Square and the Grand Central Station will be due to the fact that the work at these points is not finished, and that later the present inconveniences will be removed as far as possible. Construction now under way will make the shuttle service more easy of access at the Grand Central. At Times Square temporary arrangements will be made so that both platforms can be used for transferring passengers. At first the transfer arrangements will be crude because it will be impossible to utilize the space properly before the changes are made in the tracks.

By the opening of through service on these lines the capacity of the old subway, which was opened on Oct. 27, 1904, is doubled. This statement, it is said by the Public Service Commission, does not adequately measure the very great transit relief which the new lines will afford in Manhattan and the Bronx. For several years it has been necessary to operate a majority of express trains to Bronx destinations in order to provide for the very heavy traffic on the West Farms branch, which caused the cutting down of service on the Broadway branch.

Under the coming new operation a number of the West Farms branch trains will be diverted down the Lexington Avenue subway, so that it will be possible to provide a much better service on the west side to residents in Washington Heights and the Lenox Avenue districts. One of the interesting features of the new service lies in the fact that the Lexington Avenue line is the first double-decked subway to be built. The local tracks were built over the express tracks because of the narrowness of the thoroughfare. Its branches extend into the Bronx by a four-track tunnel from about 129th Street. This tunnel was built on the shore of the Harlem River, towed into position, and there sunk, covered with a protecting layer of concrete, and then pumped out and connected up with the shore parts of the line.

The fear that the opening of the lines would be delayed unless the Board of Estimate approved of an agreement prepared by the Public Service Commission for placing the pooling system into operation immediately was removed after conferences which lasted nearly all day yesterday. The conferees were the representatives of the commission, the Board of Estimate, and of the Interborough Company. It was finally arranged that the pooling agreement should become effective on Jan. 1 next, about three months prior to the completion of the tunnel under the East River connecting the Interborough lines in this borough with those in Brooklyn.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Community Chorus, led by Harry Barnhart, will sing on the Mall in Central Park next Sunday evening, in observance of "British Day."

Anna Case is to make her annual appearance at Ocean Grove, N. J., on Saturday evening, when she will sing airs from "Lucia" and "Louise."

Regina Vicarino will sing the "Caro Nome," from "Rigoletto," with the orchestra under Arnold Volpe, at tomorrow's concert in the Stadium.

Edwin Goldman's programs at Columbia include a new intermezzo, "On the Green," dedicated to the patron of the concerts, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The New York run of "Penrod," scheduled to begin on Sept. 2, will be at the Globe Theatre. "Hitchy-Koo" will end its engagement at the Globe this week, and the house will then remain dark until Labor Day.

The Committee on Public Information is preparing another official war film showing the part played by the United States in the war, to be entitled "Our Bridge of Ships." The film will be the first comprehensive picturization of America's accomplishments in its shipbuilding plants. It will be in two reels, and will be released through the General Film Company.

"Hello, Central," a new one-act play by Louise Closser Hale, was acted by Grace George last night before convalescent soldiers at the base hospital, Fox Hills, S. I.

Peggy Wood of "Maytime" has written a one-act play, "The Sleeping Beauty," in collaboration with her father, Eugene Wood. The piece will be seen in the camps.

CITY BREVITIES.

"When Germany Came to Alsace" will be the final lecture in a series on the war to be given at Hunter College on Friday, Aug. 2, at 1:30 P. M. Jonas Lippmann is the speaker.

The third of a series of parties for cripples was given last night by the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men at its headquarters at 311 Fourth Avenue. Motion pictures were shown of French and Canadian war cripples and their work under Government supervision. Several cripples made short talks.

Mayor Hylan yesterday appointed Henry W. Pollock, a lawyer of 74 Broadway, a City Magistrate for a thirty-day term, to take the place of Magistrate Robert C. Cornell, who is ill. Mr. Pollock lives at 515 West 110th Street.

WIRE SYSTEMS GO TO GOVERNMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

speeches which he delivered to the Granges of Pennsylvania and Maryland, with whom he has always been popular.

After Mr. Burleson in 1915 had recommended to Congress the postalizing of the telephone and telegraph communication, Mr. Lewis delivered a speech in the House in which he said that the principal countries of the world, United States excepted, had already postalized these agencies, because, he asserted, the Post Office alone had the motive and facilities "to make rates low enough to render service to all the people."

The fact that Mr. Lewis will now have charge of the operation of the wire systems gives greater importance to the views which he expressed in 1915 in Congress.

"Before the parcel post," said Mr. Lewis in one of these speeches, "we had the highest parcel rates. They are now among the lowest in the world. But we still have the highest telegraph rates. They run from 25 cents to $1. Where the post conducts the telegraphs they run from 10 cents to 24 cents for the longest distances. The result of our high rates is that we use the telegraph but little. New Zealand with a twelve-cent rate shows nine telegrams per capita, the United States only one. And yet with the lowest letter rates we show the highest use, 101 letters per capita as against 93 for New Zealand.

"While our telegraph rates run from two to over four times as high as countries like Australia, with distances as long and wages as high as our own, our tolls on long distance rates are even more immoderate. They run from three to seven times as high as the postal telephone rates of other countries. For 100 miles we pay three times, for 300 miles five times, for 400 miles six times, and for 700 miles eight times the rate on the continent of Europe for a three-minute conversation.

"It costs the American as much to ship his long distance conversation over the wires, mile for mile, as it costs him to ship a ton of freight over the rails. The railroads get, on the average, 7 mills a mile for moving the ton of freight. The Bell system charged 6 mills a mile for carrying the three-minute conversation.

"The cautious man will inquire: 'But do these postal rates pay?' The facts are these: The telegraph, telephone, the parcel post, and the mail services are conducted in the same offices and by the same postal personnel abroad. Budgets of receipts and expenditures of the sixteen leading countries for the year 1910 show receipts of $631,133,621 and expenditures of $503,798,404, giving a surplus of $124,335,217 or about 20 per cent. Such are the results when the postal hand is allowed the use of all its figures—the letter, the parcel, the savings bank, and the telephone and telegraph facilities. The parcels post alone already has saved us from deficits. Superimposing the telegraphic functions on the telephone wires—and you can use the telephone wire for both purposes at the same moment—all the expenses of a telegraphic system except the operator and messenger would be eliminated. Cutting your telegraph rates in half, it appears that we should have a surplus of $85,000,000 a year to reduce telephone rates and extend the telephone system to the homes of the masses, with 3 per cent. for interest and 4 per cent. for depreciation. If our postal system is but given its full rights there is no question it can be made to pay as well as other postal organizations.

World's Greatest System.

With the taking over of the telephone and telegraph wires the United States Government comes into control of the largest and most highly developed system of communication in the world. It means the accession of a telephone equipment consisting of approximately 22,000,000 miles of telephone wire and a land telegraph equipment of about 300,000 miles of pole line and 2,500,000 miles of leased and owned wire.

The corporations chiefly involved are the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with its associate and connecting companies making up the great Bell system, and many lesser organizations more or less related to the larger enterprises.

In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company alone the Government will gradually assume the management of an operating apparatus of 199,478 miles of pole line, 883,181 miles of iron wire, 676,196 miles of copper wire, and 2,875 miles of land line cables. The ocean cables consisting of 22,915 miles of cable equipment will remain for the present in private control. Although statistics are not available as to the extent of the system which the Government will acquire from the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, which is controlled by the Mackay Companies, an impression of the total extent of the commercial land telegraphs that come under the control of the Government may be obtained from the last official report of the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce, in which the total land telegraph statistics for 1912 appeared to be as follows:

Number of companies	21
Miles of pole line	247,528
Miles of single wire	1,814,196
Number of messages	106,332,530
Number of offices	30,781
Income, total	$56,293,469
Net income	3,056,258
Expenses, total	52,862,425

The balance sheet for the land telegraphs as presented by the same report for 1912 of the Bureau of Census showed total assets to the amount of $190,705,751. The capitalization in that year consisted of $108,156,410 in capital stock outstanding par value, $3,189,861 in dividends on stock, and $34,741,000 in funded debt. For that year also the salaries and wages paid out for the operation of commercial land telegraphs amounted to $23,797,980.

In view of the fact that the year 1912 showed an increase of nearly 30 per cent. in the revenue and 15 per cent. in the amount of wires leased and owned over the year 1907, it is safe to assume that an equal and even greater increase, the precise extent of which cannot be estimated, has taken place in telegraph operations and revenues between 1912 and 1917. The increased industrial activity of the last five years, and especially since the war began, has added considerably to the volume of the telegraph business, which the Government is now to take over.

According to the annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the year 1917, the large volume of business transacted during that year produced gross operating revenues of $15,-076,370 in excess of the previous year, or an increase of 24.3 per cent. Operating expenses, including repairs, depreciation, rents, taxes, &c., increased $12,-995,185 or 26.1 per cent. more than last year. The ratio of expense to revenue was 81.5 per cent., as compared with 80.4 per cent. in 1916. The increase in wages during the year 1917 amounted to $3,380,000, the number of employes totaling more than 42,000. The operating offices were more than 25,000 in number.

There were over 20,434 stockholders at the close of 1917, or an increase of 1,824 over the previous year. Of the total number, 13,140 held twenty-five shares or less and 17,791 held 100 shares or less. The net income for the year amounted to $11,715,399, or 11.7 per cent. on the capital stock. Regular dividends were declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, together with an extra 1 per cent. dividend.

The taking over of the telephone lines brings under Government control the entire Bell system, which is made up of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and associated and connecting companies. The associated companies are Bell companies by virtue of contract or license arrangements and financial relations. The connecting companies are independent companies operating in territory dependent upon them for service and connecting with the Bell companies. Besides the separate systems making up the Bell system there are many independent companies covering, partially or completely, large areas of territory, operating independently, and not connecting with the Bell companies.

There are now in the United States approximately 11,200 separate companies giving telephone service. Of these 37 are Bell companies, 9,129 independent companies connecting with the Bell system, and about 2,000 independent companies not connecting with the Bell system. There are also a large number of rural lines and systems which connect with these companies, 22,299 of which are connected with the Bell system.

At the end of last year the number of telephone stations which constituted the Bell system in the United States was 10,475,678. In addition to these there are about 1,300,000 stations operated by independent companies not connected with the Bell system. The total mileage of wire in use for the exchange and toll service of the Bell companies, not including connecting companies, was 22,010,478 at the end of 1917. Of this total 19,521,678 miles were exchange wires and 3,088,808 miles were toll wires Ninety-four per cent. of the total wire mileage is cooper wire; 13,451,121 miles, or 59 per cent. of the mileage, including 864,899 miles of toll wires, is in underground cables.

The under conduits represent a cost of $110,500,000 and the cables in the conduits $144,100,000, a total underground plant of $254,600,000. During 1917 59,022 miles of so-called "phantom circuits" were added, making 281,016 miles of "phantom circuits" at the end of the year.

The wire mileage owned and operated by connecting companies is not included in any of the above figures. The approximate mileage of connecting companies, toll wires, is 410,000, which, added to the 3,088,000 miles of toll wires operated by the Bell companies, makes a total of nearly 3,500,000 miles of such wires, bringing together in one comprehensive, intercommunicating system all the cities and towns and practically all of the rural communities throughout the United States.

Including the traffic over the toll and long distance lines, but not including connecting companies, the daily average toll connections for 1917 was about 1,000,000, and of exchange connections about 360,845,000, making a total of about 31,854,000,000, at the rate of about 10,600,000,000 a year. This is an average of approximately 10 calls per annum for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

The total operating revenues of the Bell Telephone System including the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in 1917 was $294,894,950.

The New York Company.

The New York Telephone Company, which also passes under the control of the Government, maintained at the beginning of the current year 1,443,388 stations in the New York district. Including the associated and connecting companies constituting the Eastern group or division of the Bell system, there are in service under the New York Telephone Company 2,565,913 stations. The New York Telephone Company's statement of earnings and expenses for 1917 follows:

REVENUE.	
Exchange service	$50,042,218.36
Toll service	12,918,788.01
Total	$62,961,006.37
EXPENSES.	
General	$1,671,979.79
Operating	19,402,079.11
Maintenance	17,379,544.42
Rentals	4,632,440.38
Insurance	85,003.88
Taxes	5,496,626.09
Total	$48,667,673.37
Net telephone earnings	14,293,332.70
Dividend and interest earnings	5,458,365.11
Miscellaneous earnings	350,628.94
Total net earnings	$20,302,326.75
Deduct interest	3,924,836.31
Balance	$16,377,490.14
Deduct dividends, (8 per cent.)	10,000,000.00
Balance to surplus	$6,377,490.14

Although the President's order included the wireless service as well as the telegraph and telephone lines, the wireless system of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America has actually been under Government management from the time that the United States entered the war.

VAIL CALLS FOR LOYALTY.

Urges Telephone Employes to Serve the Government Faithfully.

President Theodore N. Vail and leading officials of the American Bell Telephone Company met yesterday in Mr. Vail's office and conferred on the continuation of their duties pending final action by Postmaster General Burleson in taking control of the lines.

Inquiry regarding the meeting elicited the reply that Postmaster General Burleson would have to do all the talking hereafter. The Government took over the lines at midnight and there was no ceremony attendant on the operation.

The following statement to employes of the company was issued by Mr. Vail:

"Under the authority of the law and by the proclamation of the President, possession and control of the wire system pass to the Postmaster General as of Aug. 1.

"In a conference held in Washington, at which were present the Postmaster General, the Government Operating Committee, and representatives of the Bell Company, the Postmaster General expressed most emphatically his appreciation of the service which the Bell companies were rendering, and that such improvement possible to be made would be because of the additional power derived from the Government. He asked for the co-operation and assistance of those who had heretofore been responsible for the service.

"The Postmaster General was equally emphatic in the statement of his desire to conserve the service and properties of the companies with a view of returning them when called upon to do so to the owners in as good condition as received. That it was his earnest desire that the owners should receive just compensation in the full sense for their use.

"The Postmaster General, until other instructions are issued, desires that the conduct of operations shall continue as heretofore, and also states that no changes will be made until after consultation and full and careful consideration.

"To all who are identified with the Bell companies—who have shown your fine sense of obligation and your loyalty and fidelity to the country, to the public service and to the property in the past, and to whom the credit is due for the prestige and position of the companies in the public eye—it is asked, and it is not too much to ask of you, that same loyalty, fidelity, and devotion to the service under the new order of things. On your behalf such loyalty, fidelity, and devotion to service have been promised, knowing full well the spirit in which you would meet and respond to the request.

"To do one's duty in each position is the greatest obligation resting upon every person, and is also the greatest opening to future preferment."

Late General Manager for Sir J. Forbes-Robertson, Sir Herbert Tree, and Sir John Hare.

Percy Burton Temporarily at Liberty

FOR

Theatrical Management and Press Work

or for Organization of Special Performances and General Publicity.

Under Contract as General Manager to Mr. Robert B. Mantell

Press Representative and Manager in Advance for:
Sir Henry Irving
Sir Charles Wyndham
Mr. Wilson Barrett
Mme. Sarah Bernhardt
Mr. E. H. Sothern
Mr. William Gillette

Percy Burton, Address:
The Royalton,
44 West 44th St.,
New York City

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., AUDITORIUM
Next Sat. Eve., Aug. 3rd, at 8:30.
SONG RECITAL BY
ANNA CASE
A Program of Rare Beauty & Interest
Mgt. Metropol'n Musical Bureau, 33 W. 42d St., N.Y.

E. 177th ST. BRONX SUBWAY STATION
N. Y. INT'L EXPOSITION
OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENTS,
and Band Concerts Twice Daily.
Greatest Sea Water Surf BATHING POOL in the World

STEEPLECHASE
CONEY'S FUNNY PLACE
Ocean & Pool Bathing, Dancing, Roller Skating & 35 other Attractions.

PARK THEATRE Col's Circle & 59th St. Mon. Eve., Aug. 5. Seat Sale Today.
Prices 25c to $1.50. Wed. Mat. $1.00.
MOTHER'S LIBERTY BOND.
Benefit New York Sun Tobacco Fund.
For American Soldiers Abroad.

PALACE Daily Mats. 25c-$1 — B. F. KEITH'S — MARGUERITA SYLVA, DOOLEY & SALES, Misses LIGHTNER & ALEXANDER & TRINIE FRIGANZA, ALBERTINA RASCH CORPS, CRAIG CAMPBELL, WATSON SISTERS, BUD SNYDER & Co., others.

RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. — B. F. KEITH'S — Van & Schenck, T. Roy Barnes, Johnny Dooley, Mack & Walker, Courtney Sisters, others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
Opposite W. 120th St. Ferry. Best of All Sea Water Surf Bathing. Now Open.
New Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach.

NOTE THE NAME
CÉLESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
ANNOUNCEMENT
is made to the patrons of this famous Mineral Water that it is being imported as usual and can be readily obtained through the regular channels.
CÉLESTINS CÉLESTINS

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. at 8. Matinee Today at 2.
ALAN DALE, AMERICAN:—"I have never seen such a veritable audacity of gorgeousness in any other production."
PASSING SHOW OF 1918

Maxine Elliott's Thea. Tonight at 8:15
Mr. Faversham & Miss Elliott present
ALLEGIANCE
By Prince & Princess Troubetskoy (Amelie Rives)

LONGACRE Thea., 48th St., W. of B'way. Beginning Tues. Eve., Aug. 6 Seats Today
THE BLUE PEARL with GEORGE NASH

39TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
EYES OF YOUTH
with ALMA TELL and Original Cast.

CASINO 39th & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Last 2 Weeks.
A Musical Comedy Masterpiece
OH, LADY! LADY!!
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.20.
Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2.
Popular Mat. Wed. Reg. Mat. Sat.

BOOTH 45th St. W. of B'way. The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy. SEVENTEEN. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. EIGHTH MONTH.

ASTOR 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee Sat. 2:30.
LAST 4 TIMES AT THIS THEATRE
ROCK-A-BYE BABY
MUSICAL COMEDY.
Best Seats at Box Office 50c to $2.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS TODAY
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW
Personally in a Spoken Comedy
"KEEP HER SMILING"

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30.
CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AN' EVERYTHING A BIG HIT
MOLLIE KING

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
Blanche BATES Holbrook BLINN in GETTING TOGETHER

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.
MOVES TO LYRIC THEATRE NEXT MONDAY
MAYTIME PLAY WITH MUSIC
With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Peggy Wood—John T. Murray.

LYRIC 42d W. of B'way. Beg. NEXT MON. Seats Today.
MAYTIME MOVES HERE FROM THE BROADHURST THEATRE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 50c. to $2.00.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
ALL SEATS SOLD AT BOX OFFICE
ROOF ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
PHONE 3093 BRYANT.

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Hit
THE RAINBOW GIRL

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
A. H. WOODS Presents
SAM BERNARD AND LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
GOING UP
The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GLOBE B'WAY. 46th St. LAST 3 NIGHTS, 8:20. LAST MAT. SAT. 2:20.
Mr. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK (Himself)
IN HITCHY-KO 1918
AN ENTIRELY NEW REVUE.

ELTINGE WEST 42 ST. LAST 4 TIMES. LAST MAT. SAT. 2:20.
THE KISS BURGLAR
SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed.
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

CITY COLLEGE STADIUM
137th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
EVERY EVG. 8:30 OPEN AIR CONCERT
Stadium Orchestra, Arnold Volpe, Cond.
To-night: BRITISH-CANADIAN CELEBRATION. Soloists: FLORENCE MACBETH, Soprano; HARRISON BROCKBANK, Tenor. Addresses by Brigadier-General W. A. WHITE, Lieut.-Col. F. C. JAMIESON & Capt. EDWARD WHITWELL, New York Police Band. Four Minute Song Men. Seats 25c, 50c and $1 at Stadium. Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau, 33 W. 42d. Soldiers and Sailors Free.
In case of rain performance in College Hall.

CHOICE FRONT SEATS For The "FOLLIES" at
"DAVE" MANDEL'S TICKET OFFICE, 206 W. 42D ST. BRYANT 5869. 4 Doors East of New Amsterdam Theatre.

Loew's American Roof 42 St. W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved. 25, 35, 50
WM. S. HART in "Shark Monroe"; Barney Williams & Co.; Ed. Lynch & Co.; Jack & Tommy Weir, & 6 Others.

MOTION PICTURES.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'WAY AT 43rd ST.
MATINEE TODAY 2:30 25c & 50c
Entire House Tonight Sold to James A. Hearn & Son, Inc.
The U. S. Government presents The 2nd Official War Picture
AMERICA'S ANSWER
OFFERED BY DIVISION OF FILMS Committee on Public Information, GEORGE CREEL, Chairman.

44TH ST. THEATRE D. W. Griffith's SUPREME TRIUMPH
HEARTS OF THE WORLD
TWICE DAILY. Mats. at 2:10. Nights at 8:10. Mat. 25c-$1.50. Other Mats. (inc. Sun.) 25c to $1

RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. 20-30-60c. Loges $1 — Douglas Fairbanks in 'Sound in Morocco' RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
RIALTO Times Square 20-30-60c. — CHARLES RAY in "A Nine O'Clock Town." Soloists. RIALTO ORCHESTRA

STRAND B'WAY at 47th ST. — BLANCHE BATES & Hobart Bosworth in "The Border Legion." Soloists, Review, Orch.

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3300. Forbes-Robertson Passing of 3d Floor Back. Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Continuous 9 A. M. to 1 A. M. EDITH STOREY in "THE DEMON"

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. Roof to 1 A.M.
IRENE CASTLE. "The Fire Law."

Plaza Madison Ave., at 59th St. TAYLOR HOLMES, "A Small-Town Guy." Allied War Review Tues.

HELP YOUR TELEPHONE COMPANY KEEP THE LINES OPEN FOR WAR WORK

800 Hours A Day WASTED!

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS in New York City waste 800 hours a day of operating time and the use of equipment, by calling "Information" *for numbers correctly listed in the Telephone Directory!*

THIS LABOR AND EQUIPMENT IS NEEDED for war work and it can be *saved* for this purpose if subscribers will *always* look in the Telephone Directory for numbers before calling "Information."

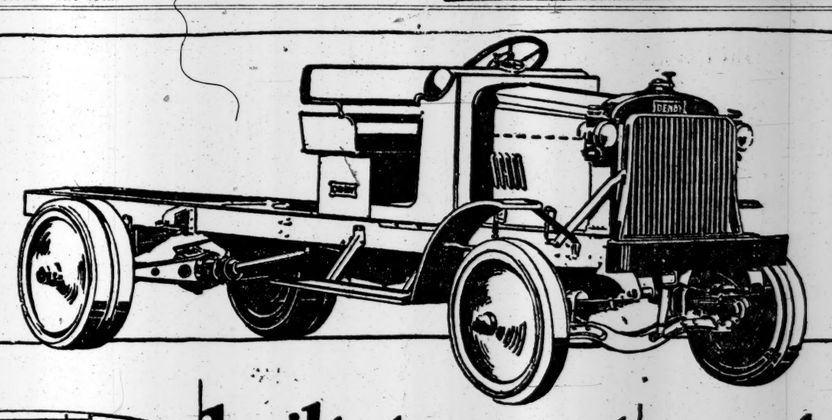
TO HELP KEEP THE LINES OPEN for important war messages, will you please make this an invariable rule for yourself and your employees:

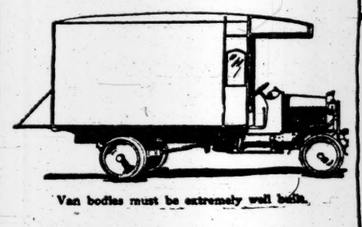
DO NOT ASK "INFORMATION" FOR A NUMBER UNTIL YOU HAVE FIRST LOOKED IN THE TELEPHONE BOOK AND FAILED TO FIND IT THERE

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

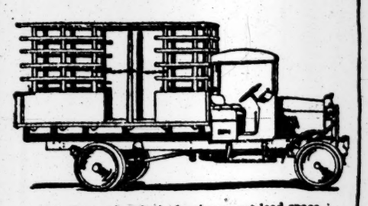
Thrift—Good for you and good for Uncle Sam.
Buy Thrift Stamps.

HELP YOUR TELEPHONE COMPANY KEEP THE LINES OPEN FOR WAR WORK

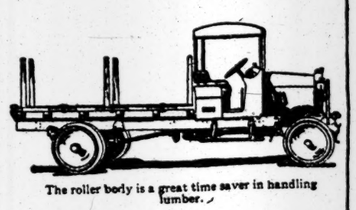




Van bodies must be extremely well built.



The covered stake body gives great load space and easy handling.



The roller body is a great time saver in handling lumber.

Rectangular tank bodies give lowest center of gravity.

built to meet particular service requirements

To attain the best economy of time and labor a truck body must be adapted in every single particular to the specific service required of it.

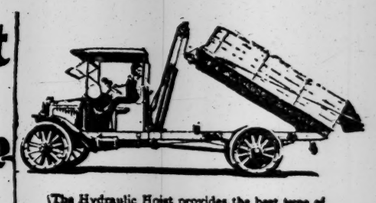
DENBY Trucks

are built with that particular detail well in mind. We maintain a special department to help you in the accurate choice and design of a body with a definite purpose.

DENBY TRUCKS *are designed and built to give the greatest possible results—to make it pay maximum dividends. Everything possible has been done to increase reliability, road ability, economy in fuel, upkeep and maintenance.*

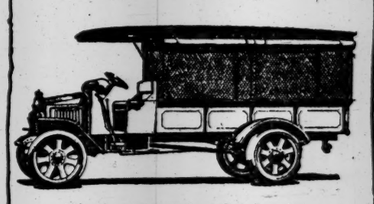
DENBY is right in every mechanical feature.

COLE & DIXON, *Inc.*
123 W. 64th Street
Telephone Columbus 6821
Jersey City Branch: 535 Communipaw Ave.



The Hydraulic Hoist provides the best type of power dumping.

Furniture bodies require large load space and great width.



The screens prevent loss of packages.

Tank bodies can be furnished in any size.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAFFIC CENTRE---TIMES SQUARE

New York's Rapid Transit Facilities, Costing Approximately $600,000,000, Centre at Times Square.

The ordinary business of the elevated roads has far outgrown their capacity, while they cannot even pretend to cope with great emergencies. The storm has come in good time to remind us of the necessity of a system of transit that will be so protected from the elements as to be trustworthy in all weather. The "open cut" advocated by some projectors would have been worthless yesterday. In ordinary snowstorms it could not be kept clear for traffic except at an enormous cost, and in extraordinary snowstorms it could not be kept clear at all. It is to be hoped that Mayor Hewitt occupied some of the hours during which he was debarred from more active pursuits in meditation upon the unwisdom of obstructing a public improvement that would at least make the communications of New York weatherproof. — THE NEW YORK TIMES, March 13, 1888.

THESE words are from an editorial the day after the now famous blizzard of that year, and today, THE TIMES advice of thirty years ago heard and heeded, the Times Building rises over the central point of the most extensive subway system ever created. The greatest war in history in magnitude. Much of this huge sum has already been spent and much of the tremendous task has been completed. With the opening today of the so-called "H," the combination of old and new subways, elsewhere described in detail, facilities which have cost upward of $432,000,000 become available to the public. The tabulation given below will illustrate how this sum has been expended and how $163,000,000 more is to be spent:

Of this great total that part of the subway opened today represents an investment of $89,900,000, divided as follows:

Seventh Avenue Subway—		
Construction	$26,900,000	
Equipment	4,800,000	
		$31,700,000
Lexington Avenue Subway—		
Construction	$43,400,000	
Equipment	14,800,000	
		58,200,000
		$89,900,000

Bringing the Suburbs Near.

Some notion of the value of this vast expenditure, not only to the business district in and about Times Square, but to the residents of the city's outlying suburban districts, is conveyed in the following table, which indicates the approximate distances, over one or another of the new subway routes, between Times Square and some of the more distant parts of the greater city:

	Miles.		Miles.
Coney Island	11.5	Bronx Park	13
Corona	7.3	White Plains Rd.	17.35
Astoria	5.5	Van C'landt Pk.	10.6
Jamaica	16.75	Woodlawn	11.25

What may be the effect on realty values in these districts can be surmised by consideration of the tremendous increase which was occasioned in Washington Heights when the old subway opened that district to development and by the rise in assessed values which have been recorded in the Times Square district in the thirteen years since the first subway began operation.

Whatever else they may accomplish, the new subway lines will bring about a redistribution of population, a tremendous stimulus to business in sections which heretofore had suffered from the lack of appropriate transit facilities, and a readjustment of the business and social careers of hundreds of thousands of persons who now find themselves within reach, made as easy now as it was formerly difficult, of the very centre of the city.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the opening of these new lines may mark the beginning of the abandonment of New York's surface lines. More than a single student of New York's transit situation has looked forward to the time when the city's streets should be freed of the comparatively slow-moving surface car and its accompanying hindrance of vehicular traffic, and the transportation of the city's millions be effected beneath or above the ground, though preferably in subways rather than elevated lines. Only a few additions to the comprehensive details of the dual system would make this possible, at least as possible as the construction and operation of a subway was considered when such a mode of transit was first proposed in the middle of the nineteenth century.

TOTAL COST OF DUAL SYSTEM.

Original elevated lines		$100,000,000
So-called old subway		95,000,000
Interborough system—		
New subway construction	$83,000,000	
New subway equipment	23,000,000	
Elevated reconstruction and equipment	24,600,000	
		130,600,000
B. R. T. system—		
New subway construction	$72,000,000	
New subway equipment	11,000,000	
Elevated reconstruction and equipment	23,400,000	
		106,400,000
Expended to date		$432,000,000
Remaining to be expended, both systems		163,000,000
Total cost complete system		$595,000,000

has made New York the first city of the world; the arteries of its transit lines have made Times Square the heart of the city. No other place in the world is as easy to reach as Times Square.

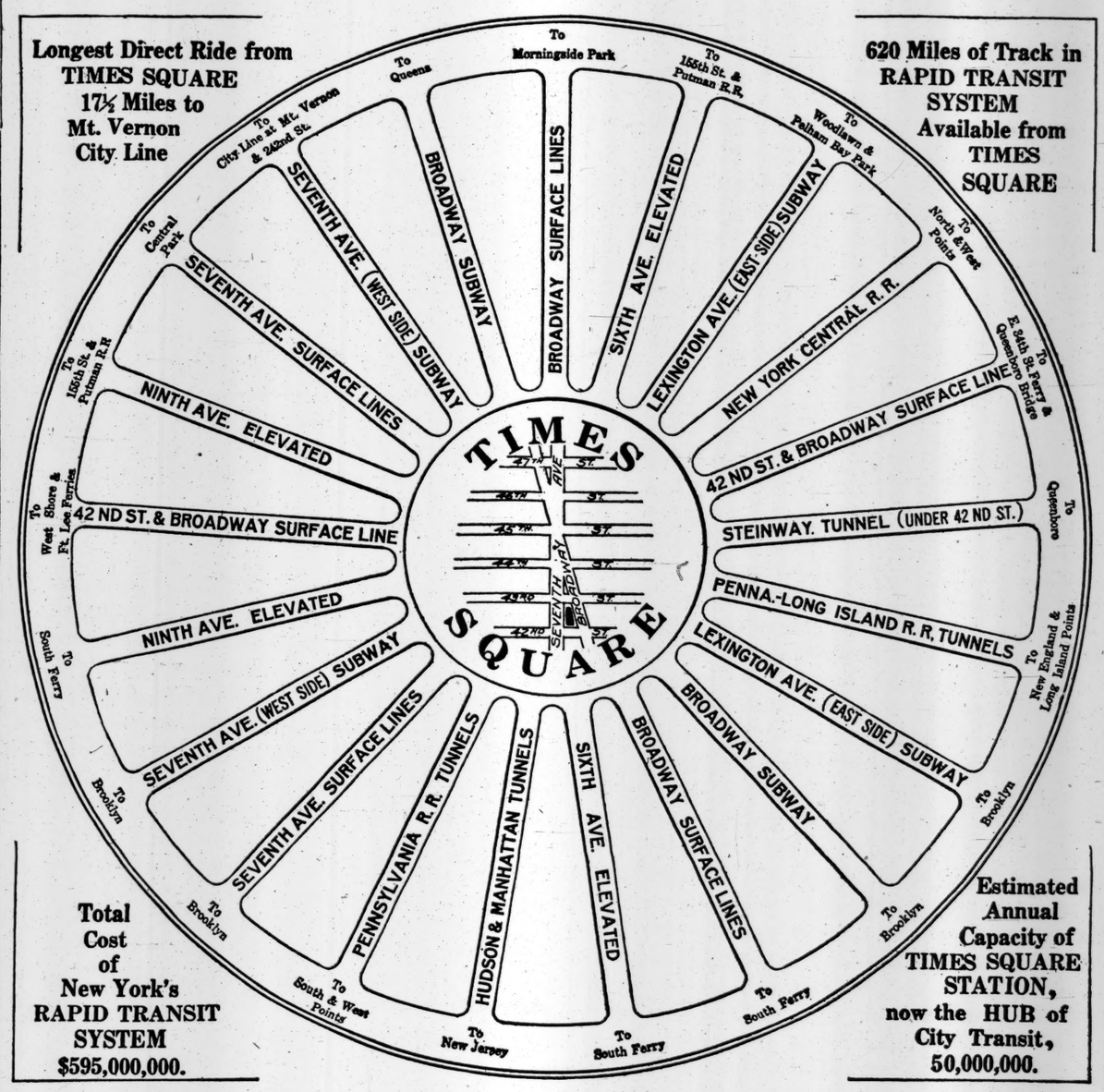
From Times Square run, or will run with the completion of the whole dual system of rapid transit, five lines of four-track subways, giving access, directly or by transfer, to 620 miles of single track beneath and above the ground. Of course, there is no single-track road, subway or elevated, the 620 miles doubling back and forth over six, four, three, and two track lines to comprise a system measurably less than this in extent, yet traversing actually more than 150 miles.

Extent of the New System.

The rails of the new system stretch into the remotest corners of four of the city's five boroughs. Coney Island and the suburbs of Brooklyn between the city and the shore, the Canarsie, East New York, Bushwick, Williamsburg, Cypress Hills, and Brownsville districts are, or will soon be, linked with Times Square. The Rockaways, Jamaica, Flushing, Corona, Astoria, Elmhurst, all the small sections surrounding Long Island City and dotting Queens Borough, have, or will soon, become conjoined with the square by parallel ligaments of steel. As all roads once led to Rome, so now all rapid transit, as opposed to surface, lines in the Bronx and Manhattan now lead to Times Square, directly or through shuttle and transfer service which make the remotest divisions of the system tributary to the square.

When the whole dual system shall be in operation New York's rapid transit service will represent an investment of approximately $600,000,000 and the successful achievement of the world's greatest engineering feat, one which will have surpassed even the Panama Canal

Five Four-Track Lines Today Converge Around Times Building, Linking All Five Boroughs to the Square.


Longest Direct Ride from TIMES SQUARE 17½ Miles to Mt. Vernon City Line
620 Miles of Track in RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM Available from TIMES SQUARE
To City Line at Mt. Vernon & 242nd St.
To Queens
To Morningside Park
To 155th St. & Putnam R.R.
To Woodlawn & Pelham Bay Park
To North & West Points
To E. 84th St. Ferry & Queensboro Bridge
To Queensboro
To New England & Long Island Points
To Brooklyn
To South & West Points
To New Jersey
To South Ferry
To West Shore & Ft. Lee Ferries
To 155th St. & Putnam R.R.
To Central Park
SEVENTH AVE. (WEST SIDE) SUBWAY
SEVENTH AVE. SURFACE LINES
NINTH AVE. ELEVATED
42 ND ST. & BROADWAY SURFACE LINE
BROADWAY SUBWAY
BROADWAY SURFACE LINES
SIXTH AVE. ELEVATED
LEXINGTON AVE. (EAST SIDE) SUBWAY
NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R.
STEINWAY TUNNEL (UNDER 42 ND ST.)
PENNA.-LONG ISLAND R.R. TUNNELS
LEXINGTON AVE. (EAST SIDE) SUBWAY
BROADWAY SUBWAY
PENNSYLVANIA R.R. TUNNELS
HUDSON & MANHATTAN TUNNELS
SIXTH AVE. ELEVATED
BROADWAY SURFACE LINES
TIMES SQUARE
47TH ST.
46TH ST.
45TH ST.
44TH ST.
43RD ST.
42ND ST.
SEVENTH AVE.
BROADWAY
Total Cost of New York's RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM $595,000,000.
Estimated Annual Capacity of TIMES SQUARE STATION, now the HUB of City Transit, 50,000,000.

THE HUB OF NEW YORK—Times Square as the Centre from Which Radiate Transit Lines Leading to Every Corner of the City and to Railway Connections With All Parts of the Country.

ALL ROADS NOW LEAD TO TIMES SQUARE

When the new subways shall be as old as is now the one which began operation way back on Oct. 27, 1904, even the newsboys in Times Square will be able to tell the visitors from out of town just where each line goes, what districts it reaches and what may be the quickest route to any of the city's outlying suburbs. Now, when they have only begun to operate, it seems a dreary burden on the memory to fix in the mind the routes of the five four-track lines which radiate from Times Square. Actually, on the contrary, the task is not difficult; it is even fascinating if one be interested in the manner parts of the old-time subway have been employed to form sections of the new, expanded system.

Every one, among New Yorkers certainly, is familiar with the route of the original subway which, starting at South Ferry, in Manhattan, and Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn, met at Bowling Green and ran under Broadway to City Hall Park, across to Lafayette Street, north to Union Square, and thence up Fourth Avenue to the Grand Central Station, where it turned west to reach Times Square, and, from this centre of the city, followed the course of Broadway clear to Van Cortlandt Park on the west side and almost to the Mount Vernon line on White Plains Road on the east, branching at Ninety-sixth Street to reach these different destinations with an additional, shorter, fork leaving the Bronx branch and terminating in the northern end of Lenox Avenue.

Old Tube the Base of the New.

It is the tracks of this old subway which now form two of the five sets of four-track lines centring in Times Square. To the north the old route to the eastern and western sections of the Bronx remains but, instead of curving gracefully from Times Square to the Grand Central Station for the journey to the south, new rails have been straightened out beneath the Times Building and now stretch southward under Seventh Avenue, Seventh Avenue Extension, Varick Street, West Broadway, and Greenwich Street to make connection with the southernmost end of the old parent system at the Battery.

Thus, a new four-track line has been set into Times Square as spokes are set into the hub of a wheel, and the old section of the original subway, which stretched over four tracks from Times Square to the Grand Central station, has not been abandoned. The curves have been straightened out, and shuttle trains operate over the northern pair of tracks between Times Square and the Grand Central Station, through which passes the new Lexington Avenue subway, composed of the lower section of the original subway and the new tube which has been constructed northward beneath Lexington Avenue. For the moment the remaining pair of tracks will not be used, but presently the Queensboro subway, which now runs from the Grand Central Station through the old Steinway tunnel into Long Island City, will be extended over this set of tracks into a terminus in Times Square and so, four new spokes will be set into the city's hub.

There remains to be accounted for two more of the four-track lines which diverge from Times Square. One of these is already built and has been in operation since the beginning of the year. One is the Broadway system of subways operated by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, the title under which the old Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company takes its place beside the Interborough Rapid Transit Company as an operator of subterranean rapid transit lines. The second of these lines will be a continuation northward of this line. It is already in course of construction and is nearly ready for operation.

The completed section of the line runs south from Times Square under Broadway, City Hall Park, Vesey Street, Church Street, and Trinity Place to the station at Rector Street. Ultimately it will continue beneath Morris Street and Whitehall Street to a new East River tunnel which will emerge in Brooklyn beneath Montague Street and make connection with the present Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn in the neighborhood of Willoughby Street. Already there is in operation a branch, two tracks leaving the road at Canal Street and connecting with Brooklyn's Fourth Avenue subway after passage over the Manhattan Bridge.

The Fifth Spoke in the Hub.

The northward extension of this line, which forms the fifth and last of the four-track routes starting from Times Square, will pass under Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, where two tracks will terminate and two more will turn east under Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets to a tunnel now under construction to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza in Long Island City, where the subway will emerge from underground to connect with elevated lines running to Astoria and Corona. Over these lines trains of the B. R. T. will have equal trackage rights with the Interborough system, which is already operating trains there, connecting them, by an elevated extension, with the Queensboro subway, where it rises to the surface at Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, and so adding much additional territory to be brought within easy access of Times Square when the short extension of the subway line shall have linked the present terminus of the Queensboro subway at the Grand Central Station with the new terminus at Times Square.

These are the five lines spreading out from Times Square, and, through them, access may be had to every subway line and to every section of Greater New York. The Broadway subway, as at present operated, gives a new route into Brooklyn over the Manhattan Bridge, and presently will give two more when the tunnel to Montague Street and the new subway under construction from Broadway and Fourteenth Street to Williamsburg and East New York shall have been completed. The original subway route into Brooklyn continues as the southern branch of the Lexington Avenue subway, and a fifth means of reaching the borough will become available when the tunnel now under construction between Old Slip in Manhattan and Clark Street, Brooklyn, shall have been opened for operation. This route is to be by branch line from the new Seventh Avenue subway, which already opens a hitherto all but closed area in the downtown business section, two tracks leaving this new subway at Park Place and proceeding under this thoroughfare, Beekman, and William Streets to Old Slip. Trains are now operated as far as the station at Wall and William Streets, and, with the opening of the under-river tube, will cross into Brooklyn, making a junction with the original subway near the Brooklyn Borough Hall Station.

How the "H" Is Formed.

The new Seventh Avenue subway, comprising the section of the original subway north of Times Square and the new extension to the south, forms one side of a huge "H" to which may be likened the Interborough's part of the new dual system now in operation. The one-time express and local tracks of the old subway between the Grand Central Station and Times Square form the crossbar of the "H" and the new Lexington Avenue tube comprises the opposite side of the letter.

The Lexington Avenue line is a composite of that part of the original subway south of Forty-second Street and a new tube which follows Lexington Avenue to and under the Harlem River, on the Bronx side of which it branches into two three-track lines, one running eastward under Southern Boulevard and emerging as an elevated road at Whitlock Avenue, where it crosses the Bronx River on a bridge and continues over Westchester Avenue to Pelham Bay Park. The second fork runs under Mott and River Avenues to 157th Street, where it comes out of the ground, and, as an elevated road, continues up Jerome Avenue to Woodlawn. From this branch a connection is made at 148th Street with the old subway, so that some of the West Farms trains, the most heavily laden of all subway conveyances, may be diverted from the old route across Harlem to Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, and be sent more directly to the lower east side of Manhattan by the new Lexington Avenue line.

The Jerome Avenue branch of the new line is already connected with the Ninth Avenue elevated line and a connection is under construction between the Third Avenue elevated line and the White Plains Road extension of the old subway, now one of the northern ends of the Seventh Avenue subway. The Jerome Avenue line is in operation to its end and the White Plains Road extension to within one station of its terminus, but the eastern end of the Pelham Bay Park line has been held back by lack of structural steel and cannot be opened for perhaps a year or more.

Difficulties of the Work.

The work of constructing the new subways and the extensions to existing lines called for under the dual system contract has been prosecuted as rapidly as possible, but difficulties have been encountered at many points. The war has made demands upon labor and material which were reflected in the lessened supply available for subway work. Much of the work, too, had to be performed under conditions far from ideal. Some of the Seventh Avenue subway, for instance, is built through old swamps which once covered what is now the lower west side of the city.

Laborers had to abandon their digging in many places and turn to wood chopping to free the soil of old stumps and roots and half-rotted tree boles, some of them two feet through. Under Greenwich Street, near where an old creek once flowed to the Hudson River, the half-burned remains of an ancient ship were discovered where it had been beached on what was then the river shore. The hulk was preserved and has been put on exhibition in the Aquarium.

From an engineering standpoint, however, the most interesting construction features are encountered in the Park Place-William Street branch. Prodigies of underpinning of great buildings were performed without accident or injury to the structures, and frequently without knowledge on the part of tenants that the work was going on below them.

Interesting Colonial relics were unearthed far beneath the surface of William Street. A section of water pipe laid by Aaron Burr's company was found. It showed a house connection, gate valve, and hub and spigot joint, and is now on exhibition at the Engineers' Club. Near Maiden Lane, at the point once called "Golden Hill," the remains of an old well, part of the ancient city's water supply, was uncovered. The well bottom was composed of half a ship's water butt and was in a fairly good state of preservation. Near it were some pieces of Colonial crockery, and a few coins slightly postdating the Revolutionary period.

Equally interesting, from a geological standpoint, was the discovery, near the corner of John and William Streets, of fossilized wave ripples, the ancient water marks showing plainly in the sand until exposure to the air dissolved them into a heap of dust.

Much Depends on the Public.

Such discoveries lightened their task, but the constructors were no less pleased than the members of the Public Service Commission when the new sections were ready for operation. Much is expected of the facilities now provided, though it is realized that great improvement in subway service cannot be looked for at once. The Interborough has contended with shortages of structural steel and of labor, both due to war demands, and new equipment, long since ordered, has not come to hand, nor have the necessary men been available to handle them had the cars arrived.

Deliveries have begun now, however, and, with each day, the service should improve as the public becomes acquainted with the new routes and learns how to use them most efficiently.

Subway Lines Grouped for Operation

The lines of the dual system of rapid transit are divided into two main groups, viz.: Those for operation by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and those for operation by the New York Consolidated Railroad Company.

Lines for Operation by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Subways.

East Trunk Line, comprising: The first subway from the Battery to Forty-second Street; the Lexington Avenue subway from Forty-second Street north, terminating at Woodlawn on the Jerome Avenue Branch and at Pelham Bay Park on the Pelham Bay Park Branch.

West Trunk Line, comprising: The Seventh Avenue subway from the Battery to Forty-second Street; the first subway from Forty-second Street north, terminating at 242d Street (Van Cortlandt Park) on the Broadway Branch and at the Bronx Park on the West Farms Branch, with an extension of the last named branch from 177th Street, terminating at 241st Street, (Wakefield.)

Brooklyn.

Lines in Brooklyn, comprising: A branch of the west trunk line in Manhattan, extending through Park Place, Beekman and William Streets and by East River tunnel and subway to a connection with the first subway at Borough Hall; the first subway from Bowling Green, Manhattan, via East River tunnel and subway to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; an extension of the first subway in Flatbush Avenue and Eastern Parkway, with an elevated branch in Livonia Avenue terminating at New Lots Avenue and a subway branch in Nostrand Avenue terminating at Flatbush Avenue.

Queens.

Lines in Queens, comprising: The Queensboro subway from Times Square, Manhattan, with elevated railroad branches from Queensboro Plaza to Astoria and to Corona.

Elevated Railroads.

Second Avenue Line, comprising: An elevated railroad from Chatham Square to the Harlem River, with branches to City Hall, South Ferry, and into the Bronx.

Third Avenue Line, comprising: An elevated railroad from the Battery to Bronx Park, with branches to City Hall, Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and Grand Central Station, and an extension on Webster Avenue to connect with the White Plains Road (subway extension) line.

Sixth Avenue Line, comprising: An elevated railroad from the Battery to Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, with a branch to Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Ninth Avenue Line, comprising: An elevated railroad from the Battery to 155th Street, with a connection through 162d Street to the Jerome Avenue (subway branch) line.

Lines for Operation by the Brooklyn Company.

Subways.

Broadway-Fourth Avenue Line, comprising: The Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn with the Sea Beach, New Utrecht Avenue (West End) and Gravesend Avenue (Culver) lines, to be connected with the Brighton Beach line by way of St. Felix Street and Flatbush Avenue; a proposed connection at Ashland Place with the Fulton Street elevated line; a connection with the Broadway subway in Manhattan via the Manhattan Bridge and the Whitehall-Montague Street tunnel.

Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street Subway, comprising: The Canal Street subway with a connection via the Manhattan Bridge to the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn; the Centre Street Loop subway and the Nassau Street subway, the latter not yet constructed.

Fourteenth Street-Eastern Line, comprising: A subway line in Manhattan from Sixth Avenue under Fourteenth Street to the East River, with a subway and elevated extension in Brooklyn connecting with the Broadway elevated line near Eastern Parkway.

Elevated Railroads.

Fulton Street Line and extension, comprising: An elevated railroad from Park Row, Manhattan, to Lefferts Avenue, Queens.

Broadway Line, comprising: An elevated railroad extending from Chambers Street, Manhattan, via the Centre Street Loop, to East New York, with branches to Cypress Hills and Jamaica and to Canarsie.

Myrtle Avenue Line, comprising: An elevated railroad from Manhattan to Metropolitan Avenue, Queens.

Lexington Avenue Line, comprising: An elevated railroad operating from Park Row, Manhattan, via the Myrtle Avenue line, to Grand Avenue and thence to a connection with the Broadway line at Reid Avenue.

Fifth Avenue Line, comprising: An elevated railroad extending from Manhattan to Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Nearly Half a Million Persons Are Now Expected to Pass Through the Square in a Single Rush Hour.

THE task of educating the public to make the greatest use of the new facilities offered is one which has received, and is receiving, considerable thought by the operating officials of the Interborough and by the members of the Public Service Commission. It has been advocated that maps and explanatory charts be posted in the stations, and it is probable that some such means will have to be adopted for the information of the traveling public if the expanded subway system is to give the service of which it is capable.

An illustration of the part the public plays in the efficient operation of the city's transit facilities was afforded daily in the old subway, where, in the rush hours, thirty-three express trains an hour sometimes entered and left the Grand Central Station, all bound in the same direction, up or down town, as it might be, evening or morning. This average of a train each minute and forty-nine seconds could be maintained only if there were absolutely no delay in the unloading and loading of the cars. If a door should stick for even half a minute, the schedule would be thrown off, and if a bewildered passenger blocked a door while he inquired where a train went or where it stopped, tens of thousands of other passengers in the first and following trains would be belated on their journey home or to business. Such close running time could be maintained only when it was operated without a flaw.

The effort has been made on the new system to avoid all transfer points which might be calculated to promote congestion and to confine them to locations where requirements of the service make them absolutely essential. Of all places thus selected Times Square and the Grand Central will be of chief importance, with Times Square ranking first. This is not only because of the numerous lines which radiate from the square. It is also because provision must be made for the many thousands of persons whom the old subway led into the Washington Heights section in search of homes and for whom, now that the direct route has been abolished, some means must be provided of transit between their homes and their places of business.

When the original subway began in 1904 much of what is now Washington Heights was a wilderness of trees, bushes, and rocks. Where tall apartment houses now stand were the shanties of squatters. Goats grazed along pathways which are now paved streets; the cowbell rang melodiously in lanes where the motor horn now raucously shrieks. The subway changed all this. It offered the business man of the eastern side of the lower city the speediest means of conveyance in the city to a section which was high above the flats of Harlem and awaited only development to be turned into one of the city's finest home sections.

The business man took advantage of it. The section developed almost over night until tens of thousands of persons were daily using the subway as a direct conveyance between their Washington Heights homes and their downtown places of business.

So the upper west sider, if his place of business be east of Broadway and his home along the Hudson's shore, must tramp across town between his office and the new Seventh Avenue tube or else transfer at Times Square, there to take the shuttle train and at the Grand Central transfer again to the Lexington Avenue subway. No fair estimate of the number who will do this can be made, but it will be legion.

Times Square, too, will be the transfer point for the dweller on the east side of town seeking a conveyance to the lower west side or the west sider on a trip to the upper east section of the city. With the extension of the Queensboro subway it will be the point of change for passengers from the west side en route to Long Island City, Astoria, or Corona, and, even before this extension shall be completed, connection may be made with the Queensboro subway by way of the shuttle to its present terminus in the Grand Central Station.

Then, as well, the Square will be a changing point to or from the Broadway subway of the B. R. T. No transfers will be issued between the Interborough and the Brooklyn systems, but provision has been made so that, on payment of another fare, passengers may change from one line to the other at Times Square.

So much for Times Square. Like it, the Grand Central Station will form one end of the link connecting the east and west subways and, so, will be a transfer point of importance, though, without the B. R. T. connection, not the equal of Times Square.

Many Points Undetermined.

Many points which, doubtless, will become important places of transfer have not been designated, nor can they be until operation of the new system discloses the need for them.

Existing transfer points will be maintained as they are now operated, this, of course, including the Brooklyn as well as the Manhattan stations of the old lines and the new transfer stations of the B. R. T. Broadway line at Fourteenth Street and Canal Street.

In addition to Times Square and the old junctions of the original subway, the chief transfer station on the Seventh Avenue will be at Park Place, where trains will branch off for Brooklyn. There will also be connection at the Pennsylvania Station, by a passageway running under the avenue, with the new Pennsylvania Hotel, and there already is another at Cortlandt Street with the Hudson Terminal Building, so that it is possible to change from the subway to the McAdoo tubes without mounting to the street.

The most important transfer point on the new part of the Lexington Avenue subway will be at 125th Street, which might be called the "Ninety-sixth Street of the East Side Line." There change may be made from or to Jerome Avenue, White Plains Road, or Pelham Bay Park trains. The actual division of the tracks occurs on the north side of the Harlem River at about 138th Street, but the 125th Street Station has been so designed that the trains will be sorted there and passengers transferred from one to the other.

GROWTH OF THE SUBWAY.

	TIMES SQUARE TICKET SALES.	TOTAL TICKET SALES ON ALL INTERBOROUGH SUBWAYS.
1905	5,396,503	72,722,890
1906	6,876,965	137,919,632
1907	8,608,030	166,363,611
1908	9,638,382	200,439,766
1909	10,776,529	238,430,146
1910	11,354,365	268,062,115
1911	12,135,718	276,704,796
1912	13,142,223	302,973,856
1913	13,256,174	327,471,510
1914	13,664,628	340,413,103
1915	14,307,694	345,585,749
1916	15,174,578	368,411,724
1917	17,272,086	404,135,860
1918*	18,000,000	414,000,000

*Estimated.

IMPROVED DEVICES AID RAPID OPERATION

Since rapid operation of subway trains depends perhaps as much on the speed with which cars may be filled and emptied as upon the pace maintained between stations, the engineers of the new tubes gave consideration to every plan proposed to expedite the movement of passengers into and from the cars. It is indicative of the excellence of the old subway system, bad as that may have seemed to many in the rush hours, that no change has been made in the cars. They remain the long, all-steel vehicles with three doors to a side to which the Interborough's public has grown accustomed. Tests have satisfied Interborough officials that the three-doors-to-a-side type of car meets the demand, while at the same time providing the maximum seating capacity, better than any other style. The B. R. T. subway cars, longer by many feet than the Interborough type, and with three double doors to a side, represent the practice approved by the experts from across the bridge. A decision between them rests with the public, which, as yet, is too unfamiliar with the new style to render a verdict.

Yet one important reform in the interest of quicker movement has been effected in the new tubes. No station is upon a curve! How revolutionary this practice actually is may be gathered from the fact that stations were intentionally placed on curves wherever possible in the old subway. It was the theory that, since trains had to stop at stations, there would be no additional time lost in slowing down to a safe pace at which to round curves, and the average running time would be improved by avoiding all enforced reductions of speed except at points where scheduled stops made reduced speed necessary anyway.

Practice Spoiled a Theory.

There seemed no flaw in the theory. In practice it operated in just an opposite manner. The double curve at Spring Street is familiar to all users of the old tube. When the subway opened much talk was indulged in as to the danger of such a twist in the tracks. It was known to but few, and members of the general public not among them, that the curve marked a spot where an express station was to have been placed. For reasons now lost in the past, the station was not placed there, but the curve remained, a menace, so the first operators believed, to the speed, if not the safety of trains. Yet the seconds lost by slowing down there developed in practice to be few, and no accident has ever occurred at the double Spring Street curve, while valuable minutes have been lost and minor accidents have occurred at the platforms of stations constructed on curves.

Other improvements have been incorporated in the new tubes as a natural corollary to the experience gained in the operation of the old subway, but these are of minor importance, many of them being the highly technical solutions by engineers of detail problems bearing small relation to the safety, speed, and comfort with which passengers may be carried. Among them may be mentioned the enormously increased capacity of the generating plants of the system which now employ the largest steam turbines operated anywhere in the United States.

Ventilation was a problem in the first subway which was solved only after college professors had been retained to make investigations and many devices, including overhead revolving fans in the cars, had been installed throughout the system. The new tubes have been better provided in this respect by an increase of tubular construction which enables each train to act as a sort of piston, driving the air ahead of it and forcing a frequent change of atmosphere in the tube. Emergency exits have also been increased and improved, and a more comprehensive telephone system has been installed so that all parts of the new tubes may be brought into almost instant communication with headquarters.

Safety Devices Perfected.

In the matter of safety devices it was found difficult to improve on the facilities of the old system. The new cars, like those recently in use throughout the system, cannot be set in motion until every door has been closed, and, again like their predecessors, all are equipped with the trip-brake device by which power is shut off and emergency brakes automatically applied should a train pass a stop signal in the block system.

Control of trains is still had by the overlapping block signal system, believed by engineers to be the most efficient safeguard against accident yet

Continued on Following Page.

THE CITY'S HEART WITH TRANSIT ARTERIES TO EARTH'S ENDS

REALIZES AN IDEA A HALF CENTURY OLD

IT WAS in war that the subway may be said to have been conceived just as it is now in war that it is reaching the completion of its final development, a development so comprehensive thot it is hoped the city may presently be liberated for many years to come from the disturbance of construction work which has been carried on almost without cessation since March 24, 1900, when Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck broke the ground in City Hall Park to begin the construction of the original Interborough subway. It was the civil war which, holding the interest of the nation to the exclusion of all lesser affairs, probably defeated an effort at that time to construct some sort of an underground transit system, just as the present world conflict, appropriating to its needs the energies and the material resources of a large part of the nation, has delayed construction work on the concluding sections of the world's greatest underground system of rapid transit.

It seems ages since John B. McDonald, assured of the financial support of August Belmont, made his famous bid to construct the whole Interborough subway, as it was then planned, for $35,000,000, and it actually is more than eighteen years since his bid was accepted. Yet just twice eighteen years before that a subway had been planned and engineers and financiers had been prepared to build it. That residents of a city of less than 1,000,000 population—in 1860 the census showed a population of 813,669—should have conceived a subway system adequate to the requirements of a city of 5,737,492 souls, the census figures of last year, seems marvelous, yet it is a fact that the plans made in 1864 called for a subway covering almost the identical route of the Interborough subway from the Battery to Central Park, with its trains making the journey in "less than twenty minutes." In the Interborough subway it took an express train just about twenty minutes to make this run.

The Original Conception.

This subway was conceived by Hugh B. Willson, a Michigan railroad man who had been in London during the construction of the underground railroad there and who had been much impressed by it. He organized the Metropolitan Railway Company in New York, with the aid of Henry V. Poor, and retained A. P. Robinson as engineer for the proposed work. It was Robinson who drew the plans, so like those later used by Mr. McDonald.

Willson pressed his plan futilely for several years, presently in competition with other schemes for subways and elevated lines, one backed by William M. Tweed, Jr., but a subway for New York was finally lost for almost half a century when the Legislature of 1867 failed to act on the recommendation of a Special Committee of the Senate appointed the year before and the forerunner of the Rapid Transit Commission and the present Public Service Commission, for an underground railway. Instead, the scheme of Charles T. Harvey for an elevated railroad operated by cable power from a central station, as the old Brooklyn Bridge cars were operated, was tried out in Greenwich Street and was made to work.

The fight for a subway was not dropped, however, though the creation of a Rapid Transit Commission in 1875, under which the elevated lines were extended, allayed agitation for a time. By the end of the eighties the elevated lines had again become congested and the campaign for real rapid transit was renewed. In 1891 the Rapid Transit act which, with many amendments, still stands, created a commission of five, authorizing it to lay out routes and adopt plans for a rapid transit service above or below ground and to put up the franchise to build and operate such a road at public auction. Bids were called for late in 1892, but only one, that of Colonel W. N. Amory who offered $1,000 for the rights, was received and this was rejected. The Legislature of 1894 abolished the board and created a new one with Alexander E. Orr, then President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, as Chairman, and it was this body which built the initial Interborough subway, although only after years of discouragement and opposition.

The board's first step was to submit to the voters the question of private or city ownership of the proposed rapid transit facilities. The city went on record on Nov. 6, 1894, at the general election, for municipal construction by a vote of 132,647 to 42,916, with 399 ballots declared void. Selection of a route was begun at once, but, after much litigation over the rights of property owners, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court refused to sanction the route, and it was not until 1897 that the route, as later followed, met the approval of the court.

Many legal and financial difficulties were encountered, but bids were advertised for, opened on Jan. 15, 1900, and the contract awarded to John B. McDonald, whose bid of $35,000,000 was $4,500,000 below that of Andrew Onderdonk, their bids being the only two received in the form prescribed by the board.

Difference in Contracts.

In a broad way, and exclusive of scores of details, the chief differences between this contract and those under the dual system are in the clauses relating to construction and operation. The Interborough leases, which had thirty-six years to run, with privilege of renewal for twenty-five years, have been leveled and the Interborough and the B. R. T. have made new operating contracts to extend for forty-nine years, with the stipulation, however, that the city shall have the right of recapture of the lines each ten years upon payment of a price agreed on. In addition, the companies are not lessees, as was the Interborough of the old line, but operate the roads on a partnership basis with the city. In the matter of construction each company bound itself to pay part of the construction costs, whereas the city footed the entire bill for the first subway.

In that work August Belmont became the financial backer of McDonald, and organized the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, which, under McDonald's direction, completed the original interborough subway on Oct. 27, 1904. Meantime Mr. Belmont and his associates had organized the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in 1902 to operate the line, and on Jan. 1, 1903, the new corporation had leased for 999 years the Manhattan Elevated Railway, giving it control of practically all the rapid transit lines in Manhattan and the Bronx. The combination was regarded with apprehension by the Metropolitan Street Railway system, which embraced practically all the surface lines in Manhattan and the Bronx, and by proposing to build a rival subway Thomas F. Ryan, then in control of the Metropolitan Company, compelled the Interborough to merge interests with him, under the title of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company. Public resentment was high, for a great boom in rapid transit lines had been foreseen as the result of competition. Nevertheless, the Rapid Transit Commission went ahead with plans for more subways, for before the subway had been in operation a year complaints of inadequate service reached the commission. The constantly increasing use of the subway is shown elsewhere in a tabulation of tickets sold each year from 1905 to date.

The work was carried on by the Public Service Commission, which replaced the Rapid Transit Commission in 1907, and presently the nucleus of the idea for the present dual system had been conceived and advertisements were placed for bids for the work by private capital. Not one was received, for the Interborough did not care for the routes selected. But in November, 1910, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, then head of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, proposed to equip and operate the whole tri-borough system if constructed by the city and connected with the McAdoo tubes. The offer spurred the Interborough into more proposals, and presently the B. R. T. made advances to the commission, the whole thing culminating in the adoption of the present dual transit system.

TIMES SQUARE THE HUB OF SUBWAY SYSTEM

TIMES SQUARE, in 1904 almost the city's "furthest north," at least for the shopping district, the theatres, and the hotels; in 1918 the very heart of the city from which its transportation arteries spread into the remotest parts of the five boroughs, the hub of a wheel whose spokes of steel rails connect it with the whole metropolitan area, with railway trunk lines which voyage to the south, the west, and the north, with steamship piers where dock travelers from all the seven seas.

That is the tale of fourteen years in which Times Square has outgrown transit facilities once believed so wholly adequate that only a local station was considered to meet its needs when the original subway was opened in October, 1904. Today it is an express station for two subway lines, the chief link between the trunk lines burrowing through the east and west sides of the city and presently is to be the terminus of another trunk line. Through it, on the surface, run street railway lines to east, west, north, and south uniting to the Square, the Grand Central Station, the big Pennsylvania Terminal, the overhead transit lines of the Second and Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads, the McAdoo tubes, and the ferries into New Jersey and the bridges into Brooklyn.

Grouped about it are New York's big department stores, the chief hotels, and a preponderating majority of the theatres. Through it pass daily more persons, perhaps, than traverse each day any other similar section in the world.

The Start of the Rise.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES acquired the trapezoid block at Forty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, and Broadway and erected the skyscraper which now occupies the plot, in honor of which the Board of Aldermen, on April 5, 1904, gave the name of Times Square to the space inclosed by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-third, and Forty-seventh Streets, realty values began an upward climb which has not yet halted. Millions of dollars have already been added to these values and rentals of property in the square have mounted to fabulous figures which, in some instances, exceed, in one year, the price the owner paid for his property.

The Times Building was the physical expression of a belief in the then new subway system and the future of the district which later events have amply justified. Architectually it was, perhaps, the first effort to make a skyscraper also a thing of beauty. The tower is the building's chief triumph. Its motive was furnished by the famous "Campanile of Giotto" at Florence, called the most beautiful building in the world. At the time of its construction the Times Building, from foundation to flagpole, was the tallest building in the city, rising 476 feet 6⅛ inches from its lowest to its highest point. Taller buildings have been constructed since, but the Times Building remains now, as it was in 1905, a monument of architectural beauty.

In 1905 there were seventeen theatres in the Times Square district, beginning with the Knickerbocker, in Broadway at Thirty-eighth Street, and ending with the New York Theatre, which, in Broadway at Forty-fourth Street, was furthest north. Today there are more than fifty theatres in the area from Thirty-eighth Street to Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue to Eighth Avenue. In 1905 the shopping district was still in Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets and in Sixth Avenue. Today it is in the Times Square district. In 1905 the city's hotels and restaurants centred about Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. Today more occupy sites in the Times Square district than, perhaps, existed in all the city thirteen years ago.

It was on Jan. 1, 1905, that THE NEW YORK TIMES moved from its old home in Printing House Square to its new home in Times Square. The subway had been opened for a little more than two months then, but the growth of Times Square may be considered as dating from the opening of the tall building at its southern end. Since that date the assessed value of real estate in and around Times Square, influenced of course by its location and by the nature of its improvements, has increased in value from 50 to 250 per cent. The following tabulation, showing the assessed value of important land and buildings in the Times Square district in 1905 and in 1918, illustrates the tremendous advances of the last thirteen years:

Realty Values Climb.

Building.	1905.	1918.
Broadway Theatre	$1,350,000	$1,500,000
*Brokaw Building	700,000	1,825,000
*Heidelberg Building	590,000	1,275,000
Knickerbocker Hotel	2,350,000	3,800,000
Times Building	1,600,000	1,850,000
Republic Theatre	225,000	425,000
*Rialto Theatre	650,000	1,100,000
S.W. cor. B'way and 43d.	130,000	310,000
204 West 43d St.	80,000	105,000
*Putnam Building	1,216,000	2,550,000
Hotel Astor (orig. building)	3,200,000	3,875,000
Hotel Wallick	850,000	1,325,000
*Hotel Claridge	510,000	2,270,000
New York Theatre block	1,700,000	2,425,000
*Longacre Building	945,000	2,875,000
*Fitzgerald Building	475,000	2,100,000
*Strand Theatre Building	875,000	2,308,000
S.W. cor. B'way and 48th	300,000	575,000

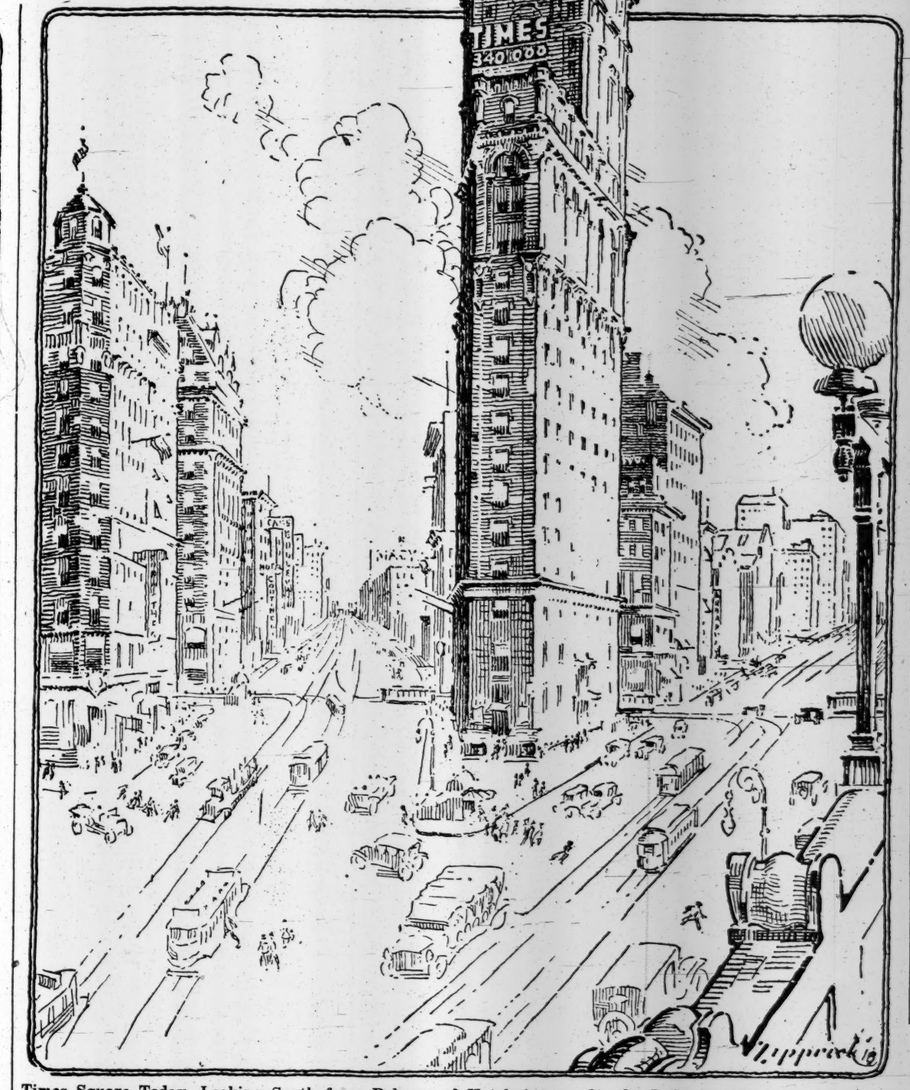
*Buildings erected since 1905.

Two of the smallest parcels in Times Square illustrate strikingly this tremendous rise in value. One is the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-third Street, long occupied by Dowling's Café. It has a frontage of only 20.5 feet in the square, but runs back 80 feet in the street and has a rear depth of 60 feet. Michael Dowling bought the parcel in 1911 for $375,000, an average of $154 a square foot, a record for value per square foot in the square. On land alone the assessment on this corner is now $300,000, an increase of 161 per cent. over the 1905 assessment of $115,000.

The southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street serves as a second example. Although only 40 by 80 feet, the parcel brought $450,000 in February, 1917, when Joseph P. Day sold it at public auction and declared he was giving it away at the price, predicting that Sol Bloom, who purchased it, would have no trouble reselling at a handsome profit. The price averaged about $139 a square foot, and Mr. Day's prediction came true within a few weeks, when Mr. Bloom sold the corner to the United Cigar Stores Company for a price which was said to equal, at least, the record figure of $154 a square foot established by the Dowling corner.

Such has been the realty growth of the Times Square district in the last thirteen years, and, if values increase at the same rate for the next thirteen years, rentals must reach a figure as yet undreamed of even in these times of rising prices.

Long Acre Square in 1902, with the Pabst Building on South End of Site Which Is Now Occupied by The Times Building.



Times Square Today, Looking South from Balcony of Hotel Astor. On the Left Are Seen the Fitzgerald Building and Knickerbocker Hotel.

BIG FUTURE FOR CITY'S GREATEST CENTRE

Amazing as has been the growth of Times Square in the last thirteen years, its development has little more than begun in the opinion of some of the city's biggest real estate operators whose business it is to foretell conditions, and whose success depends on the accuracy of their judgment. In comparison with the frame buildings, the almost shanties which occupied some of its plottage when the Times Building construction was begun, Times Square has been tremendously improved, but great as they have been, the improvements are not all of the sort which real estate men regard as permanent. Sol Bloom, purchaser and quick reseller of the record price-bringing corner of Forty-seventh Street, is one who believes the Square is destined to undergo almost as many changes in the years to come as it has undergone in the thirteen years just ended.

"Times Square," said Mr. Bloom, "is undoubtedly the greatest business section in the city, quite apart from its hotels and restaurants, its theatres and its amusement resorts. Business can be conducted in the Square practically twenty-four hours a day, instead of six to ten, as in other parts of the city. Take the haberdashery, shoe, candy and other small shops so well represented in Times Square. They do just as much business at 10 o'clock at night as in the middle of the day. In other words, their possibilities for remunerative trade are just as good at night as by day.

Many from Out of Town.

"Many owners, not only in Times Square, but in other good parts of the city, put fictitious values on their property just because business is growing in the vicinity. Property is worth only enough to leave a margin for the other fellow to make a living out of. You can't charge $25,000 a year rent for something that will produce only that amount. There ought to be a margin of from $5,000 to $7,000 on that basis. When the proper leasing value of property is understood the proposition is profitable on both sides.

"In considering Times Square, however, it must be remembered that a large proportion of the money spent by visitors to the city is left in Times Square. The hotels, restaurants, and theatres get a big share. Much more than half the money left in New York by out-of-town visitors is spent for food, lodging, and amusement.

"Times Square is also the clearing house for the big floating population of New York. And it is bound to increase in this respect. It is a good thing, perhaps, that the big department stores were contented to enter the district instead of the actual confines of Times Square itself, for the streets and traffic systems, in that case, could hardly have taken care of the people, even with the new facilities. It seems now, at certain hours and under certain conditions, that the crowds in Times Square could not possibly be any larger.

"Times Square undoubtedly needs rebuilding and it is sure to come in the future. I mean from a commercial standpoint. It is unfortunate that some of the choice parcels which have been improved or called improved with tall buildings were not built with twenty-story office buildings instead of ten or twelve. The section in the upper end of the square is destined to enjoy a great business future. The recent change in policy of the Wendel estate in offering some reasonable leasing opportunities is an important benefit to that locality and it has already led to beneficial commercial changes."

Joseph P. Day, expert appraiser and broker, who has handled property in Times Square for twenty-five years, declared:

"Times Square has been growing by leaps and bounds ever since THE NEW YORK TIMES laid the foundation for its monumental building, and the end is not in sight. The record breaking increases in rentals and values from Fortieth to Fiftieth Street throughout the district adjacent to Broadway can be laid almost directly to this enterprise. For years the square has been handicapped by reason of the fact that it was made only a local station on the old subway. This was a serious mistake at the very outset, but one which, fortunately, has now been corrected. With five subway lines, each of four tracks, running into the very basement of the Times Building and connecting with all points in Greater New York, values in the Square cannot help but rise still further.

"Values have risen tremendously in Times Square and they are destined to rise still more. The future for values in the neighborhood of Times Square is as bright as, if not brighter than, any other section of New York."

IMPROVED DEVICES AID RAPID OPERATION

Continued from Preceding Page.

devised. Under it, trains may creep so close to one another as to present the spectacle of the motor car of one train entering a station as the last car of the preceding train leaves it, yet the automatic control is such that the motorman of the following train could not, if he would, run his train into the cars ahead. His power would be shut off and his brakes applied at a point calculated to bring his train to a stop with a wide margin of safety. Two features of this system little understood by the public consist of a device at stations by which the pushing of a single button will set all signals immediately adjacent to stations in the face of approaching trains and so stop all traffic and a "section break" signal. The first device is merely a safeguard against panic which might follow the stoppage of any train and set the passengers to jumping onto adjacent tracks in an effort to reach the nearest station afoot. The "section break" signal consists of an emergency signal in advance of each section of the third rail automatically adjusted to show at "Stop" should the section it guards be overloaded or grounded so that entrance of a train upon it might blow the fuses and cause delay if not panic.

In connection with this safeguarding of the electrical equipment a device has been installed in the new tubes designed to prevent extended crippling of the lines. The power rail, or so-called third rail, is sectionalized so that the stoppage of power from any cause can affect only a small section of the line and permit other trains in the tubes at least to proceed to nearest stations and, perhaps, to continue their journeys provided they can be switched around the crippled section. Heretofore, stoppage of power at any point has made itself felt along the entire system fed from the same main power cables, so that an accident to a train anywhere might cause many other trains to halt, powerless to move until the injury had been repaired.

For the present at least, if at all, the length of the trains operating in the new subway will not be increased over those which operated in the old. When the subway was opened in 1904 it was supposed that it would be called on to handle about 400,000 passengers a day, and provision was made only for five-car local trains and seven-car expresses. The rapidly growing popularity of the system—the average daily haul has recently been more than 1,200,000—made it necessary to increase the length of trains, and about 1910 the stations were extended to accommodate seven-car local trains and expresses of ten cars. It is trains of this last size which were sent into the Grand Central Station in the morning and evening rush hours at the rate of thirty-three an hour, and it is not believed that greater accommodation for passengers could be obtained by adding more cars to the trains.

There remains to speak of that part of the subways' operating personnel with which the public comes in contact. What New Yorker of ten years' standing has forgotten the days when the subway guards, ticket sellers and choppers, and platform men burst resplendent on his gaze in white duck uniforms? Whether it made its wearer more comfortable or not, at least the new uniform achieved, by suggestion, the feat of making its observers more cool and comfortable, at least until its crisp whiteness gave way to a dingy, bedraggled gray after a short wearing. And now, of late, we have seen women take their places in the tubes, at the ticket windows, the chopping boxes, and even on the platforms of the Brooklyn subway trains. Their presence is a development of the war, and it is likely they will retain the places they have taken even when Germany shall have been beaten and America's Expeditionary Force shall have sailed for home.

TIMES SQUARE MOST ACCESSIBLE CENTRE

It has become the custom to think of Times Square as the section of the city most accessible from and to all other parts of the city without any very vivid appreciation of just what this means in convenience to the traveler who must come from or return to his suburban home. Below are given the running schedules between Times Square and some outlying sections as they will be maintained by the expanded service just opened to the public. Many points cannot be determined in advance of actual operation, as the schedules must be adjusted to conditions, not all of which can be foreseen. For the following points, however, it is possible to forecast with accuracy average time for a journey from:

	Minutes.
Times Square to Van Cortlandt Park	32
Times Square to Getty Square, Yonkers	47
Times Square to Woodlawn	38
Times Square to Astoria	20
Times Square to Corona	27
Times Square to Flushing	37
Times Sq. to Coney Isld. (Sea Beach Line)	41
Times Square to Jamaica	30
Times Sq. to City Hall, (7th Av. Line)	9
Times Sq. to Rector St., (Broadway Line)	10
Times Sq. to South Ferry, (7th Av. Line)	13

With such service from and to the furthermost points of the city it is to be expected that the volume of traffic in Times Square, already tremendous, will be greatly increased. A. L. Drum, a Chicago engineer, made an effort some months ago to compute the extent of street traffic in Times Square. For thirty days he set men to work between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon to count the street cars, the motors and trucks which passed through the square, as well as the pedestrians. He thus reckoned that, in one hour, the average number of persons crossing Forty-second Street in Times Square was 28,000, and the average number of vehicles 2,500, of which 600 were street cars. Then, taking not one particular corner, but the full area of the square, he found that there were 56,000 pedestrians and 6,000 vehicles, the number of street cars remaining at 600.

To these statistics of street traffic Mr. Drum added an estimate of subway traffic. Putting this number at 100,000 for a single hour of the rush hours, and allowing from 40,000 to 50,000 in the 600 street cars and from 5,000 to 6,000 in the other vehicles, he reached the total of those passing through Times Square on an average afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock as 200,000.

In applying these figures to the conditions which have arisen with the opening of the new subway systems it must be remembered that the underground trains have been multiplied at least threefold and that whereas more than half of the old subway passengers were formerly carried past Times Square in expresses and could not alight if they would, every one of them will now have the opportunity to do so, and many, who are transferring from the west to the east side, will be forced to do so by the Forty-second Street shuttle service.

It would seem, under the present conditions, that nearer half a million than 200,000 persons will pass through Times Square between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, a number greater than the whole population of the average city of the United States, and one entitling the Square, indeed, to be called the Heart of New York.

THEATRES, HOTELS AND SHOPS SEEK ADVANTAGES OF TIMES SQUARE

The growth of the Times Square district as the hotel, restaurant, and theatrical centre has exceeded the development of commercial activity within its borders. The last thirteen years have witnessed the erection of the Hotel Knickerbocker and the Claridge, formerly Rector's; the enlargement of the Hotel Astor, opened just before THE TIMES moved uptown, and obliged within two years to double its capacity by the erection of an addition directly in the rear of the main building; the enlargement of the old Hotel Cadillac, now the Hotel Wallick; an addition to the Woodstock, doubling its former capacity, and the erection of many smaller hotels and apartment houses in the side streets adjacent to Broadway.

Five of these hotels have an assessed value of $1,000,000 or more. The Astor, with its block frontage of more than 200 feet and a depth of almost 300 feet on both Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, is assessed for 1918 at $5,250,000; the Knickerbocker is assessed at $3,800,000, the Claridge at $2,270,000, Wallick's at $1,325,000, and the Woodstock, just east of Times Square in Forty-third Street, at $1,000,000.

But for the war other properties fully as valuable undoubtedly could be listed. Many projects were planned for the square, involving millions of dollars, when war requirements caused a lack of structural steel and a scarcity of labor which halted all building activity. When once the check on building shall be removed the Times Square district will be the centre of a new building boom, which, experts predict, will overshadow any previous activity. Much of the improvement undoubtedly will be made along the southern edge of the district. Already this section has become the centre of the printing and publishing trades which, as a result of the Pennsylvania Station and the location of the Post Office, have moved uptown from neighborhoods devoted to the guild for years.

The Move to Times Square.

Many other transfers have been made since THE TIMES located in Times Square. Within the period since that time the Union Dime Savings Bank has moved from its old quarters in Thirty-second Street and Broadway to Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue. One year after the completion of the Times Building, the American Savings Bank erected its building in Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and in the same block is the Bryant Park Bank. The Commercial Trust Company, occupying the old site of the New Amsterdam Bank Building, erected since 1905, is on the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street.

The Brokaw Building in Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, was completed about two years ago on land which in 1905 was assessed at $700,000. Today the same piece of property has an assessed valuation of $1,360,000. Another notable addition to the Times Square district is the Rivoli Theatre in Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, completed last year at a cost of $400,000. The property has an assessed value of about $730,000.

It is a recent addition to a group of playhouses which makes Times Square the centre of the greatest theatrical district in the world. Nightly more persons attend performances in the show houses of the square than in all London and Paris combined.

In the block just west of the Times Building there are ten large theatres—the Rialto, Republic, Lyric, New Amsterdam, Liberty, Eltinge, Harris, Candler, American, and the new Selwyn—and most of these were erected after the announcement that THE TIMES would put up its great building at Forty-second Street and Broadway. Directly east of the building is the George M. Cohan Theatre, built since THE TIMES moved uptown, and to the north are no less than seventeen first-class playhouses which came into the Times Square district, with, or after the Times Building. Among these are the Forty-fourth Street, Little, Shubert, Booth, Fulton, Globe, Astor, Gaiety, Playhouse, Cort, Forty-eighth Street, Longacre, Punch and Judy, the Winter Garden, and Henry Miller's. Then there are the Strand and the Rivoli, probably the largest motion-picture theatres in the world and, among the old playhouses, the Belasco, Hudson, Lyceum, and New York.

New Theatres Even to the South.

South of the Times Building new theatres naturally are not so numerous, yet, within the last ten years, there have been built the Maxine Elliott, Comedy, Thirty-ninth Street, and Princess, and among the older theatres in this section are the Empire, Knickerbocker, Broadway, and Casino. To the east is the Hippodrome, one of the largest theatres in the world, and, skirting the edge of the Times Square district is the Park, at Columbus Circle.

The seating capacity of the theatres in the Times Square district is about 70,000, and, added to this, are numerous motion picture houses that entertain thousands daily. Not only is Times Square the greatest of all theatre centres. It is also the centre of all things theatrical. In the various office buildings about the square are the offices of practically every big producer in the country. Booking agencies and music publishing houses are to be found in all the side streets.

Oscar Hammerstein, who built four theatres in the Times Square district, where he was one of the theatrical pioneers, said that there was more than $100,000,000 invested in theatres and theatrical enterprises within a stone's throw of the Times Building. Said he:

"The Times Square district is the greatest theatrical district in the world. Where else will there ever be such a block for theatres as that in Forty-second Street between Broadway and Eighth Avenue? Every night there are enough electric lights burning in the signs in front of the playhouses in this block to light many a small town, and in an average year 15,000 persons attend these theatres every night. Fifteen thousand persons are a great many to bring into a single block in a single night, and at 8 and 11 P. M. Times Square becomes about the busiest spot on earth. Most of these people pay $2 for seats, and it is safe to say that $200,000 is spent every week for theatre tickets to shows in this single block."

Several new theatres have been planned for the district, and, like other new construction, have been held up by war conditions. A big house is planned for Broadway and Fifty-first Street, the foundation of which is now being laid, and another is to be built in Forty-second Street between Broadway and Eighth Avenue.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.

OFFICES: [Telephone Bryant 1000.]
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem..2,100 Seventh Av., near 125th St.

Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,523 Broadway
Brooklyn.....401 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Queens.....817 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....80 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
CHICAGO.....1802-1804 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....403 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....Au Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO CENTS in Metropolitan District, (50 miles radius,) Three Cents within 200 miles, Four Cents elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents City; Seven Cents elsewhere.

By Mail, Postpaid.	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY. One week, 35c.	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
DAILY only..... One week, 30c.	9.00	4.50	.85
SUNDAY only.....	3.00	1.75	.30
CANADIAN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY.. One week, 35c.	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
DAILY only..... One week, 30c.	9.00	4.50	.85
SUNDAY only.....	6.00	3.25	.55
FOREIGN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY..	$26.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only.....	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only.....	9.75	5.12	.86

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25. THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25. TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2. TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 year, $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c. THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.

All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

"ENHANCED PROTECTION" IN THE UKRAINE.

Field Marshal VON EICHHORN, who just three months ago arrested Ministers on the floor of the Ukrainian Rada, declared "a state of enhanced protection" in the Ukraine, which meant that all tribunals of this allied State were superseded by German courts-martial, arrested men here, dispersed mobs there, and finished by installing a new Government under German protection — EICHHORN has been killed by a bomb in the streets of Kieff. His murder follows close upon that of Count VON MIRBACH, the German Ambassador at Moscow; and the first reports credit members of the Social Revolutionist Party in Moscow with the instigation of this affair, as they were credited with the removal of MIRBACH.

Whether or not EICHHORN and MIRBACH fell victims to the old terrorist organization of the Social Revolutionists, which carried on such active warfare against leaders of the old Russian régime, their assassination is proof that there are men in Russia whose detestation of the German conquest is active enough to lead them to risk their own lives by cutting off German leaders. The Ukraine separatist movement was founded and fostered in Austria, which took care, however, to discourage any tendency to unite the Ruthenians and Carpatho-Russians of kindred race with the Ukrainians of the Russian Empire. When the Brest-Litovsk peace was signed, a Rada composed mainly of professors, a Legislature with some vague socialist theories, but no very active connection with the working classes, was nominally ruling the Ukraine, but was threatened by a Bolshevist movement supported from Russia. The Germans were called in to drive out the Bolsheviki, which they did with great expedition; and under EICHHORN'S command the Germans stayed to see that the Ukraine delivered the grain which was to feed the hungry in Austria and Germany.

Because it presently turned out that there was not much wheat to begin with, and that the peasants intended to keep what there was, EICHHORN began to take strong measures, to substitute almost openly the rule of the "allied" German army of occupation for that of the Rada. When the Rada began to show some spirit, when secret meetings were held to deliberate on how to get rid of the Germans, EICHHORN installed his state of enhanced protection, filled the jails to suit his own notion, and then staged the overturn of the Rada Government in favor of the dictatorship of General SKOROPADSKI.

Complaints loud and long in the German and Austrian press have familiarized the world with the emptiness of the promised harvests of the Ukraine; the Central Powers got very little relief indeed for their hungry populations. What these German bewailings did not reveal was the undoubted oppression by which EICHHORN and his underlings were doing their best to get what wheat there was. The Germans went in to take what they needed, leaving to the peasants what was left, if any; they would pay in receipts which in due time would be redeemable in money and goods. Now the Ukraine needs manufactured goods badly, but the Central Powers are not manufacturing what the Ukraine needs. The Ukraine could do with money, though not so well as with manufactures, but the Central Powers do not intend to pay except in paper. And so when it became evident that German soldiers scattered through the country were seizing the crops and giving nothing in return the peasants began to rise. Recent dispatches tell of armies estimated—no doubt too high—at 75,000 marching on Kieff to get rid of the Germans. And these peasants have many rifles and even a few machine guns; for up to a year ago many of them were in the Russian armies, and when they went home they took a good deal of their war material with them.

The German Army, even such few divisions of it as are in the Ukraine, is not going to be crushed by a Jacquerie. Nor will the assassination even of such a competent satrap as EICHHORN do much to stop the exploitation of the Ukraine. But what has happened is a striking comment on the German capacity for getting along with other nations. The Rada Government wanted to be friendly to the Central Powers; it owed them much for turning out the Bolsheviki. The average peasant of the Ukraine, having participated in a general partition of big estates, had no interest in politics and only wanted to be let alone. Here was a large and potentially valuable ally; and assassination and peasant rebellions are the result of three months of Eichhornism. And yet the Germans ask pathetically, and no doubt honestly, why other peoples do not like them.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

Only a bold prophet would predict when the Steel Corporation will cease bettering expectation and reporting marvels each of which would be incredible if it stood by itself and was not attested by accounting self-imposed and stricter than any required by Government regulation. The net earnings reported yesterday failed to be the greatest only because the taxes were the greatest. The gross earnings were a new maximum, despite the highest wages ever paid and although the unfilled tonnage has been exceeded. It will be seen that the reasons why the records are not beaten in all items only entitle the lower totals to greater respect. To make great earnings when business is turned away for Government accommodation constitutes an appeal for praise from every patriot.

The corporation is setting aside about a million dollars a day for taxes. It is little to say that no other is doing as much. Others are not doing as much even in proportion, for the tax payments of the "Trust" are more than its share of the wealth attributed to the nation. Under such conditions malice gnaws a file when it objects to dividends on a scale certainly liberal, but surpassed by many doing less service to the general welfare. If that is doubted, it may be asked what greater blow could be dealt to those responsible for winning the war than the dissolution of the "Trust."

The report throws a light upon the proposals of taxation. The greatest taxpayers are not the greatest sufferers by the highest rates. The Steel Corporation can laugh at tax burdens which would put competitors out of its way. We have learned that prices must not be so low as to put out of business those producers whose costs are greatest and yet whose product is necessary. Taxes must be proportioned so as to bear most lightly on the least efficient producer, to whom the highest prices must be allowed. Profit is usually regarded as the enemy, to be attacked and destroyed by every means. On the contrary, profit honestly made is the guarantee of efficiency and should be encouraged, if the maximum output is wanted. The strength of combination is not its vice. There is nothing to fear from conspirators in restraint of trade who are praised from the judicial bench when attacked by those to whose administration their activities are essential.

THE TIMES SQUARE COMMUNITY CENTRE.

The opening of the H routes of the dual subway brings the system near completion. There are four bridges over the East River; when there are as many tunnels water will be no bar to the easterly expansion of the city. The Hudson also is tunneled twice and will be tunneled or bridged again, or both, but always there will be political obstacles to the complete rounding out of the metropolis. New York must remain politically semi-circular, like Chicago or other waterside cities. Nevertheless, the dual subway will give the city for the first time a community centre. Hitherto the city has had only congested spots, focal points, into and out of which the waves of travel surged from several directions with the opening and the closing of the business day, but without going through the centre to regions beyond. The city has grown along its spine to dimensions exceeding any other city in longitude, but without the suburbs which are necessary to give symmetry and vigor of growth. With its acquirement of a community centre the city will pass out of its "flapper" stage, leaving behind the unbalanced development of its youth, and assuming proportions becoming its vigorous maturity.

It is easy to see what the dual subway will do by way of increasing traffic facilities. The old mileage was 296 miles. The additions will be 325 miles. The mileage will be doubled, but the service will be tripled, and will give access to three times as much area nearly destitute of population on a city scale. Instead of one four-track subway, there are three. They gather and distribute riders to the outer limits of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens, and Brooklyn. There are to be nineteen tracks through Times Square, and only five will be lightly used. On the original subway, outside Manhattan, there were only four points where a nickel would pay for a ride into another borough. Manhattan had 146 subway and elevated stations. It will now have 202; Brooklyn will have 193. Queens will have 41 instead of none at the beginning. The Bronx will have 75. The total of stations for rapid travel will be increased from 179 to 511. At each of them a nickel will buy a ride to and through the community centre at Times Square. The same train which carries them in will take up other riders going out. It means billions of tax values to the city and property values to home owners. When the contracts were signed it was said it would give the city $10,000,000 a year in taxes and put $3,000,000 into the pockets of riders by halving 60,000,000 double fares.

It is easy to point to the heart of the community centre. Everybody knows it is at the only spot where there is a "crossroads" of the dual subway system. Even when the Times Square station was merely a local affair it showed a lustier growth than any other, and rivaled the Grand Central itself, although it was bolstered by all the commuter traffic of the New York Central Railway. Now the Times Square station is to be as much of a local station as before, and it is to be an express on the Broadway subway, besides doing the business for the Pennsylvania Railroad. In thirteen years of inadequate facilities the Times Square passengers on the subway have grown from 5,000,000 to 18,000,000. What will the growth be in another thirteen years, with two subways tributary? At Times Square travel divides nearly equally north and south, and soon will divide equally from east to west. It is the Great Divide of metropolitan travel. It is a busier spot than Charing Cross, London, through which it used to be said that everybody passed. Every one who passes through New York passes through Times Square. Wall Street has a greater day population, but is a desert at night. Times Square never sleeps or rests. More money is spent and made there in small sums than anywhere else on earth in like manner. It is matter of everybody's knowledge. But the details are ample on other pages of THE TIMES today.

STABILIZING LABOR.

Incalculable waste and loss will be avoided by the step which the Government takes today in assuming control of the recruiting and employment of unskilled labor. Prompted by the urgent need of fulfilling contracts and by the natural desire to increase production to meet wartime demands, manufacturers have bid against each other furiously, have raided each other's plants, have taken men where and when they could find them, and have caused infinite confusion in the labor market itself, and by these practices have materially lowered the efficiency of the whole mass of labor.

One result is seen in the unprecedented rapidity and extent of what is called the "turn over" of labor. All employers have found that the shifting about of labor under the inducement of this unregulated competition for service has made it practically impossible to retain the same force from week to week. In multitudes of cases employers have found that one-third or one-half of their men are taken away from them each week, and one case is reported in which the turn over was 100 per cent. in one week. Departments of the Government even are not safe from the depredations of other departments, and it was found that an agency working under one department had enticed into its employ a considerable number of men brought from a distance for service under another agency of the same department. The result of all this is a deplorable instability of labor conditions throughout the country, and wage-earners in frequent journeying from one point to another waste time that is urgently needed for the production of war supplies.

Beginning today, the Employment Service of the Department of Labor will assume control of the recruiting of common labor for war industries and of the employment of that class of labor by all manufacturers who have in their service more than 100 men. The Employment Service of the department will act in co-operation with State directors and advisory boards and local community labor boards having knowledge of conditions in their neighborhood. In this way the central control will be informed as to labor shortage or oversupply in all parts of the country, and will be in a position to find jobs for men and men for jobs with a minimum of disturbance in labor markets. Labor will not be transported from one State to another without the approval of the State Director and that of the Employment Service at Washington. For the present, these restrictions apply only to common labor, though they may be extended to include skilled labor; but transfers from nonessential industries to war work will be effected in a manner to do as little injury as possible to individual employers.

The step was one necessary to be taken; it is intended to cure an evil already serious and all the time growing worse. It is one of those interferences with the freedom of individual action which the war has made imperative; the sacrifice, even where it is felt to be severe, is one to be put up with loyally; it is a form of co-operation of all for the good of all. It may be said that all the industries of the country, directly or indirectly, are engaged in war work. The end sought in this control of conditions of labor is the avoidance of waste and greater efficiency in production. Surely it is for the interest of labor, as well as for the interest of employers, that wage-earners should have steady employment, and it is through the stability of their working force that manufacturing plants can maintain high efficiency in production.

A REAL AFFAIR OF THE HEART.

Baron VON HUSSAREK, the Austrian Premier, has been good enough to explain, somewhat superfluously, that his is a bureaucratic Government. A parliamentary one may be hatched out of it in time. We are bound to say that, Austrian Premier for Premier, the Baron is the most delightful, original, and romantic person that has rattled about in that difficult post. Introducing his collection of bureaucrats to the Upper House of Parliament, he said or sang: "Our alliance "with Germany is a real affair of the "heart."

Again, as so often, the proper gloss on Austrian affairs is to be sought in "Alice in Wonderland":

"I dare say you're wondering why I don't put my arm around your waist," the Duchess said, after a pause. "The reason is that I am doubtful about the temper of your flamingo. Shall I apply the experiment?" "He might bite," Alice cautiously replied.

The biting has been pretty continuous on the part of both participants in this real affair of the heart. Just at present Austria-Hungary is chuckling at the troubles of the Germans in the "sack," and taking revenge for German compliments about the Piave troubles. How the allies love one another!

THE CZAR'S DEATH.

NICHOLAS II. was so poor a figure of a Czar, fickle, self-satisfied, ignorant, weak, henpecked, usually a dupe, brought up to believe himself a sort of Grand Lama and god on earth, yet habitually led by the nose, that his panegyrists have had to dwell on his domestic virtues. He was a good son. He was the too obedient husband of a German wife. How kind a father is shown by a courtly story related by Dr. DILLON "of the dread autocrat of "all the Russias anxiously superintending the details of the bathing of "his little son, the Grand Duke "ALEXIS, at the height of a diplomatic "storm raised by the North Sea incident."

The Admiral is making a report on the Baltic Squadron:

"But are you aware that he weighs fourteen pounds?" "Who, your Majesty?" asked the Admiral, his mind still entangled in questions of displacement, quick-firing guns, and other kindred matter. "The heir to the throne," answered the happy father.

A happy father, a happy bourgeois, a happy snow shoveler he might have been. He was cast for the wrong part. He played it awkwardly and stupidly, yet one hates to think that he did not make his final exit without grace or courage.

One hates to believe, and it is yet unnecessary to believe, the story printed by the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger of his last hours, a story said to have been told by an unnamed high Russian personage. We see NICHOLAS roused at 5 o'clock in the morning, made to dress, lugged to a room where he was told of the decision of the Soviet, and that it will be carried out in two hours. He hears the sentence with perfect calmness. This is that difficult "five o'clock in the morning courage." Taken back to his bedroom he collapses, (possibly from hunger.) He cannot stand up when the escort comes for him. He falls down stairs and they have to prop him against a post, log against log, to shoot him. It is a sordid tale. It is true that his courage was questioned when he was Crown Prince. At best, he was a neurotic quarter-wit, on the road to madness. But in that last hour courage, the elementary first virtue of Kings, should not have failed him. Besides, his execution was mere murder.

Let us hope that NICHOLAS ROMANOFF died like a man. LOUIS XVI. did that, and Charles I.—

He nothing common did, or mean,
Upon that memorable scene, * * *
But bowed his comely head,
Down, as upon a bed.

Or shall we say, in defense of NICHOLAS II., if he really did show "funk," that three generations of exposure to assassination broke down his nerves?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Somebody Balked His Scheme.

One of Germany's agents in this country proposed, it seems, the purchase of an important paper in each of thirty American cities, and professed the belief that by an aggregate expenditure in this way of from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 the United States could be kept out of the war. This is a rather interesting revelation, but as the grandiose plan was not carried out, or, so far as known, even attempted, the world will have to endure with whatever of resignation it can command an eternal uncertainty as to whether the agent in question really thought the course of this nation thus could be determined or whether he was well aware of the futility of his proposal and merely aspired to share the gorgeous pickings there would be for the handlers of those Teutonic millions.

The one theory is about as plausible as the other, for German agents again and again have displayed an amazing inability to understand the American mind, and about as often they have demonstrated an equally amazing ability to spend great sums of German money without producing any results except the enlargement of their private bank accounts.

Of course, if thirty important American papers had been bought for propagandist use, they would have ceased to be important within two weeks after the secret influence behind them had begun to affect the contents of their columns. Americans keep sharp eyes on their newspapers, and they very soon discover the character and aims of the men who run them. Had thirty of our papers suddenly become pro-German, or even if they had only become coldly pro-American and pro-Ally, the change would have been noted, and the consequence would have been the immediate loss of any power over public opinion they had formerly possessed.

Free people have minds of their own, and they are not guided by a "reptile press" to any appreciable degree. We have a few vicious papers, and venal papers are not unknown here, but not one of them counts as "important," in any true sense of that word, and whoever depends on them for assistance is sure to be disappointed.

A Purpose Should Be Announced.

It was a wise as well as graceful and generous act of our neighbor The World when it turned over to a committee representing the whole city the money it had collected to be used in perpetuating in some substantial form the memory of JOHN PURROY MITCHEL. THE TIMES had given to The World deserved approval and deserved assistance in the good work it had undertaken, but the successful execution of the plan thus to honor a great Mayor and a notable patriot demanded the creation of the wider interest that is possible only by a group of citizens such as has now been formed—one through which New York can speak directly and as a community.

The committee as yet has followed the original plan of raising the Mitchel Fund first and then deciding what form the memorial shall take. That seems, at least to some of us, to be a mistake, and a serious one, and those who hold this opinion find confirmation of it in the slowness with which response to The World's appeals came in. Until New York is assured that no great amount of money will be expended for a merely monumental embodiment of its respect and admiration of the man who earned so much of both, it is more than likely to be chary of its contributions.

In times like these, and more now than ever before, there is a general feeling that appreciation of Major MITCHEL'S life and sorrow for his untimely death should have another expression than that. Certainly he himself would say so if he still could speak. In all probability, therefore, the first and most important thing for the Memorial Fund Committee to do is to fix upon a plan that will meet the approval of the city. That done, any amount of money required for its execution will be easily secured.

First of all, the plan must be relevant to the war, and must deal, probably, with its consequences rather than with its present prosecution. Major MITCHEL was a man who realized as none did better the supreme importance of winning the war, at no matter what cost, but he was also a man of vision who looked far into the future. With that future a permanent memorial to him should be related. The field of choice is large, but a wise selection can be made if sufficient care is exercised, and it should be made as soon as good counsel can be taken.

Concerts in the Stadium.

Sincere congratulations have been earned by the musicians and the friends of musicians whose efforts have made possible a series of Summer night open air concerts in the great stadium given by ADOLPH LEWISOHN to the College of the City of New York. There has been provided a form of recreation better than merely innocent—a form of rest and relief from the anxieties of these troubled days that is appreciated by great numbers of people.

The music offered by the conductor, ARNOLD VOLPE, while of a sort sufficiently and properly "popular," is of excellent quality, and helps to elevate the public's taste instead of lowering it. The price of admission to these concerts makes them accessible to the possessors of modest purses, and—an admirable feature of the plan—the wearer of an army or navy uniform enters free and is warmly welcomed. Many soldiers and sailors seek the pleasure there offered, and thus the concerts are related to the war, as everything should be in one way or another.

As has been truly said, the promoters and sustainers of this enterprise "are performing a public service of great value," and especially deserving of mention are the members of the Executive Committee. They are Mrs. CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, Mrs. NEWBOLD LE ROY EDGAR, Mrs. ROBERT L. GERRY, Mrs. CHARLES S. GUGGENHEIMER, Mrs. CHARLES DANA GIBSON, Mrs. E. H. HARRIMAN, Mrs. THOMAS HASTINGS, Mrs. CHARLES H. SENFF.

Colleges Fully in the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in the report prepared by Charles Franklin Thwing for your Sunday issue of July 21, that the report of enlistments from Hamline University in the Minnesota group is not given correctly. It may have been that the numbers put under professional schools were the correct numbers at our command at the time when the data were gathered. If so, they should be in the first and second columns of the undergraduate department, as we have no professional department. The number in service is very much larger now, and has been the largest percentage of student enlistments from any of the institutions of the State. I write this that Hamline friends throughout the country may understand that the institution is lined up with all of the patriotic institutions of the country in heartiest support of the present war. S. F. KERFOOT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the list of university and college men who have gone into service, furnished by President Thwing and printed in your issue of July 21, only three Kentucky institutions are mentioned; he omits Georgetown College, the oldest educational institution west of the Alleghenies. THOMAS D. OSBORNE.

Louisville, Ky., July 29, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please note that in the list of colleges in THE TIMES of July 21, the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota College of Agriculture and the State Agricultural School, from which institutions many thousands of young men have gone into military service, appear to be omitted, while similar institutions of other States are included.

GEORGE A. FLINN.

Duluth, Minn., July 26, 1918.

VIEWS OF THE GERMAN EXILES.

Democratic Leaders in Switzerland Say the Only Salvation for Germany Lies in Her Military Defeat.

By FRANK BOHN.

Being an incurable optimist, I have been among those who, since the beginning of the war, have inclined to exaggerate the importance of the democratic forces in Germany. However, my roseate expectations have recently suffered, in Switzerland, a very severe setback. Every German democratic exile in Switzerland, without one single exception, emphasized to me with the greatest clearness that only a decisive defeat of Germany's forces could begin the work of building up a German democracy. I have in mind four men in Switzerland with whom I have been on terms of the most intimate companionship. For evident reasons I shall designate them by letters of the alphabet.

A has been for many years one of the most distinguished leaders in the industrial life in Germany. I had many interesting hours with him alone. We came to the matter of the internal life of Germany from every angle. His conversation may be briefly summarized as follows:

"Place absolutely no hope in any party, or in any class, within Germany. There is no considerable group in Germany which understands democracy. All criticism of the Government is based entirely on the fact that there is not enough food and clothing. But if the German Government can provide her people with the necessities of life as she has in the past there is no reason why she should not make war for fifty years. The German people are growing accustomed to war losses. Losing the third or fourth son causes less suffering than losing the first. Any suggestion that the war is an evil is met by the answer: 'Are we not better off than the others? Are we not fighting upon enemy territory? Have we not won every battle?' The number of people in Germany that respects anything but force is utterly negligible. For twenty years I have wished to join a democratic party in Germany and work toward disarmament, anti-imperialism, and republican institutions, but there was no such party for me to join. I would have joined even the smallest group. But there was no group which had the courage to organize. Upon the masses of Germany, capitalists, professionals, and wage workers alike, economic success and the new found wealth have worked like a black curse. The acquisition of wealth merely destroyed the soul of Germany. Why, can you believe it, the very soldiers who had been most hospitably entertained as individuals by the French women and children of the occupied districts went and burned down the very houses in which they had ate and slept before their retreat last year. When I tell that to my German friends they shrug their shoulders and say, 'Such is war.' I am hopeless, utterly hopeless, about Germany. Only complete defeat can give her a new beginning."

When I came to say goodby to A. the day before I left Switzerland, he walked part way back to town with me.

"If you go on as you have begun they will confiscate your property in Germany," I said.

"Let them have the stuff," said he. "In the end they will get you and hang you," I replied.

"They may do that, too; I should be as happy dead." The man's heart is completely broken. Nothing that I could say during the many, many hours I had with him ever put a smile on his lips or joyful note in his voice.

B is a profound scholar and a jovial, good fellow. He has just completed the writing of a stupendous history of philosophy. He tells me that it will give the world a totally new notion of what philosophy really is. This man, possessed of wealth and having married into a Junker family, has enjoyed life after the style of a healthy burger of Munich.

"Of course, in Munich," I said to him, "you have at least some of the old South German love of life for its own sake."

"You're wrong," said he, "I was the only man in South Germany who loved life for its own sake. That's why I had to leave. There isn't a shred left of the old cultural life of Germany. Poetry is dead and real music is on its last legs. People think of absolutely nothing but getting rich individually and brow-beating other peoples nationally. The whole population of Germany would be willing to go out on a simple marauding expedition for no other reason than bringing back the loot. Don't think that you can talk to them about freedom and have them understand you—yet awhile. You must beat them down physically first."

C is a Socialist—also from South Germany. After telling the same story about present-day Germany which the others had told, he set out to explain it.

"I am just now," said he, "writing a history of the German mind Geschichte der Deutsche Intelligenz.) The entire history of German intellectualism has been, from the very beginning, a ridiculous, perverted, and utterly useless expression of life. The modern German is a Liberal or a Socialist in the same sense as he is Hegelian or Nietzschean or a Christian. That is, he accepts a certain system of philosophical thought because it satisfies him and gives him an answer to the riddle of the universe. But ne never dreams of applying any of these philosophical principles to actual life. German thinking is entirely theoretical. For instance, a German Christian 'believes' the New Testament. A German Socialist 'believes' the materialist Gospel according to Marx. This Christian and this Socialist have enormous and bitter arguments at home, the Christian maintaining that all men should be brothers, the Marxian retorting that international brotherhood should include only the workers. But when the call came for the Christian and the Socialist to march side by side to kill off the inoffensive Christians and Socialists of neutral, innocent Belgium, the two disputants marched side by side singing 'Deutschland über Alles.' Their philosophies of life were equally worthless and ridiculous because they bore no relation to life itself. Of the two, I think less of the Socialist, because his philosophy was created in modern times and claims to deal with the problems of this world."

D is a distinguished journalist of Berlin. In this case I see no objection to mentioning the name. I refer to Dr. Rösemeier. Rösemeier and I have been friends for a long time, but one day he lost patience with me. We were having coffee in his little cottage out in the country. He was observing that, if necessary, we should call in the Japanese, we should organize the black races, we should all go to the Catholic Church and get the help of the Pope, even as some of the liberal Italian Princes had done against the Germanic Empire in the Middle Ages. Some of his comparisons struck me as amusing and I laughed.

"Yes, yes, you may well laugh, you fellows who sit there in your America, 4,000 miles away from our Sabel Hollunken (saber-rattling wretches) and enjoy yourselves. If you had had to endure what we have had during these years you would laugh out of the other side of your mouth."

I tried to turn the subject. "Can't you write something," I said, "that would really get hold of these people and bring them to their senses?"

"Write something! Write something! Nonsense! Haven't I been writing my fingers off for thirty years. What those fellows need is not ideas for their brains. They need bombs on their skulls."

"But we expect some help from within," I went on.

"Help can come only from one place," he said, "from Bethlehem—Bethlehem, Penn. But you do not realize it fully. They will cheat you yet, those Junkers. Having won half the world by bloody murder, they are going to win the other half with tears in their eyes, crying for mercy."

To Paint Marine Poster.

James Montgomery Flagg will paint his Marine Corps poster "Tell That to the Marines" in front of the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, beginning at 9 o'clock this morning. When the picture is finished it will be placed in front of the library as a permanent war exhibit. The size of the canvas will be 5 by 8 feet. Speakers for the Marine Corps will hold a recruiting rally while the poster is being done.

"WHO HAVE NO SONS."

You pity those who go, the gallant men who fight and fall
Afar from peaceful homes and from those reaching childish hands
And flutelike voices, pleading one more fairy tale, at dusk. . . .
You pity boys who lie in sodden trenches while the guns
Play evermore their grim tattoo, and tattered, faded flags
Wave proudly over countless mounds—that dear, immortal dust!—
Where poppies flame, less bright than blood of heroes freely shed
To cleanse a sorry world of tyranny and savage lust. . . .

But If I pity only those of us who cannot go!
Who cannot brave a splendid death—who never, never know
The shining pride of men who dare the vengeance of the foe!

You pity women who have borne heroic sons and who
Must wave farewell to them today, white-lipped, with shaking hands,
And then return to desolated homes, to sleep and dream
Of happier days forever gone—those golden days
When eager soldiers fought terrific wars, yet slept at night
In little trundle beds, all soft and warm and safe—so safe!

But If I pity her whose home those other sons defend—
The childless woman, unafraid, but childless to the end—
Those women loyal, fiercely brave, who have no sons to send!

You pity girlish brides abandoned by their soldier mates
Who go a-marching down the street to sound of rolling drums,
And little children, fatherless, while War doth rack and tear
A fever-haunted World: you mourn the ghastly, sodden waste
And utter wantonness of War, its pain, disease and crime,
Its victims, all who love and part—and never meet again!

But If I pity little loves not great enough to see
The splendor of that lover who shall die for Liberty—
His heritage to unborn sons, a World made safe and free!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR N. Y. U.

Miss Jennie Young Gives $5,000 for Free Veterinary Course.

The New York State Veterinary College of New York University has just received from Miss Jennie Young of New York its first scholarship endowment of $5,000. Dean W. Horace Hoskins, in announcing the gift yesterday, said that, since New York State was already provided for in that every assembly district is entitled to free tuition for one student, the money would be used for a Connecticut scholarship, providing four years' free tuition. It will be known as the James L. Robertson Scholarship, in memory of a cousin of Miss Young, who up to the time of his recent death had been active as an instructor in the college.

Dean Hoskins will establish as far as possible similar scholarships for the various States, $2,000 of the necessary $5,000 having already been subscribed for New Jersey. Dr. Thomas Smith of Jersey City, President of the College Alumni Association; Drs. William H. Lowe of Paterson, J. Payne Lowe of Passaic, Ronald Butterworth of Paterson, and E. A. Smalls of Hoboken, have formed a committee to push the campaign until the full amount has been raised. Because of the war the Veterinary College has been one of the most active schools in the University. More than 100 of the college men are now engaged in veterinary war work.

WILL AID SOLDIERS' KIN.

Home Service Extends Sympathy, Medical Care, and Advice.

The following statement to soldiers and sailors, informing them of the help the Red Cross is prepared to extend to their dependents, was issued yesterday by Mrs. John M. Glenn, Chairman of the Red Cross Home Service Section for Manhattan and the Bronx:

The Home Service Section was organized with just one purpose—to see that all families of soldiers and sailors are maintained in comfort and peace of mind while the men are in the service.

Any soldier or sailor who knows or fears that his family is in trouble should appeal at once to the Home Service. He should go at once to the Home Service man attached to his division here or abroad, or write to his family to take their troubles to the Red Cross Service Section.

Men in service know that they will be taken care of if they are wounded or sick; they should also know that the Home Service workers of the Red Cross are willing to relieve them of every worry concerning their families so far as that is possible.

Relations between Home Service Workers and families are as confidential as those between doctors and patients. Home service means sympathy, advice, expert information about laws and regulations, medical care, spiritual comfort, and everything which can be given by real friends to compensate the family for the absence of the men in the service.

Millions of yards of goods to be made into garments for refugees in France and Italy have just been purchased in the open market by the New York office of the Bureau of Purchases and Supplies of the American Red Cross, according to an announcement made yesterday. These include fabrics for boys' suits, girls and children's dresses, and other garments. These materials were bought at a price slightly above manufacturing costs.

TELLS HOW NATION WILL CONTROL LABOR

Secretary Wilson Discusses Government's Plans for Checking Industrial Abuses.

HINT OF A STANDARD WAGE

New Regulations Described as a "Rationing System" for the Large Employers.

Government control of the hiring of common labor throughout the United States begins today. The plans of the Government to speed the crushing of Germany by giving the right-of-way in the employment of men and women to industries which are strengthening the fighting power of the United States were described in this city yesterday by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, who spoke at a luncheon at Delmonico's given by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Secretary of the Council of National Defense.

While the machinery which goes into operation today in every community in the United States for the purpose of placing men where they will do the most harm to Germany, applies for the present only to common labor, Mr. Wilson said yesterday that the Government planned later to extend the plan to skilled labor, so that eventually the Government will indirectly control the employment of 13,000,000 or more workmen.

The regulations going into effect today do not compel any man to work at a given job, nor prevent him from finding work wherever he pleases, but it is in the nature of a rationing system for large employers, under which their allowance of labor will be proportioned to the importance of their plants in winning the war. The two great sources of waste which it is sought to eliminate are the use of labor for nonessential purposes and the loss in production owing to the shifting of labor from one plant to another and from one part of the country to another, due to employers bidding or enticing men away from other employers.

Beginning today no employer will be permitted to advertise for common labor or to solicit laborers into his employ directly or indirectly. If the men he needs do not come to his plant of their own choice he must apply to a Government agency for men, and will get them or go without them, according as his product is necessary or unnecessary to the nation.

The headquarters for dealing with the situation locally is the New York State Employment Board, at 250 Fifth Avenue, of which Henry D. Sayer is Director. Unskilled labor will be encouraged to find work in important industries essential to the conduct of the war, whose labor needs are on file, after a complete survey of the industrial situation of the country.

Radical developments in handling labor problems are expected to follow the enforcement of the new plan, one of which may be the fixing of a standard wage for unskilled labor in all parts of the country. In discussing this at the luncheon yesterday, Secretary Wilson said:

"We created some time ago a War Labor Policies Board, a board that deals with the development of policies relating to labor. That board is headed by Felix Frankfurter. It is now working upon the problem of standardizing wages in all lines of industry producing material for war purposes, and, of course, it would follow that, if wages are standardized in those industries, they are so interwoven with each other that it would mean the standardizing of other industries as well."

After he had discussed the difficulties of this problem, Mr. Wilson was asked whether the standardization of wages of common labor would take into account the higher cost of living in big cities.

"We will have to be guided to a considerable extent by experience in that respect," he said. "Our experience in other lines thus far has demonstrated that it is an advantage to have a single uniform rate, notwithstanding the variations in the cost of living."

The possible effect of the new system on negro labor, which has in recent years been coming North at such a rate as to cause alarm in some parts of the South, was one of the topics discussed at the luncheon by John B. Densmore Director General of the United States Employment Service, who said that the turnover of labor had kept from 25 to 35 per cent. of unskilled labor in disuse all the time.

"That was particularly so," he continued, "of all the common or unskilled labor from the Mississippi River east and down to Southern Florida, a labor market that had never been touched before, colored labor. They kept colored labor and a great deal of all common labor going from one war industry to another, increasing the price just a little; in some instances it was not necessary to increase it at all, to get the colored man to go from the South to the North or back again because he would go for the train ride, but they kept him on he go."

WANTS NURSE AIDS FOR WAR

Dr. Goldwater Foresees Great Shortage of Attendants.

The heads of several hospitals in this city have on their own initiative begun training hospital aids in the belief that, though the plans of the Army Medical Staff do not call for such aids, the absolute necessity for them will become apparent as greater and greater numbers of the American troops are engaged in the fighting.

Hospital aids may be trained in six months and are then capable, according to hospital directors, of doing 60 per cent. of the work trained nurses are called upon to do, leaving the highly skilled work to be done by graduate nurses. The result of the plan to rely on trained nurses alone has been that in some cases already untrained soldiers have been called upon to do the work that should have been performed by capable hospital aids, it is asserted. As casualty lists grow, there is danger, it is said, that nursing staffs in France, instead of being supplemented by trained hospital aids, will be diluted by a considerable percentage of unskilled helpers.

It is also urged that, while trained nurses are hard to get and those who enter nursing schools will have to train for three years before graduation, many recruits can be obtained to take a six months' course to prepare them for practical work in France. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Chairman of the War Service Committee of the American Hospital Association, said yesterday that the training of hospital aids had been the salvation of the British Hospital Service.

STOPS GOETHALS PLAN.

Priorities Committee Refuses to Supply Steel for Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The plans of the War Department to build eight cargo ships at Everett, Wash., and to construct a Government yard at Wilmington, N. C., made without consultation with the Shipping Board, were nipped in the bud today when the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board refused to grant supplies of steel and other materials for the purpose.

It is stated that the project was put forward by Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster of the War Department, who was formerly head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the Shipping Board. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board objected when he heard of the plan, asserting that there was a shortage of labor and supplies for the Government yards already at work on tonnage.

When this situation was placed before the Priorities Committee the plan came quickly to an end. It is said that Secretary Baker had no knowledge of the proposal to have the War Department build ships, and it is doubtful if any effort will be made to have the plans continued.

DENIES WRITING DERNBURG SPEECH

Dr. Hale Says He Handled Defense of Lusitania Sinking Merely as an Editor.

EXPLAINS HIS PRESS WORK

Likens His Relationship to Germany to That of a Lawyer to an Accused Criminal.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHLAND, N. H., July 30.—"The statement that the speech which Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Imperial German Colonial Minister, delivered at Cleveland on May 8, 1915, was 'edited' by me is true," said Dr. William Bayard Hale today. "It was likewise 'edited' by at least a thousand other American newspaper editors and copyreaders. I know precisely as much about that speech and dealt with it precisely as did the head of every copy desk the length and breadth of the land that day. And I rely upon the intelligence, common sense, and fair play instinct of the editors of the United States to see to it that an ignorant and silly attack upon the character of an innocent man is brought to an instant halt."

Seen at his Summer home, "Woodlawn," Holderness, today, Dr. Hale, with vitrolic indignation, denounced the attempt to make him responsible for Dernburg's speech regarding the Lusitania sinking.

"It was a shock, a horror, a grief that can never be forgotten," said Mr. Hale. "The suggestion that I ever wrote a word justifying it is preposterous. The fiction seems to have originated with a certain visitor at the office of Deputy Attorney General Becker of New York.

"According to press stories purporting to emanate from Becker's office, a mysterious visitor testified that I had 'carefully edited and subdated' the Dernburg speech, 'the subheads being written with Dr. Hale's own hand.' The witness further averred that I had done this at 10 A. M., that the copy had been sent 'in takes' to the American Press Association, concluding at 1 P. M., and that Dernburg had delivered the speech at Cleveland that night.

Calls the Story a Myth.

"From this alleged statement by this alleged witness has been built the myth that Dernburg did not write the speech, that I wrote it and telegraphed it to him at Cleveland for delivery. What actually happened was simply this. On or before leaving for his engagement at Cleveland, Dernburg sent to the editorial offices of the German Information Service a 'flimsy' of the speech he expected to deliver. He undoubtedly and unquestionably sent copies of the same 'flimsy' to The Associated Press, The United Press, The International News and other press agencies, as well as to all the New York papers.

"I have no special recollection of the matter, but, as the speech was an important piece of news, I probably did personally 'edit' it, instead of entrusting it to subordinates, that is to say, I punctuated and paragraphed it, according to American newspaper usage, probably sketched the headlines and wrote an appropriate crosshead for the news sheet sent out by the German Information Service daily to a thousand newspapers. In other words, I did exactly and precisely what some editor or copy reader in every press agency and newspaper office in the United States did that day when he received the report of the speech.

"The idea that I had any prior knowledge as to what Dernburg would say at Cleveland is as absurd as the suggestion that I was aware of the place and the time of the next earthquake. I never saw Lernburg and never communicated with him after the sinking of the Lusitania. The historical legend that I telegraphed him his speech is easily susceptible of proof or disproof. The date was May 1, 1915. Let the files of the two telegraph companies be examined back if anybody has money to waste on an enterprise so silly."

In answer to questions regarding the German Information Service, Mr. Hale responded readily.

"Why, certainly," he said, "it is perfectly well known by everybody, except apparently Assistant Attorney General Becker of New York, that during one year, 1914-1915, I was advisor, practically director, of the German Information Service. This was a bureau organized to present openly and avowedly the German side of the question, upon which the country had not then made up its mind. The chief medium was a daily sheet, in appearance like the first page of a metropolitan newspaper, sent to practically every newspaper in the United States.

"During that time of waiting for the people's decision clippings from the daily news sheet of the German Information Service were welcomed, clipped and used by the press from Maine to Southern California, from Oregon to Florida. And every article was candidly presented as an argument on the German side of the case.

"I am not, as one paper the other day described me, the self-confessed head of the German Information Service. I am proud of having been its head. I glory in the patriotic work I then performed. It is assuredly a cause of national rejoicing that all that it was possible to do to present the German argument, before it was rejected, was done. It would have been most unfortunate if the German case, such as it was, had been allowed to go by default.

"Every criminal, as well as every honest man, is entitled to an attorney, and the work of an attorney is not only legitimate—it is more, it is a necessary requirement of justice. If an accused man has no counsel the law assigns him a counsel, whose business it is to do the best he can for his unfortunate client. What would be thought among a group of decent lawyers of an attempt to shoot or strangle a practitioner who had done the best he could for an unfortunate client—who had done what in common humanity he found it was possible to do for the under dog in a scrap?

"This, however," continued Dr. Hale, "is the first case in which, in any international dispute, I have found myself on the side which was unable to present the convincing argument. What I did for Germany three years ago I had already done for other Governments temporarily alienated, but now firm friends of the United States."

Dr. Hale declined to name the Governments to which he had previously been adviser, but reference to "Who's Who" shows that he possesses decorations from Japan, Belgium, and Venezuela. It is also known that several years ago Dr. Hale received a sword of honor and an autograph letter of thanks from the Mikado in recognition of work for the maintenance of peace between America and Japan.

"Yes," said Dr. Hale, "I have always tried to help keep peace and avoid war, and that is all there is to it. I am only sorry—as sorry, perhaps, as President Wilson must be—that peace with Germany was not possible.

"My known fondness for Japan makes most remarkable the inuendoes respecting the anti-Japanese tendencies of the German information service while under my direction. The fact is that when I was asked to advise the German Press Bureau I made a half dozen conditions and made them imperatively. The first was that no use should ever be attempted to be made of my acquaintance with the President. As a matter of fact, I have enjoyed no private, personal access to Mr. Wilson for several years, but I feared it might be imagined I did. I also required that no attack should be made upon the Wilson Administration. There were days when Colonel Roosevelt's friends were extremely active and—but why hark back to this now?

"And most emphatically did I stipulate that no advantage should ever be taken of the Japanese problem. I announced that I would not only consider myself free from my contract, but would instantly take the other side, if German influence attempted to interfere in the relations of the United States and Japan of the honesty of whose intentions I had convincing reason to be assured. An inspection of the daily sheet will show that under my direction no single unkind word was ever said of Japan.

"As for the fascinating suggestion that there was any secrecy about the thing, well, let a reasoning human being ask himself what chance of secrecy could surround a bureau occupying five or six rooms on Madison Square, Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, open all day long, sending out hundreds of dollars' worth of mail weekly, and doing its best to wish its stuff on a thousand newspapers."

"Why was not your name carried on the daily sheet, Mr. Hale?"

"Simply because Mr. Claussen, who had long been the valued publicity director of the Hamburg-American Line, had inaugurated the bureau, and when I was called in as an expert, if I may say so, on international affairs, it was felt that there was no need to bother me with the practical administration of the service—which continued in the hands of Claussen, who did the executive work far better than I could possibly have done it. I supervised the preparation of the stuff; Mr. Claussen got it out.

Ridicules Idea of Secrecy.

"I may add," said Mr. Hale," taat I edited, wrote, and signed at least half a dozen books and brochures. Very sensibly did Mr. Becker inquire of his mysterious witness: 'You say that Dr. Hale signed his name to this? Don't you think the fact that Dr. Hale allowed his name to be used was inconsistent with the theory that he was making a secret of his work?'

"I feel, as an American citizen of old English lineage," Dr. Hale continued, "that I have cause to resent the action of A. L. Becker, Assistant Attorney General of New York, who has given out to the press in sensational form the unsupported declaration of an anonymous witness, without allowing me an opportunity to confront him, if he exists, or to refute his allegations. I made the long trip from New Hampshire to New York voluntarily last week in order to place at Becker's disposal any information in my possession. I really knew nothing material. In a two-hour conversation not a word was said, not a question asked about this Dernburg speech, but a couple of days after I left he or his assistants filled the papers with this yarn.

"The question arises whether the office of the Assistant Attorney General of the people of the State of New York is an establishment for the prosecution of crimes against the law or a bureau for defaming American citizens in the interest of Mr. Becker's political ambitions. This is the third experience I have had with this overzealous gentleman—who has tried in vain to implicate me with Bolo Pacha, the purchase of The Mail, and now with this Dernburg thing.

"I have asked counsel to advise me whether the statement that I 'wrote' or 'edited' the Dernburg speech, taken in connection with the accompanying headlines and text printed in various papers and purporting to issue from the office of A. L. Becker, is as actionable as it is false. If counsel advises that these allegations, conspicuously displayed, being untrue, are defamatory and libelous, appropriate redress will be immediately sought in the courts. I do not propose to be anybody's goat."

Mr. Hale, there is another subject on which you might enlighten us," the interviewer said. "How about the Kaiser and your famous suppressed interview with him?"

Dr. Hale smiled.

"The Kaiser is not a subject," he said. "But this much I am willing to say: President Wilson is fully informed of all that was said at that interview, and, furthermore, the suppressed Century article has been placed at the President's disposition for any use he might like to make of it. Its publication now, however, would not help to win the war."

BUSHMAN WEDS HIS JULIET.

Film Star, Romeo, Just Divorced, Marries Beverly Bayne.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—Francis X. Bushman, who was divorced on Friday of last week by Mrs. Josephine H. Bushman, was married on Monday to Beverly Bayne, who plays Juliet to his Romeo in the moving picture production of the play. They are now spending their honeymoon at Bushman Manor, at Riderwood, in the Green Spring Valley, Maryland, which was vacated by the first Mrs. Bushman three weeks ago. The first wife is living in Mount Washington, where she is likely to meet the Romeo and Juliet of the moving picture world at any time as they motor over the roads of Baltimore County.

Miss Helen Tiebout Betrothed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Tiebout, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Tiebout of St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, to Lieutenant J. Arthur Whitecotton, U. S. R., stationed at Camp Frémont, Cal., a son of Mrs. James N. Whitecotton and of the late Mr. Whitecotton of Provo City, Utah. Miss Tiebout is a granddaughter of the late Cornelius H. Tiebout, who was the President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank at the time of his death. She was graduated from Cornell in June, 1917. Lieutenant Whitecotton was graduated from the Cornell Law School in 1917 and was at the training camp at the Presidio, San Francisco, where he received his commission.

Second Son to Angier B. Duke.

Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke are receiving congratulations on the birth of their second son at their Summer home at Long Beach, L. I. Mrs. Duke was formerly Miss Cordelia Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia. Mr. Duke is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke.

Bride of Lieut. Warner Seely.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Emma Pennington Lester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Lester of 40 Hamliton Terrace, this city, and Lieutenant Warner Seely, son of Mrs. Charles D. Seely of Montclair, N. J., which took place on Tuesday in St. Luke's Church, the Rev. William T. Walsh officiating. The marriage was planned for this Autumn, but military orders hastened the ceremony.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Country Home in Westchester County

¶ Located on a high spot, wonderful view of river and surrounding country for miles.

¶ Remodeled house, large rooms, modern plumbing.

¶ A low rental—much under its real value—as owner is anxious to have place occupied.

¶ Another well known estate on the Hudson River—a colonial mansion modernized, lots of room, Country Club adjoining.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Tel. John 5700

Lost
Boy
3 Years Old

Disappeared July 27th from
Oriental Mountain House
Mountaindale, N. Y., Sullivan Co.

Help broken-hearted parents to locate him. Reward.

Sam Berkman,
23 Walker St., N. Y. City

BOSTON JOURNAL GOT GERMAN CASH OFFER

Von Mach, Kuertz, and Dernburg Concerned in Effort to Buy Paper.

$22,000 LOAN PROFFERED

Refused by Management When Suspicions Were Aroused by Unexplained Secrecy.

Charles Elliott Ware, Jr., ex-publisher of The Boston Journal, which paper was merged with The Boston Herald in October of last year, came to New York a few days ago at the request of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, and in answer to questions asked by Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, told what he knew of a reported effort of the German Government to gain control of The Journal before the sale of the paper to The Herald Company. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the Kaiser's chief propagandist in the United States up to the time he was expelled from the country, and the late Dr. Hugo Schweitzer of this city were mentioned by Mr. Ware as among the Germans who were interested in the effort to get control of the Boston paper. Although The Journal was in straits financially, Mr. Ware assured Mr. Baker that the Germans never made any headway in their efforts to get control of the paper.

Mr. Ware said that in the period between December, 1915, and the following October The Journal, of which he was then the publisher, was in great need of money and that $100,000 was the minimum sum that was considered necessary "to tide the paper over the financial shoals on which he had struck," as the situation was described by the Attorney General yesterday. By the hardest kind of work Mr. Ware said he was able to raise $78,000 of the $100,000 needed.

Continuing his narrative Mr. Ware told Mr. Becker he was having great trouble to raise the remaining $22,000 when Dr. Edmund von Mach, formerly an instructor at Harvard, introduced him to Dr. R. Huertz, the Boston representative of the Bayer Chemical Company, of which concern Dr. Schweitzer, who was named in the treason indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury several weeks ago, was the then New York representative.

Dr. Huertz, Mr. Ware said, called Dr. Dernburg by telephone in his headquarters at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, in this city, and went into great detail. The upshot of the talk was that Huertz received instructions from Dernburg to come to New York. Huertz did so, and is supposed to have placed a proposal to buy The Journal before the propagandist.

On his return to Boston Dr. Huertz sought Mr. Ware and informed him that there was "a good chance of getting the money."

Dr. Huertz, Mr. Ware said, mentioned the name of Dr. Schweitzer, and when he asked Dr. Huertz if Schweitzer was in fact the person who was willing to advance the money he says that Huertz replied that "maybe Schweitzer represents others besides himself."

Because of the rather secretive way in which those with whom he conferred handled the matter Mr. Ware said he became suspicious and refused to accept the loan of $22,000 which was proffered by the Germans. Mr. Ware admitted that he accepted $2,000 from Friedrich Stallforth, a German banker of Mexico City, who is a close friend of Franz Rintelen, who is now interned as a dangerous enemy alien in a Georgia prison camp.

The writings of Anthony Arnoux, the historian and military critic, who contributed to The Mail, when that paper was in German Government control, also came up for discussion during the examination of Mr. Ware. Mr. Becker said that among the information that came to him was that it was George Sylvester Viereck who recommended the publication of Arnoux's articles in The Mail. Arnoux was then on The Boston Journal, and his articles were supplied to The Mail by that paper.

Mr. Becker showed a letter written by Theodor Johann Ritter, a Boston publisher, to Arnoux under date of March 11 of this year in the course of which Ritter said: "We have at last succeeded in convincing the Viereck Company of the great possibilities of your history and they are eager, at present, to start their propaganda."

Another from Ritter, who is now interned, was addressed to J. L. Perkins of the Deutschland Library of Boston. In the letter, dated Jan. 24, 1917, he said he had procured the exclusive rights to Arnoux's history and added that "it may be that we can sell a good many since this is the only pro-German history of the war in the English language."

In still another letter to Mr. Perkins Ritter wrote:

"I assure you that Arnoux's history is much better than Hillaire Belloc's, and should be in the library of every fair-minded person and of every German sympathizer."

The history which is the subject of these letters is in four volumes, and Ritter is said to have purchased the first 500 sets printed and promised to buy other large quantities. In a letter to a dealer Ritter ordered that the books be sold only in complete sets.

Mr. Becker said that in his investigation of Ritter's publishing company he ascertained that it was closely affiliated with a concern in Germany, and that Ritter was an important cog in the German propaganda machine.

In answer to questions to the circumstances surrounding the employment of Arnoux by The Journal, Mr. Ware said that Arnoux's services had been secured by Chester Green and E. Dana Shaw, he said, had since entered the employ of The Washington Times of which Arthur Brisbane is the publisher.

Mr. Ware was asked if the Germans had made any effort to buy The Journal outright. He replied that they may have entertained such hopes, but that, if they did, nothing ever came of it.

Arnoux has also been examined by Mr. Becker. He said in answer to questions that he was born in this city in 1865 and that both his father and his mother were native Americans. He denied that he had ever tried to color his historical writings in favor of the Germans. He was shown a letter in which he was referred to as a man who was "unwaveringly in favor of the Central Powers." The letter in question was written before this country entered the war. He admitted that he had business relations with Ritter during the period referred to by Mr. Ware and other witnesses.

FIND ENEMIES IN ARMY.

Two Austrians from Camp Upton Questioned and Sent to Jail.

Two soldiers of the National Army, both Austrian born, who have been at Camp Upton since last November, were brought to New York yesterday and arraigned before Rufus W. Sprague of the Enemy Alien Bureau. Both have relatives in the Austria-Hungarian Army and both say that they have no desire to go to Europe to fight. They said that they might be prevailed upon to do some industrial work for the United States.

The men are Morris Geschwind of 24 St. Mark's Place and Leonard A. Bayer of 1,435 Avenue A. Bayer said he was 22 years old and had been in this country since he was 10. Geschwind, who is 23, said he had been here six years. Captain Hill ordered the men locked up in the Raymond Street Jail pending further investigation.

Johann Paul Waldemar Selchow, a German naval reserve, was arrested yesterday. He is said to be a former Berlin insurance broker and for some months has been employed as an expert in a brewery in this city. He was held pending further investigation.

Stephens-Radley Engagement.

Mrs. Ignatius Radley of Spuyten Duyvil has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Radley, to Lieutenant Ernest Lenwood Stephens, Jr., U. S. A. Miss Radley is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Muschenheim of the Hotel Astor. Lieutenant Stephens is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Stephens of Virginia, and is a graduate of this year's class at West Point.

WAR LICENSE ON AUTOS AND TAX ON GASOLINE

Impost on Cars to be Based on Original Cost—Two Cents a Gallon on Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Federal license taxes on motor cars proposed today by the Ways and Means Committee, which is drafting the War Revenue bill, give an indication of what the cost of motoring will amount to within a few months.

Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the committee, announced the proposed license taxes after the committee meeting this afternoon. They are based upon the original listed retail price of the car and are as follows:

Car price—Not over $500, annual license $10; $500 to $750, $15; $750 to $1,000, $20; $1,000 to $3,000, $10 for each $500 cost; $3,000 and upward, $20 for each $500 cost.

No matter whether you purchase a second-hand car or a new one, you would nevertheless pay the license tax, and it would be based upon the original cost price. Even if you purchased for $700 or $800, a $3,000 car, which is four or five years old, you would still have to pay a Federal license based upon the $3,000.

Another announcement made by Mr. Kitchen was that the committee proposed a 2-cent tax on each gallon of gasoline. This would be imposed upon the producer, but, of course, eventually would be passed on to the consumer. It is estimated that it would bring in $40,000,000 to $45,000,000.

A straight tax of $5 annually on motorcycles was proposed.

Mr. Kitchin estimated that the license tax on automobiles—which would include motor trucks—together with the tax upon motorcycles, would realize not less than $125,000,000.

Yesterday it was announced that a 10 per cent. tax would be placed on the gross sales of automobile manufacturers. This would mean that next year the car which cost $860 a year ago, and which has already been raised in cost to about $420, would cost 10 per cent. additional. For this tax, while placed upon the manufacturer, would, like the gasoline tax, be passed to the consumer. In the moderate-priced and higher-priced cars the difference would be very material.

Gasoline and oil are both expected to increase in price. The 2 cents tax on gasoline will amount to a substantial item in a month's use of a machine. The new Federal tax is, of course, in addition to the present State taxes, which will continue for the benefit of the road maintenance in the several commonwealths.

A schedule of the proposed Federal license tax as applied to cars costing more than $1,000 would run: Car price—$1,500, Federal license $30; $2,000, $40; $2,500, $50; $3,000, $60; $3,500, $80; $4,000, $100; $4,500, $120; $5,000, $140.

The purchaser of a second-hand $12,000 car would pay a license of $420 annually.

Mr. Kitchin said today that the license plan was the same as proposed by the Senate Finance Committee in last year's revenue bill, except that the present taxes were doubled, and an annual deduction for car depreciation had been eliminated.

The 10 per cent. tax on automobile manufacturers' sales presented yesterday was estimated to bring in $70,000,000 in revenue. Today the committee discussed extending this tax to dealers in second-hand cars as well as original manufacturers.

INSTALL BISHOP WALSH IN TRENTON CATHEDRAL

Cardinal Farley, Governor Edge, and Many Distinguished Persons Attend the Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—The Right Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, D. D., LL.D., was today formally installed as Bishop of the Diocese of Trenton. The exercises took place in St. Mary's Cathedral. Cardinal Farley of New York presided, and the celebration of the solemn pontifical mass was by his Grace the Most Rev. Denis J. Dougherty, newly ordained Archbishop of Philadelphia. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Thomas D. Hickey, Bishop of Rochester. Other speakers included the Right Rev. Mgr. John H. Fox, Administrator of the Diocese, for the clergy, and State Librarian John P. Dullard of this city for the laity.

The ceremonies in the cathedral were preceded by a procession from the Episcopal residence adjoining, on North Warren Street. Both church and residence were decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Papal colors. Governor Edge and his staff attended the mass.

Ex-Governor Stokes of Trenton, ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, and many other distinguished persons were present. Luncheon was served to a number of the visitors at the Trenton House, and tomorrow evening there will be a reception in honor of Bishop Walsh under direction of the Knights of Columbus.

EASY TO GET RICH IN NORWAY NOW

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—A Swedish statistician announces that Norway is now the most expensive country in the world except, perhaps, Austria. Fifteen crowns go to the pound, and I calculate that the purchasing power of a crown is now reduced to four pence.

I was asked eleven shillings for twenty cigarettes of an unknown brand. I pay over fifty shillings a day for my modest room. Woodchoppers of the interior earn as much as £12 a week. A flower woman in a market made nearly £7,000 in the course of a month. Everybody is so rich that none could be found to sweep the streets last Winter.

I heard of a page boy at the Grand Hotel, who gathered information from messages which he carried. He started modest speculations and was soon gambling in thousands. A clerk went to the hotel to confirm a big deal by Herr Pedersen, but no such name appeared on the visitors' list. Then a page ran up and said, "I am Pedersen." Now he owns many ships.

Indeed, there has scarcely been a clerk or typist or draper's assistant who has failed to become rich. The booms are now over, but there is so much money about that any one can earn it galore. Young men display their wealth by using thousand-crown notes as ash trays and watching them burn or as shaving papers, which they throw away.

Spirits are forbidden here, but plenty of people pay £7 a bottle for contraband whisky. Any amount can be bought on producing a doctor's prescription. One doctor amassed a fortune by selling prescriptions at 13s. each and no questions asked.

An attempt was made to impose maximum prices, but the Food Minister confessed cynically in the Storthing that the scheme had not succeeded, could not have succeeded, and he was very glad it did not succeed.

PERSHING CABLES THANKS.

Replies to British Congratulations from This City on Victory.

C. Clive Bayley, British Consul General in this city, yesterday received from General Pershing a reply to a message Mr. Bayley had sent conveying the hearty congratulations of several British patriotic societies in New York on the brilliant successes of the American forces. The cable message from General Persling reads:

"Bayley, British Consul General, New York:

"Please convey to the following British patriotic societies and clubs in New York—St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's, and Canadian Societies, the Canadian Club, Overseas Club, the British Patriotic League Overseas, and British Schools and Universities Clubs—the heartfelt appreciation of the American Expeditionary Force for the message of congratulation you so kindly transmitted for them on the achievement of our troops. PERSHING."

HENRY S. WILLIAMS, NOTED GEOLOGIST, DIES

Yale Professor for 20 Years Expires in Cuba, Where He Developed Oil Field.

HAVANA, July 31. — Henry Shaler Williams of Ithaca, N. Y., died here today of pleurisy. He was 71 years old. Professor Williams was well known as a geologist. His research work in Cuba resulted in the development of oil fields in the island.

Professor Williams was one of the best known geologists and paleontologists in the country, having been placed in charge of many important investigations and having written much on geology. From 1892 to 1912 he was Professor of Geology at Yale University, and since 1912 had been Emeritus Professor of Geology at Cornell University. For some time he was in charge of the Devonian Laboratory of the United States Geological Survey, and was associate editor of The American Journal of Science and Journal of Geology. He represented the United States in the International Congress of Geology.

Professor Williams was born in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1847, and was graduated from Yale in 1868. He became assistant in paleontology in his alma mater, but after two years left to become Professor of Natural Science in Kentucky University. From there he went to Cornell, where he remained until his appointment at Yale.

All of Professor Williams's writings were of an abstruse nature, so that he was best known among scholars. Among his works were "A Geological Biology," "Correlation Papers, Devonian and Carboniferous," "On the Theory of Organic Variation"; also many papers on Devonian geology and paleontology.

BRADISH JOHNSON, FINANCIER, DIES

Director in Many Corporations Succumbs in Post Graduate Hospital at 67 Years.

Bradish Johnson, who was prominent in New York life and well known in financial circles, died yesterday in the Post Graduate Hospital at the age of 67. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Aimee Gaillard, daughter of the late Joseph Gaillard. He left a daughter, Marie, who married Lieutenant William Hamilton Russell, U. S. A., last March, and two sons, Bradish G. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bradish Johnson Company, and Lieutenant Aymar Johnson, in the navy, and at present stationed in France.

Mr. Johnson was born in this city at 54 Fifth Avenue, and had resided in New York all his life. His country home was at Woodlands, East Islip, L. I. He was brought to the Post Graduate Hospital from Woodlands two weeks ago. His city home was at 10 East Eighty-third Street.

A number of corporations had Mr. Johnson on their boards. Besides acting as President of the estate of Bradish Johnson, 39 Portland Street, he was Director of the American Cotton Oil Company, the Commonwealth Insurance Company, the Equitable Trust Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Equitable Trust Company, Greenwich Savings Bank, and was President of the State Investing Company.

Mr. Johnson was a member of the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs, and of the St. Nicholas Society and the Sons of the Revolution.

His son, Bradish G. Johnson, married Miss Emma M. Grima of New Orleans.

James Horn Gilbert.

James Horn Gilbert, a prominent lawyer and civic worker of Atlanta, Ga., died there on Sunday in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Gilbert was born in Brooklyn, a son of the late Justice Jasper Willett Gilbert of the Supreme Court. His brother was the late William Thurston Gilbert, for many years First Assistant Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn. After graduating from Yale University and the Columbia University Law School Mr. Gilbert formed a partnership with Alexander Cameron under the firm name of Gilbert & Cameron. He went South to become the legal representative for the Southern district of the English-American Loan and Trust Company and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city. He is survived by his wife and a son, Lieutenant William Thurston Gilbert, now in France.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARIA HAMILTON WAIT, wife of George Mitchell Wait, who is with the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died yesterday at her home, 1,815 Avenue Q, Flatbush, aged 54 years.

Mrs. CATHERINE F. CARNIAUX, wife of Louis L. Carniaux, died of apoplexy on Monday at her home, 7,317 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CECILIA MARIE ZYDNER, who died at Los Angeles, Cal., on July 19, was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. She was born in Brooklyn thirty-eight years ago, and was a niece of Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Long Island. Six years ago Mrs. Zydner took up her residence in Venice, Cal.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHASE, a moving-picture actor with the Triangle Film Corporation of Los Angeles, Cal., died on Monday at the home of his mother, 4,185 Beaufort Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I.

Mrs. HENRIETTA F. D. MEYER, wife of Peter Meyer, a merchant in the Eastern District, died at her home, 482 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was a sister of Otto F. Struse, a lawyer, who is a Director for several of the Eastern District banks.

Mrs. ELIZABETH P. THORPE, 75 years old, widow of Henry Thorpe, who was a dealer in rare books, died at the home of her daughter in Water Mill, L. I., on Monday. She was a native of England and formerly lived for many years in Brooklyn.

Mrs. KATHERINE GOETZ, widow of Lorenz Goetz, founder of the Goetz Piano Company of Brooklyn, died, in her ninety-third year, on Tuesday at the home of Philip Ritzheimer, 122 Amity Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to this country with her husband in 1847.

TOBIAS COHEN, 53 years old, a loan broker in Manhattan, died at his home, 553 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Monday.

Mrs. MARY TURNER SECCOMB, widow of Edward A. Seccomb, who was a New York fruit broker, died yesterday at her Summer home, 545 Pelham Manor Road, Pelham. She was born in Alfred, Me., seventy-seven years ago.

ADOLPH FREDERICK ANDERSON of Kearny, N. J., died at Miss Alston's Sanitarium in West Sixty-First Street yesterday in his fifty-eighth year. He was a manufacturer of machinery and inventor of machine tools, and soon after coming to this country from Sweden thirty years ago he established the firm of Anderson & Co.

PHILIP BACH, 74 years old, a wood turner, died yesterday at his home in North Plainfield, N. J. He was born in Mulhausen, Alsace-Lorraine.

The Rev. ELIAS BOUDINOT STOCKTON of the Protestant Episcopal Church died on Monday at the home of his brother, Chesnut Stockton, New Dorp, S. I. He was the great-grandson of Colonel James Chesnut of Camden, S. C.

Mrs. ANNA K. BARBEY, daughter of the late Charles Kelsey of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 60 Riverside Drive. She had lived abroad for many years.

Wallis Mead Undertaker

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem.

Our homelike chapel may be used without cost by patrons finding it inconvenient to hold funeral services in their own homes. Phone Harlem 3715. 1939 Madison Av.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale

OWING TO THE CONSTANTLY INCREASING COST OF MAINTENANCE, THE MEMBERS OF NEW YORK COACH OWNERS' ASSOCIATION ARE COMPELLED TO ADVANCE THE PRICE OF FUNERAL CALLS 50 CENTS PER COACH BEGINNING AUG. 1.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRASMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Brasman, 41 Tracey Av., Newark, N. J., announce the birth of a son, July 29, 1918.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. William I. Cohen, (nee Martha Cohen,) of 207 West 110th St., a son, on July 28, 1918.

FREDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Fredman of 112 West 96th St., announce the birth of a son on Friday, July 26.

HOLDEN.—On July 29, 1918, at Madison, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Holden, Jr., (nee Helen Humbert,) a son.

KORNBLUTH.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Kornbluth, (nee Sadye M. Lovinger,) announce the birth of a son, Sunday, July 28, 1918.

Engaged.

HASTINGS—ALLEN.—Mr. William L. Allen of 838 West End Av. announces the engagement of his daughter, Helen Laflin Allen, to Mr. Frederick W. Hastings, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Hastings of Devon, Penn.

Married.

HARVEY—McNUTT.—Miss Margaret E. McNutt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. McNutt of Cleveland, Ohio, to Ensign Henry Harvey, U. S. N. R. F., of Pensacola, Fla., on Wednesday, July 31, 1918, at Forest and Stream Club, Wilmington, Vt.

PHILLIPS—SHULMAN.—On July 31, by the Rev. B. A. Tintner, at 216 West 100th St., Lillian, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Louis Shulman, to Lionel Lewis, son of the Rev. E. P. Phillips, Garnet Hill Synagogue, Glasgow, Scotland.

SMITH—ALDRICH.—On Monday, July 29, at Low Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., by the Rev. W. S. Caswell of St. Thomas's Church, Majorie Aldrich to Lieut. Marco C. Smith, U. S. A.

Died.

BADER.—A solemn high mass of requiem, first anniversary in loving memory of the Rev. Albert J. Bader, Chaplain U. S. A., will be celebrated at the Church of the Epiphany, 21st St. and 2d Av., 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning, Aug. 3.

BARBEY.—Anna K., wife of the late Andre Barbey, at her residence, 60 Riverside Drive, on Tuesday, July 30. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., near Broadway, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M.

BERRIMAN.—Lieutenant George W., son of Matthew W. and Louise S. Berriman, killed in action July 11 in France.

BRIGHT.—Drowned, at Riverside, Conn., July 29, 1918, Edward Bright, in the 20th year of his age.

BROOKS.—Louis, beloved father of Hannah Holzman. Funeral from Meyers's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Friday, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M.

CHAMBERS.—On July 23, 1918, at New Orleans, La., Anna Hill Chambers, aged 55 years, dearly beloved mother of Afa, Robert, and Mrs. C. Wallace of New York City. Funeral at New Orleans. New Orleans papers please copy.

CLAUSSEN.—Maria. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., Frank G. Campbell's, Thursday, 2 P. M.

DE PARENTE.—July 28, at Berne, Switzerland, Paolo de Parente, husband of Blanche de Parente, (nee Blanche Barron.)

DIEFENBACH.—At her residence, 740 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., on July 31, 1918, Christine H. C. Diefenbach, (nee Jacoby,) widow of Henry C. Diefenbach, in her 81st year. Services will be held at residence on Friday, Aug. 2, at 8 P. M.

DU BOIS.—Killed in action, near Rheims, July 11, Norman Delafield Du Bois, 2d Lieutenant, 149th Field Artillery, son of Clara and the late Cornelius D. Du Bois of Montclair, N. J.

HANOVER.—Moritz. The members of the Hungarian Society of New York are requested to attend the funeral of Moritz Hanover on Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M., from his late home, 1,484 Amsterdam Av. Interment Union Field Cemetery.

MORRIS POPPER, President.
J. BIRNBAUM, Secretary.

HART.—On Monday, July 29, 1918, Charles Henry Hart, husband of Anita Arabe, in the 71st year of his age, at his residence, 970 Park Av. Services at the Church of the Redeemer, Lower Merion, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 1. Kindly omit flowers.

HERZOG.—Annie Herzog, age 77, July 30, 1918, at her home, 27 East 95th St., widow of William Herzog and mother of Rachael Reich and Nathan W. Herzog. Funeral Thursday, Aug. 1, at 10:30 A. M.

HOUGHTON.—On Wednesday, July 31, 1918, at her residence, 126 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Nellie Alden, beloved wife of Dr. Owen E. Houghton, daughter of the late Alden Wattles. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HYDE.—On Tuesday, July 30, Marie E., beloved wife of E. Francis Hyde, and daughter of the late Albert N. Brown. Funeral services at her late residence, 36 West 58th St., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 10:30 A. M.

IRVING.—Captain John Duer, Professor of Economic Geology at Yale University, son of the late Roland Duer Irving and Abby Louise McCulloch, of pneumonia, July 26, 1918, while in active service with U. S. Engineers' Reserve Corps in France. New Haven, (Conn.) Bethlehem, (Penn.) Baltimore, Washington, (D. C.) Boston, and Madison (Wis.) papers please copy.

JONES.—Suddenly, on July 28, in Victoria, B. C., Mary Dewey Jones—of Brooklyn, aged 80 years, widow of Henry A. Jones.

JOHNSON.—Bradish, on July 31, 1918, at the Post-Graduate Hospital, son of the late Bradish and Louisa Lawrence Johnson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KISSOCK.—John, age 68 years, July 31, 1918, at his Summer home, Point Pleasant, N. J. Funeral services private. Interment Friday, Aug. 2, at White Lawn Cemetery, Point Pleasant, N. J.

LEONARD.—Tuesday, July 30, Mary Leonard, (nee McCarten,) beloved wife of the late Frank Leonard and mother of Philip and James Leonard. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, 329 East 28th St., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 9:30 A. M., thence

GIANTS BLANK PIRATES IN OPENING GAME BUT CURL UP BEFORE BABE ADAMS IN THE SECOND

ADAMS COMES BACK TO BAFFLE GIANTS

Hero of 1909 World's Series Emerges from Obscurity and Helps Pirates Win.

CAUSEY EVENS UP MATTERS

Youngster Pitches New York to Victory in First Game of a Double-Header by 1 to 0.

Babe Adams, who was the hero of the World's Series way back in 1909, when the Pirates beat the Detroits, emerged from the dark recesses of the baseball sarcophagus yesterday, and, believe it or not, he pitched the same Pirates to a 4 to 2 victory over the Giants at the Polo Grounds. The pitching antique doesn't look much older than he did when he was a star and his pitching doesn't appear to be any more aged than his boyish looks.

The Giants had won the first game of the double-barrelled bill 1 to 0, mainly through the fine pitching of Cecil Algernon Causey. When Babe Adams came out to warm up for the second game Manager McGraw couldn't believe his eyes. He peered over from the Giants' bench and remarked carelessly that the Pirates' new pitcher acted like Babe Adams; he peeked more carefully and concluded that the Pirates' new pitcher looked more like Babe Adams, and he peeked a third time and decided that it was Babe Adams.

George Gibson, worthy custodian of the Giants' secret code of signals, who caught Adams when he practically won the world's series alone with his strong right arm in 1909 looked over at Adams and he was so dumfounded that he couldn't talk. Gibson thought that Adams was back on the farm hoeing potatoes and stroking his chin whiskers. Then Gibby told Babe that he was a cure for sore eyes. Even marble-hearted Bill Klem, the umpire, grinned when he saw Adams and even shook him by the hand. Any time you see an umpire shake hands with a ball player you can put it down in your little book that the ball player must be a somewhat wonderful guy.

Chance for Arlie Latham.

The come-back of Adams set Manager McGraw to thinking, and he may cable over to Buckingham Palace and ask the British Empire for Arlie Latham's release.

Bob Steele did the pitching against Adams in the second game, and was the victim of the Pirates' extra base drives. In the first inning Ellam, who is affectionately called "Slippery" by the bleachers, tripled to right centre and scored on Carey's sacrifice fly. The Giants snatched the lead away in the third, when Rariden singled and Steele walked, both lads scoring on a triple to right centre by George Burns.

Pittsburgh tied the score in the fifth when McKechnie singled and scored on Schmidt's double. McKechnie raised the old hob in the second game and bruised forth four hits in four times up. Bezdek's Buccaneers took the lead in the sixth. Carey singled to left and was forced by Southworth. Southworth went to second when Bill Rariden threw wildly to first to catch the runner napping, and the Pirate runner went to third when Steele unpeeled a wild heave.

On a squeeze play, Cutshaw went way up in the air and tapped the ball to the infield while Southworth scored. The other Pittsburgh run came in the ninth, while Al Demaree was pitching. Cutshaw walked, and Mollwitz sacrificed; McKechnie got an infield hit sending Cutshaw to third. Again the Pirates tried the squeeze, Schmidt dumping a tap to the infield which resulted in a hit, while Cutshaw scored.

Causey Blanks Pirates.

The first game was a pretty pitching contest between Causey and Ralph Comstock. Causey at times pitched himself out of some difficult situations with skill. In the fifth, with two gone, Schmidt and Comstock both got infield singles, and then Causey saved the day by striking out Ellam.

McGraw shook up his lineup and injected some of his new players into the game. Jay Kirke played first, while Heinie Zim went back to his old stamping ground at third. Bash Compton played in left field.

It was Bash who set the Giants in a position to win the first game. The new player made himself solid with the bleacher fans in the fifth inning when he whaled a triple to right centre and scored on Lew McCarty's single to centre.

It was one of those dull gray afternoons, and the crowd was small for a double header. The boys' band from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum was the life of the party.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,cf	3	0	0	4	0	Ellam,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Young,rf	4	0	2	0	0	Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	4	4	Carey,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Doyle,2b	2	0	0	1	3	South'th,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	1	4	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Compton,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Mollwitz,1b	3	0	2	9	0
Kirke,1b	3	0	1	13	1	McK'hnie,3b	3	0	0	1	2
McCarty,c	2	0	1	3	1	Schmidt,c	3	0	1	6	5
Causey,p	3	0	1	0	3	Comstock,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	26	1	7	27	16	Total	31	0	6	24	14

Errors—Causey, Ellam.

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Compton. Sacrifice hits—Burns, Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Causey, 1; Comstock, 2. Struck out—By Causey, 3; Comstock, 3.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ellam,ss	5	1	1	4	2	Burns,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Bigbee,lf	4	0	0	1	1	Young,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Carey,cf	3	0	1	4	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	4	0
S'thworth,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	4	4
Cutsha w,2b	2	1	0	1	4	Zim'man,3b	4	0	3	1	0
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	7	0	Compton,lf	3	0	0	2	0
McK'nie,3b	4	1	1	4	2	Kirke,1b	3	0	0	14	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	2	6	1	Rariden,c	3	1	2	1	1
Adams,p	4	0	0	0	2	Steele,p	1	1	0	0	2
						aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	9	27	14	Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	2
						Total	30	2	7	27	13

a Batted for Steele in eighth.
Error—Rariden.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1—4
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Schmidt. Three-base hits—Ellam, Burns, McKechnie. Stolen base—Schmidt. Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw, Schmidt. Sacrifice fly—Carey. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle and Kirke; Ellam, Cutshaw and Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; Adams, 2. Hits—Off Steele, 7 in 8 innings; Demaree, 2 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Steele, (Southworth). Struck out—By Steele, 1; Adams, 3. Wild pitch—Steele. Losing pitcher—Steele.

AT BOSTON.

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Herzog,2b	5	0	0	3	5
Hollocher,ss	4	2	2	1	3	Taggert,lf	5	1	1	3	0
Mann,lf	5	0	3	0	0	Massey,cf	3	1	2	2	1
Paskert,cf	4	1	0	2	0	Wickl nd,rf	4	1	0	0	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	13	0	J.C.Smith,3b	4	1	1	0	2
McCabe,2b	3	1	1	4	4	Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	14	2
Zeider,3b	2	0	0	1	1	Wilson,c	3	0	1	2	1
Killefer,c	4	0	2	4	3	L.Smith,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Hendrix,p	3	1	0	0	3	Rudolph,p	3	0	0	1	5
Carter,p	0	0	0	0	0	George,p	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler,p	1	0	0	0	1	aHenry	0	0	0	0	0
						bRawlings	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	9	27	15	Total	35	4	8	27	20

a Batted for Rudolph in eighth.
b Batted for George in ninth.
Errors—Hollocher 2, Hendrix, J. L. Smith 2.

Chicago	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Two-base hits—Mann, Killefer. Stolen bases—Hollocher, Mann. Sacrifice hits—Zeider, 2; Flack. Sacrifice flies—Paskert, J. L. Smith. Double play—Rudolph and Konetchy. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 1; Carter, 1; Rudolph, 2. Hits—Off Hendrix, 7 in 7 1-3 innings; Carter, 1 in 0; Tyler, 0 in 1 2-3; Rudolph, 8 in 8; George, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Hendrix, 2. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Winning pitcher—Hendrix. Losing pitcher—Rudolph.

Giants today with Chicago, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 0. (First game.)
Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 2. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 1. (First game, 13 innings.)
Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 2. (Second game.)
Chicago, 5; Boston, 4.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, (Rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Detroit, 3. (First game.)
Detroit, 6; New York, 2. (Second game.)
Washington, 3; Chicago, 2. (Ten innings.)
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 4.
Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	60	32	.652
New York	57	36	.613
Pittsburgh	48	43	.527
Philadelphia	43	47	.472
Cincinnati	40	48	.455
Brooklyn	40	50	.444
Boston	41	53	.436
St. Louis	38	57	.400

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	59	37	.615
Cleveland	55	42	.567
Washington	52	43	.547
New York	47	45	.511
Chicago	43	50	.462
Detroit	43	52	.453
St. Louis	41	53	.441
Philadelphia	37	56	.398

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

DODGERS PUMMEL CARDS.

Timely Hitting Gives Them Both Games of Double-Header.

The Robins took all the snap and ginger out of the St. Louis Cardinals in the opening skirmish yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field so that it was an easy matter for the Brooklyn clan to trample over the invaders in their second meeting. The first game went to the Robins after thirteen innings by 2 to 1 and in the second contest the Cardinals submitted to a 7 to 2 thumping.

Zach Wheat, hitting safely in his eighteenth consecutive game, paved the way for the Brooklyn triumph in the early afternoon and Ollie O'Mara supplied the climax. After the teams had struggled through twelve innings without a score, Zach belted a single to centre and took second on Hy Myers's sacrifice. O'Mara then hit the left field fence with what ordinarily would have been a triple, scoring Wheat. Ollie, however, stopped at first when the tie-breaking run was over the plate and only received credit for a single.

The Robins greeted May with a salvo of hits in the first inning of the second game, which gave the Brooklynites an advantage of two runs. In the sixth this count was increased by two more tallies, and in the seventh May was lifted to allow Heathcote to pinch hit.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	5	1	3	2	0	Heathe'te,cf	6	0	1	3	0
Olson,ss	5	0	1	4	4	Fisher,2b	5	0	2	2	5
Daubert,1b	5	0	1	15	1	Paulette,1b	6	1	1	15	2
Z.Wheat,lf	5	1	2	4	0	Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Myers,cf	5	0	1	2	0	McHenry,lf	5	0	1	3	0
O'Mara,3b	6	0	3	2	5	Bronkle,3b	5	0	1	1	6
Doolan,2b	5	0	0	4	2	Anderson,rf	5	0	1	3	0
M.Wheat,c	5	0	1	6	2	Gonzales,c	4	0	1	4	2
Cheney,p	2	0	0	0	2	Ames,p	5	0	1	0	2
Robertson,p	3	0	1	0	4						
Total	46	2	13	39	20	Total	45	1	10	*37	21

*One out when winning run was scored.
Error—Gonzales.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Olson, O'Mara. Three-base hits—Hornsby, Anderson. Stolen bases—Gonzales, Hornsby. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Myers. Double plays—Olson, Doolan, and Daubert; Fisher, Paulette, and Hornsby; Hornsby, Fisher, and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 12. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 1; Robertson, 2; Ames, 3. Hits—Off Cheney, 6 in 5 1-3 innings; Robertson, 4 in 7 2-3. Struck out—By Cheney, 2; Robertson, 3; Ames, 1. Wild pitch—Ames. Winning pitcher—Robertson.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	5	1	1	1	0	Betzel,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Olson,ss	3	2	1	2	1	Fisher,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Daubert,1b	3	1	1	11	2	Paulette,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Z.Wheat,lf	4	2	3	1	0	Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	3	3
Myers,cf	4	0	3	1	0	McHenry,lf	3	1	2	1	1
O'M ra,3b	4	0	3	3	4	Anderson,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Doolan,2b	4	0	0	2	4	Gonz les,c	4	0	1	4	0
Miller,c	4	0	1	4	0	Grimes,r	4	1	1	1	4
Grimes,r	4	1	1	1	4	M y,p	1	0	1	0	2
						Sherdel,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aHeathcote	1	0	0	0	0
						bGrimm	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	14	27	17	Total	33	2	7	24	13

a Batted for May in seventh.
b Batted for Sherdel in ninth.
Error—Hornsby, McHenry, Doolan, (2.)

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—McHenry, Bronkle. Johnston, Wheat, 2, O'Mara. Three-base hits—Hornsby, Myers, Grimes. Stolen base—Olson. Sacrifice hits—Cheney, Doolan. Double play—Hornsby, Fisher, and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off May, 1; Grimes, 1. Hits—Off May, 10 in 6 innings; Sherdel, 4 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Grimes, (Anderson); by Sherdel, (Olson.) Struck out—By May, 2; Grimes, 4. Losing pitcher—May.

AT ST. LOUIS.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Tobin,lf	5	1	2	2	0
Shean,2b	6	0	1	1	3	M isel,3b	4	1	1	1	3
Strunk,cf	5	0	0	5	0	Sisler,1b	5	2	3	7	0
Ruth,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Demmitt,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Mclnnis,1b	4	2	3	8	0	Smith,cf	4	0	1	3	1
Scott,ss	4	1	0	2	1	Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	3	1
Cochran,3b	2	2	1	0	2	Austin,ss	3	0	0	3	2
Mayer,c	4	1	0	9	0	N'maker,c	3	0	1	4	2
Bush,p	4	2	4	0	2	Gallia,p	3	0	0	0	4
						aHendryx	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	8	10	27	8	Total	35	4	10	27	13

a Batted for Gallia in ninth.
Errors—Scott, Cochran, Maisel, Sisler, Austin, Gallia.

Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	—8	
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—4	

Two-base hits—Hooper, Bush, (2.) Three-base hits—Sisler, McInnis. Home run—Sisler. Stolen bases—Cochran, Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, McInnis, Maisel, Nunamaker. Sacrifice flies—Demmitt, Scott. Double play—Bush, Scott, and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 1; Gallia, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Gallia, (Cochran, 2.) Struck out—By Bush, 7; Gallia, 2.

AT CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	0	4	0	Good,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Foster,3b	4	1	1	2	2	Leibold,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Judge,1b	5	1	2	8	0	E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	4	2
Milan,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Gandil,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Schulte,rf	3	0	0	0	1	J.Collins,rf	4	0	1	2	1
Shanks,2b	4	0	0	1	3	Risberg,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	1	2	McMullin,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Ainsmith,c	3	1	2	11	2	Schalk,c	4	0	0	5	3
Johnson,p	3	0	2	0	3	Shellenb'k,j	3	0	1	0	0
						aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	8	30	13	Total	34	2	5	30	12

a Batted for Shellenback in ninth.
Error—Schalk.

Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Johnson, Judge, Shellenback, Ainsmith, J. Collins, Good. Three-base hits—Ainsmith, Johnson. Stolen bases—Milan, Judge. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Shellenback, 4; Johnson, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Good); Shellenback, (Johnson.) Struck out—By Johnson, 11; Shellenback, 3. Wild pitch—Johnson.

RALLY BY YANKEES WINS FIRST GAME

Second Clash of Double Bill Falls to Tigers—Cobb Boosts His Batting Average.

DETROIT, July 31.—The Yanks put on one of those early season rallies in the first half of today's double-header with the Tigers and picked up a game that appeared to be lost. Then they went back to their normal Summer standard and dropped the second half of a twin bill. The score of the Yankees' victory was 5 to 3, four runs developing from six hits in the seventh inning. Their hits were far apart in the second game, and it went to the Tigers by the score of 6 to 2.

Tyrus Cobb's batting average is moving toward the .400 mark at the expense of the Yankee boxmen. Cobb finished yesterday's game with a double and a triple after coming into it in the sixth inning. Today he toed the plate nine times and collected a triple, a double, three singles and two passes.

Huggins used five pitchers during the double-header, and Jennings used four.

In the second game Keating's wildness brought Robinson, who receives credit for the first victory, in again and the Tigers won by hitting him hard. Keating walked the first three Tigers to face him in the opening inning of the second game and Veach landed on Robinson for a double which scored two runs. The Yanks got those back in the fourth on a scratch hit, a pass, Ward's bunt, and Vitt's throw past first base. In the same inning the Tigers got two more tallies on singles by Cunningham and Bush and a double by Jones. In the eighth Coffey tripled, Spencer walked, and Cunningham forced him at second. Bush's sacrifice fly scored Coffey, and Jones's triple scored Cunningham.

The Tigers collected all of their runs in the first game before making their first hit, a bunt by Cobb in the second inning. With one out in the first inning Jones walked and stole second. Cobb also strolled, and when Thormahlen hit Veach the bases were filled. A pass to Vitt forced Jones home, and Walker's sacrifice fly to Bodie scored Cobb. Ping made a great throw after the catch and Walters made quite a kick on Connolly's decision that Tyrus was safe.

A pass to Stanage started the Tigers on their way to their last run in the second inning. Walters tried to catch him napping and threw past first base, allowing Stanage to reach second. Kallio sacrificed his battery partner to third and he scored when Peckinpaugh fumbled a roller from Bush's bat.

The Yanks were blanked until the fifth, when they pushed over a run. Pipp opened with a triple, held third while the next two batsmen were retired, and scored on a wild pitch.

The seventh inning settled the game. Baker singled to centre, Pipp flied out, and Bodie singled to left. Caldwell, batting for Peckinpaugh, singled to left and the bases were filled. Walters doubled to left, scoring Baker and Bodie. Hannah batted for Robinson, and while Bush was throwing him out at first base Caldwell scored and Walters reached third. Gilhooley's safe bunt sent Walters over with another run. Lamar also hit safely, and Pratt ended the inning with a grounder to Kallio.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Bush,ss	4	0	0	2	8
Lamar,lf	4	0	1	1	0	R. Jones,1b	4	1	1	13	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	2	7	Cobb,cf	4	1	3	2	0
Baker,3b	4	1	2	3	0	Veach,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	12	2	Vitt,3b	3	0	0	3	0
Bodie,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Walker,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Walters,c	3	1	1	7	0	Stanage,c	3	0	1	4	1
Th'mahlen,p	1	0	0	0	1	Kallio,p	2	0	0	0	2
Robinson,p	0	0	0	0	0	Hall,p	0	0	0	0	0
Mogridge,p	1	0	0	1	0	dCu'ngham	1	0	1	0	0
eHyatt	1	0	0	0	0	eSpencer	1	0	0	0	0
bCaldwell	1	1	1	0	0						
cHannah	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	35	5	7	27	16	Total	32	3	8	27	13

a Batted for Thormahlen in fifth.
b Batted for Peckinpaugh in seventh.
c Batted for Robinson in seventh.
d Batted for Coffey in eighth.
e Batted for Kallio in eighth.

Errors—Pipp, Peckinpaugh 2, Walters, Coffey, Kallio.

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	—5
Detroit	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Two-base hit—Walters. Three-base hits—Pipp, Cobb. Stolen bases—R. Jones, Cobb, Pipp. Sacrifice hit—Kallio. Sacrifice fly—Walker. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Pipp, Ward and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 10. First on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Kallio, 2; Thormahlen, 4; Hall, 1; Mogridge, 1. Hits—Off Thormahlen, 2 in 4 innings; Robinson, 2 in 2; Mogridge, 4 in 3; Kallio, 7 in 8; Hall, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—Off Thormahlen, (Veach.) Struck out—By Kallio, 2; Robinson, 2, Hall, 1. Wild pitches—Kallio, 1; Thormahlen, 1. Winning pitcher—Robinson. Losing pitcher—Kallio.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	2	1	2	1	Gilhooley,rf	5	0	2	1	0
R.Jones,1b	3	1	2	10	0	Hummel,lf	1	0	1	0	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	2	3	1	Lamar,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Veach,lf	4	0	2	1	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	0	1	5
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	3	1	Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Harper,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Pipp,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Walker,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Bodie,cf	1	1	0	1	0
Coffey,2b	3	1	2	5	2	Caldwell,cf	1	0	0	2	0
Spencer,c	3	0	0	3	1	Ward,ss	2	0	0	2	3
Bailey,p	1	0	0	0	0	Hannah,c	3	0	1	6	0
Cun'gham,p	3	2	1	0	0	Keating,p	3	0	0	0	3
						Robinson,p	3	0	0	0	1
						aHyatt	0	0	0	0	0
						bWalters	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	10	27	9	Total	30	2	6	24	10

a Batted for Robinson in ninth.
b Ran for Hyatt in ninth.
Errors—Vitt, Lamar.

Detroit	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—6	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2	

Two-base hits—Veach, R. Jones, Cobb. Three-base hits—Coffey, R. Jones. Stolen base—Pratt. Sacrifice hits—Ward, 2. Sacrifice fly—Bush. Double plays—Ward, Pratt, and Pipp; Pratt, Ward, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 9; Detroit, 9. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Bailey, 4; Cunningham, 2; Keating, 3; Robinson, 2. Hits—Off Keating, 0 in 0, (none out in first.); Robinson, 10 in 8; Bailey, 4 in 4; Cunningham, 2 in 5. Hit by pitcher—by Robinson, (R. Jones and Walker.) Struck out—By Bailey, 1; Cunningham, 2; Robinson, 2. Wild pitch—Bailey. Winning pitcher—Bailey. Losing pitcher—Robinson.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	0	2	0	Kopp,lf	4	0	0	2	1
Chapman,ss	4	1	2	2	5	Acosta,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Speaker,cf	2	0	0	0	0	W lker,cf	4	0	0	1	1
Beecher,cf	2	1	0	1	0	Burns,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Roth,rf	2	2	1	0	1	Gardner,3b	4	1	3	1	1
Wood,2b	2	3	1	2	3	McAvoy,c	4	0	1	2	8
Johnston,1b	4	2	4	13	0	Dykes,2b	2	0	0	3	4
Turner,3b	3	0	2	0	2	Dugan,ss	3	0	1	3	6
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	8	2	Adams,p	1	0	0	0	0
Morton,p	4	0	0	0	0	Pierson,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	28	10	10	27	12	Total	32	1	5	24	18

Errors—Wood, Pierson.

Cleveland	0	2	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	—10	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Johnston, (2,) Dugan, Gardner. Stolen base—Graney. Sacrifice hit—Turner. Sacrifice fly—O'Neill. Double plays—Chapman and Johnston; Dugan, Dykes, and Burns; Kopp and Dykes. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 5. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 6; Pierson, 3; Morton, 1. Hits—Off Adams, 5 in 3; Pierson, 5 in 5. Struck out—By Morton, 9; Pierson,

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

GRANT HOUSE
Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.
"Where tired people grow strong and strong people enjoy life."
3 Hours by rail. Fare $2.25 by boat. Wonderful location and views. Private park of 25 acres of lawns and shade trees. Own vegetable and fruit farm. Broad, cool porches 800 feet long. Well appointed bath suites. Tennis, Golf, Baseball and Croquet on hotel grounds. Motor boating and canoeing. Deep water and bathing beach. Fine orchestra. Dancing afternoon and evening. Fine State roads.
Capacity 300. Now Open. Garage.
PETER G. CORNELL, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN
MILLBROOK, N. Y.
NOW OPEN
Stop and enjoy good golf on the well-kept, sporty course adjoining the Inn. A pleasant place to spend a week-end or a season. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. 88 miles from New York. Booklet and road map on application.
Phone 8 Millbrook.
M. E. SNIFFEN,
Proprietor Hotel La Salle,
30 East 60th St., New York

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,
L. MARGOLIN, PROP.
Kiamesha Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.
Strictly Kosher. Bathing, boating, fishing.

FOR A SUNDAY OUTING
Go to Mount Kisco, N. Y., and stop at Welkin Hall, on mountain top, and get a home cooked dinner at $2.00. Townsend Mathews, Prop.

THE FULTON HOUSE, Monticello's principal Summer hotel. Altitude 1,700 feet. Season 1918 opens June 15th. Booklet on request.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

BELLE TERRE,
Port Jefferson, L. I.
Bathing, Motoring, Horseback Riding, Tennis, Golf and Dancing.

South Shore Hotel Freeport, L. I. 40 min.; modern; all outside rooms; boating, bathing, golf, &c.; excellent cuisine; reasonable. Tel. 2824 Chelsea.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

Adirondack Mountains
LELAND HOUSE
SCROON LAKE, N. Y.
The largest, most modern hotel in the mountains. American and European plans. New 9-hole golf links. Booklet on request.

NEW SARANAC INN
ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
COTTAGES AND CAMPS FOR RENT.
All modern improvements.
Certified Milk.
Harrington Mills, Mgr., Upper Saranac, N.Y.

STAR LAKE INN — ADIRONDACKS — NOW OPEN. All improvements; electric lights; steam heat; tennis. Orchestra. Fine cuisine. INGLEHART & SAYLES, Star Lake, N. Y.

DEER'S HEAD INN and COTTAGES
Elizabethtown, N. Y. Heart of Adirondacks. Dancing, Tennis, Saddle Horses, Golf, Orchestra. Grill. B. F. STETSON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—For booklets and full information of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Private Schools, Garages, &c., address C. A. Marshall, Bureau of information.

Potters' Cottages, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.—All separate from dining room and office; $20-$25 per week. Booklet. E. C. Potter.

M. Phillips Hotel and Cottages
In the Adirondacks; booklet on request. McPHILLIPS BROS., THE GLEN, N. Y.

WINDSOR HOTEL ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW YORK.
N.Y. booking office Hotel Continental, B'way & 41 St.

LAKE GEORGE—For historical booklet, road map, and information of hotels, address Secretary, Board of Trade.

GLENBURNIE INN, on Lake George. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing. $22 up. Booklet. Walton & Messner, Glenburnie, N. Y.

MAPLE LODGE Blue Mtn. Lake, Adirondacks. Excellent table; golf, tennis, etc. Ernest Blanchard.

HIGH FALLS GORGE, Wilmington Notch. Beauty spot of Adirondacks. On International Highway, near Lake Placid.

NEW JERSEY.

ALAMAC
In the Mountains
(formerly The Breslin)
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO NEW YORK
Thoroughly Rebuilt, Refurnished and Renovated
NEW LATZCELLAR GRILLE
Music, Dancing and Entertainment.
45 miles from New York, macadam roads. Garage and every convenience.
MACK & ATZ CO.

The New MONMOUTH
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
LARGE OCEAN FRONTAGE,
SAFE SURF BATHING,
TENNIS, GOLF, FISHING, Etc.
DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCING.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

Hathaway Inn
DEAL, N. J.
Reconstructed, refurnished; cuisine, service, music, first class; 50 suites with bath, running water; phone every room, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, ocean and pool bathing. A MODERN A LA CARTE RESTAURANT for the convenience of motorists. TELEPHONE 2391 DEAL.
ARTHUR J. O'KEEFFE, President.
FRANK J. LYNCH, Sec'y & Treas.

New Hollywood Hotel
West End—Hollywood, N. J.
Now open. Within easy commuting distance of New York. Special attention to week-end and automobile parties. An exclusive seashore hotel operated only on the European plan. Private golf club and golf course. Tennis courts. Garage facilities.
Dayton Roberts, Prop. John E. Graham, Mgr.

The Warren
ON THE OCEAN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. W. B. Stubbs, Prop. N. Y. telephone 7140 Schuyler.

THE LAKE VIEW HOUSE.
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.,
accommodates 250; boating, bathing, tennis, music, dancing. Superior table.
T. R. MOORE,
MT. ARLINGTON, N. J.

The Breakers
Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Phone 750.
Ownership Management. L. N. Moss.

The Pudding Stone Inn
Open all year; favorable weekly rates; folder.
G. N. VINCENT, BOONTON, N. J.

HOTEL BALDWIN
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.
Open Under New Management.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Directly on beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

KITTATINNY The Mountain Paradise.
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Open to December. Capacity 500. Finest appointed, best located and leading hotel in this famous region. Orchestra; golf; tennis; saddle horses; bathing, fishing, etc. Grill; garage. Booklet and Auto Maps mailed. JOHN PURDY COPE.
84 Miles from New York—Good Roads.

"CASTLE INN." The most comfortable and modernly equipped hotel at Delaware Water Gap. Booklet, C. H. Jewett, Prop'r.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
The Leading Resort House of the World
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets. No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments. Ownership Management. Josiah White & Sons Co.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Coolest location on the Coast
Near all Piers and Amusements
Swimming Pool, Tennis, Surf-bathing
Special Diet Kitchen
Cap. 600 S. Hanstein, Proprietor

ALAMAC HOTEL
FIREPROOF
OCEAN FRONT, IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Hotel St. Charles
With its new, absolutely fireproof addition. Entire block on ocean front. The final expression in hotel appointment, service and comfort. Always open. Illustrated literature.
WILLIAM A. LEECH, Manager.

The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

THE DUDLEY 30 So. Pennsylvania Ave. opp. Post Office. Modern. Excellent cuisine. $2.50 up. L. R. POLLOCK.

PHILLIPS HOUSE,
Massachusetts Av. & Beach. E. P. Phillips.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

NEW MONTEREY HOTEL
The Ideal Resort Hotel Directly on Ocean.
NOW OPEN
Accommodates 500.
SHERMAN DENNIS, Manager.
New York Office, 5 W. 40th St.
Phone Vanderbilt 2290.
McDonnell & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
North Asbury Park, N.J.

The Lafayette
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Exclusive patronage. Beautiful suites with bath. Bachelor apartments with tub, needle and shower baths. Open until October 1. Season rates. White service.
M. H. FROST, Owner & Manager.

The Metropolitan
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Now open; a new, modern Hotel; concrete construction; centrally located; luxurious Suites; private baths; running water in all rooms. Music. Accommodations 300.
O. & M. J. NORWOOD.

HOTEL ALBION
Asbury Park, N. J.
New; one of the most modern hotels on ocean front. Cap. 200. E. D. TOWNSEND.

HOTEL LEROY
7th & Park Aves., near Beach.
Select Location—Reasonable Rates.
ASBURY PARK.

The ideal resort, combining ocean, lakes and country. Write, Publicity Bureau, 307 Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J.

Norwood Hall Ocean Block, Asbury Park. N. J. $14 up. Travers & Trumpbauer.
HOTEL NEW YORK, ASBURY PARK, 4th Av., 2 blocks from ocean; cap. 150; large porches; booklet. S. T. BUDD.

SUNSET AVE. HOUSE Asbury Park. Ocean View. Cap. 125. Bklt. Ownership Mgt. Wm. H. Allaire.

NEW ENGLAND.

Tour New England
THE
Vacation Land
GOOD ROADS, MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, BRACING AIR, AND WAYSIDE INNS, MODERN HOTELS AND COMPLETELY EQUIPPED RESORTS ARE READY TO PROVIDE FOR YOUR COMFORT AND PLEASURE.
All Hotels of the New England Hotel Association are members of the United States Food Administration.
Send for our four-color New England Hotel Association Map to
WM. KIMBALL, Secretary,
Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

EDGEWOOD INN
Greenwich, Conn.
45 Minutes from Grand Cen. Station
Under management of
MISSES GILLAN & EDWARDS.
Telephone Greenwich—1750.

RED LION INN
Stockbridge, Mass.
NOW OPEN
Roads in Excellent Condition
Route Books and Circulars on request.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY

NEW WAUMBEK HOTEL AND COTTAGES
Jefferson, White Mts., N. H.
Hotel de Luxe of the Mountains
Altitude 1,900 ft. 25-mile unobstructed view. Open until Oct. 1st. 18-hole golf course—finest in New Hampshire. Tennis, Horseback Riding. Accommodates 500. H. N. Townsley, Mgr.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms, $2.50 to $5.00.
You are certain to get rooms Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. Light and Heat Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of August, 1918, at 11:00 A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors, the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at noon August 3, 1918, and remain closed until 9:00 A. M. August 15, 1918.

C. L. LANE, Secretary.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 26, 1918.

Notice of Meeting of Stockholders of Central Rendering Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of Central Rendering Corporation will be held at the office of Wilson & Co., Inc., at No. 816 First Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1918, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be dissolved pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, such dissolution having been recommended by the Board of Directors.

HARRY J. FRAYLER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 20-oz. O. D. Melton will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., August 5th, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 20-oz. O. D. Melton" and addressed to Woolens Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 100 E. 16th St., New York.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING HENDEY Engine Lathe: Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1918. Sealed proposals for furnishing at Arlington Farm, near Rosslyn, Va., one Hendey 14" Engine Lathe and equipment will be received up to August 13, 1918, and then opened. Specifications may be obtained upon application to the Chairman, Board of Awards, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WILL NOT ESTABLISH MINIMUM WAGE NOW

Labor Board Prefers to Decide Individual Cases on Particular Facts Involved.

ENDS A LONG DISCUSSION

War Period an Interregnum, When Nothing Should Be Done That Might Impair Economic Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The National War Labor Board today decided against establishing at this time a minimum wage to be applied generally throughout industry, and announced that the determination and application of a fair living wage would be made in each case on the basis of the facts involved. At the same time the board adopted a resolution, written by William H. Taft and submitted jointly by Mr. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, the joint Chairmen, in which the attention of capital and labor is invited to the wisdom of composing their differences upon the basis of the principles and policies of the board as approved and promulgated by the President in his proclamation of April 8, 1918.

In this resolution the War Labor Board adopts an attitude firmly opposed both to unjust profits on the part of capital and unreasonable demands on the part of labor, stating that capital should have only such reasonable returns as will assure its use for the world's and the nation's cause; and that the physical well-being of labor and its physical and mental effectiveness, in a comfort reasonable in view of the exigencies of the war, should likewise be assured.

The adoption of the resolution marks the end of a lengthy discussion of the question of declaring and establishing a fixed amount as the minimum to be paid any workman in the United States. Decisions in a large number of important cases which have been under investigation and consideration for the last month will be made public tomorrow to be followed by other decisions within a few days.

The resolution as passed unanimously by the board follows:

"Resolved: That the National War Labor Board deems it an appropriate time to invite the attention of employers and workers alike to the wisdom of composing their differences in accord with the principles governing the National War Labor Board, which were approved and promulgated by the President in his proclamation of April 8, 1918.

"That this war is not only a war of arms, but also a war of workshops; a competition in the quantitative production and distribution of munitions and war supplies; a contest in industrial resourcefulness and energy.

"That the period of the war is not a normal period of industrial expansion, from which employers should expect unusual profits or the employes abnormal wages; that it is an interregnum, in which industry is pursued only for common cause and common ends.

"That capital should only have such reasonable returns as will assure its use for the world's and nation's cause, while the physical well-being of labor and its physical and mental effectiveness in a comfort reasonable in view of the exigencies of the war should likewise be assured.

"That this board should be careful in its conclusions nor to make orders in this interregnum, based on approved views of progress in normal times, which, under war conditions, might seriously impair the present economic structure of our country.

"That the declaration of our principles as to the living wage and an established minimum should be construed in the light of these considerations.

"That for the present the board or its sections should consider and decide each case involving these principles on its particular facts and reserve any general rule of decision until its judgments have been sufficiently numerous, and their operations sufficiently clear to make generalization safe."

Defer Wabash "A" Dividend.

W. H. Williams, Chairman of the Board of the Wabash Railway Company, announced yesterday that the dividend on the "A" preferred stock of the company, regarding which the Directors at the last meeting deferred action, had been further deferred by the decision of the Director General until the Government contract negotiations had been completed, the contract executed, and definite stipulation thereby made regarding the amount of rental to be received by the Wabash.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT
5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. are instructed to give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on 1st September, 1918, of $312,000 Argentine gold pesos, say £62,400 nominal of the above loan.

Tenders for sale of bonds with Coupons due 1st March, 1919, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 12th August, 1918, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $973 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a fiat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 July, 1918.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS

SINKING FUND NOTICE

To Holders of First Lien Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that offers will be received up to 3 P. M. on Thursday, August 1st, 1918, by the undersigned at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund, under its First Lien Indenture, of so many of said Bonds as the Sinking Fund of Fifty Thousand Four Hundred Ninety-two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($50,492.50) will pay for, at the lowest prices at which such Bonds shall be offered, not exceeding one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of the principal amount of the said Bonds, with accrued interest to September 1st, 1918. Each offer must specify the designation number of each Bond therein offered, and if more than one Bond be offered, shall not specify any less number of Bonds so offered. Parties whose offers are accepted will be promptly notified and payment will be made upon delivery of the Bonds offered, together with all unmatured coupons thereunto appertaining, at the office of said The New York Trust Company on or after September 1st, 1918.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE. TIMBER CERTIFICATES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN THE KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY'S CONTRACT WITH THE HOUSTON OIL COMPANY OF TEXAS.

Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons due August 1, 1918, from the New Series 6% Timber Certificates of Beneficial Interest in the Kirby Lumber Company Contract of the Principal of $245,000 of said Certificates, drawn by lot and called for redemption in special advertised notice of the Houston Oil Company, will be paid at maturity, August 1, 1918, upon presentation at the Office of the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, in the City of Baltimore, or at the Office of its Agent, THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New York.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF JOSEPH LEVY CO., INC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of Joseph Levy Co., Inc., will be held at the office of Wilson & Co., Inc., at No. 816 First Avenue, in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1918, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be dissolved pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, such dissolution having been recommended by its Board of Directors.

CARL F. BURRELL, Secretary.

COTTON IN REACTION LOSES TUESDAY'S GAIN

Government Crop Report, Due Today, Expected to Show Marked Deterioration.

Cotton reacted to quite a marked degree on the local market yesterday, losing most of the gains of Tuesday in a rather dull and spiritless session. There were no particular features in the news to justify the decline in prices, although better weather prospects and a somewhat less pessimistic weekly Government weather report constituted at least an excuse for selling the market down. The market simply appeared overextended on the long side after the previous advance, and the liquidation of a large part of the short interest had left no sustaining buying power. The close was steady, off from 40 to 62 net points.

Most of the talk around the ring had to do with the Government crop report and forecast, which is made public at 11 this morning. Opinions varied widely, except that the report is considered sure to show marked deterioration from the high condition of July. Guesses ranged from 75 to 79 per cent. in condition. Private crop reports have ranged a little above 77 on the average, but the market apparently would not be surprised by a Government report 2 points on either side of that figure.

The dullness of the market was emphasized by the absence of any extensive speculative commitments on either side in advance of the report, such as had featured the market session in advance of the last previous Government estimate. The trade generally, both domestic and foreign, continues to hold aloof, and at times business diminished almost to nothing. There was selling by Wall Street interests, apparently to replace short lines covered the day before, but it would not have been of sufficient importance to be noticed or to have any effect in any but a very quiet market. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	25.35	25.85	25.28	25.08 bid	25.50
Sept.	....	....	25.18	25.05 bid	25.50
Oct.	25.10	25.35	24.84	25.00@25.02	25.40
Nov.	....	....	....	24.51 bid	24.94
Dec.	24.57	24.80	24.25	24.43@24.46	24.85
Jan.	24.45	24.63	24.10	24.28@24.30	24.77
Feb	....	....	....	24.18 bid	24.67
March	24.50	24.55	24.06	24.21@24.22	24.73
April	....	....	....	24.22 bid	24.73
May	24.50	....	....	24.21 bid	24.73

The local market for spot cotton was 10 points lower at 29.10c for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 3,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 26.75c; New Orleans, 27.75c; Savannah, 28.25c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 26.10c; Little Rock, 27.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	9,602	3,454	3,266
Exports	....	6,099	13,367
Expts., season	4,027,807	3,996,196	5,568,708
N. Y. stocks	129,916	130,416	59,883
Port stocks	901,040	1,024,655	575,548
N. Y. arrivals	793	785	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 14 points decline; middling, old contract, 20.84d; good middling, new contract, 19.97d. Sales, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales. Futures opened steady, 8 to 14 points advance; closed quiet; August 11 points decline, other months unchanged to 1 point advance; August, 19.85d; September, 19.41d; October, 19.11d; November, 18.90d; December nominal. Manchester: Yarns, moderate demand; cloths, more demand.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Forecast:

N. C.—Cloudy Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.
S. C.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.
Ga. and Ala.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.
Fla.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.
Miss.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.
Tenn., Ky., Ind. and Mich.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.
Mich.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; showers and cooler Fri.
Ohio—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.
La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.
Ark.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.
Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.
Texas—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom yesterday:

For account of whom it may concern.

$20,000 the Cross Country Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1951. Coupons Jan. 21 and July 21; $15,000 have July, 1901, coupons on and $5,000 have January, 1902, coupons on, $105 a lot.

380 shares National Oil Company of Mexico, $5 each, $110 lot.

25 shares Twin City Rapid Transit Company common, 40.

$5,000 Interborough-Metropolitan Company collateral trust 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1956, interest April and October, 51.

To close an estate.

4 shares the Matheson Automobile Company first preferred, $100 each; 1 share the Matheson Automobile Company common, $100; 3 shares Yellow Taxicab Company preferred and $39.36 scrip preferred, $100 each; 3 shares Berkshire Motor Car Company preferred, $10 each; 6 shares Royal Tourist Car Company preferred, $100 each; 10 90-100 shares Premier Motor Manufacturing Company, second series, preferred, $100 each; $10 John C. Barlow & Paul R. Chubbuck 6 per cent. bond, $13 lot.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¾	98¾
2s, registered, 1918	99¾	100
2s, coupon, 1918	99¾	100
3s registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¾	98¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
4s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	102¾	102½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99¼	100	99¾
4½s June, 1965	99¼	100	99¾
4½s Mar., 1963	99¼	100	99¾
4½s Nov., 1957	99¼	100	99¾
4½s May, 1957	99¼	100	99¾
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94¼	95	94½
4½s April, 1963	94¼	95	94½
4½s Mar., 1964	94¼	95	94½
4½s Mar., 1962	94¼	95	94½
4½s Sept., 1960	94¼	95	94½
4s May, 1959	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov., 1958	90½	91	90½
4s May, 1957	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov., 1956	89½	..	90
4s Nov., 1955	89½	..	90
4s Nov., 1936	92½	93¾	92½
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¾
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3¼s Nov., 1955	81	82¾	81
3¼s Nov., 1954	81	82	81
3¼s May, 1954	80½	..	81

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1921-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1919-1920	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1918-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1924-1932	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1940-1956	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1918	4.60	....	4.60
6s 1946-1953	4.70	4.50	4.70
6s 1926-1930	4.70	4.50	4.70
6s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Atl. Petro	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25 Cent. Fire	18	18	18
2 Cosden	6¼	6¼	6¼
35 Con. Coal	85	85	85
25 Dav. Chem	35	35	35
45 Md. Cas	95	94	94
15 Mt. V. pf	72	71¾	71¾
200 North. Cen	70	70	70
50 United Rys	20	20	20
70 W. B. A	30	30	30

Bonds.

$4,000 Con. P. 5s	90¾	90½	90½
2,000 Con. C. 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000 Cos. 6s B	80¼	80¼	80¼
$14,000 H'sn O. dv. 6s	97	96½	97
2,000 Un. Rys. 4s	71½	71½	71½
8,000 Do inc	52½	52½	52½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Alaska	3½	3½	3½
965 Ariz. Com'l	15¼	14⅞	15¼
121 Cal. & Ariz.	68¾	68¼	68¾
1 Cal. & Hecla	455	455	455
30 Cop. Range	48½	48	48½
5 Franklin	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
30 La Salle	3	3	3
5 Mohawk	58½	58½	58½
50 New Arc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150 New Idria	14	14	14
150 North Butte	14½	14¼	14¼
30 Nipissing	8½	8½	8½
50 Ojibway	50c	50c	50c
15 Old Dom'n	42⅜	42½	42½
25 Osceola	52	51	51
15 Pond Creek	18½	18½	18½
25 Ray	23½	23½	23½
50 Shannon	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 South. Utah	18	18	18
100 Tuolumne	99c	99c	99c
10 U. S. Smelt.	42½	41⅞	42½
70 Do pf	44	44	44
200 ♦Utah Apex	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 Utah Con	10½	10½	10½
150 Utah Metal	2	2	2
25 Wolverine	28	28	28

Railroads.

2 Boston & M	35	35	35
44 Boston Elev	71½	71	71½
1 Bos. & W. pf	25	25	25
1 C. J. & S. Y. pf	83	83	83
2 Fitchburg pf	60	60	60
120 Mass. Elec	2	2	2
267 Do pf	16½	16	16
130 New Haven	41¼	41	41
124 West End	48	47½	48
3 Do pf	56½	56½	56½

Miscellaneous.

1 Amoskeag pf	77	77	77
628 Am. C. & T	93¼	91¾	93⅜
139 Am. W'n pf	95½	95	95
10 A., G. & W. I.	63¾	63⅜	63⅜
210 Booth Fish	26	25⅜	26
1,075 Cent. Steel	153¾	153¼	153¾
110 Cuban Cem't	12	12	12
125 Eastern S. S.	7½	7½	7½
20 Edison	137	137	137
204 Fairbanks	42¾	42	42¾
175 Gen. Elec	145	144	145
200 Int. Port. C.	5¾	5	5
127 Island Oil	4	3⅞	3⅞
2 Mass. G. pf	65	65	65
1 N. E. Tel	83	83	83
88 Pacific Mills	144	144	144
397 Swift	113	111¾	112
105 United Fruit	128	126½	128
134 United Shoe	40¾	40	40¼
250 Ventura Oil	7⅜	7¼	7¼

Bonds.

$1,000 West. T. 5s	84½	84¼	84½
8,200 Liberty 3½s	99.64	99.64	99.64
4,350 Do cv. 4s	95.04	94.14	94.14
$2,000 Lib. 2d 4s	93.20	93.04	93.14
$4,000 Do 4¼s, '42	93.30	93.04	93.14
7,050 Do 4½s, '28	95.54	94.94	95.54

♦Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
130 Am. Ship	125	124½	125
40 C.C.&C.Ry	1¾	1¾	1¾
240 Cr. Pkg	158½	158	158½
50 Chi. El. Ry	3	3	3
184 Chi.El.Ry.pf	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
100 Chi.Ry.-S.-A.	1	1	1
75 Cudahy	114	114	114
150 Com.Edison	101½	100½	101½
10 Deere&Co.pf	94	94	94
61 Dia. Match	108	107⅝	108
10 Hart.S.&M	55	55	55
175 Lindsay L.	17	16¾	16⅝
145 Peo. Gas	50¾	48	48
25 Quak. O. pf	96	96	96
60 Sears-R	142¼	142	142¼
70 Stewart-W	58¼	58	58¼
1,598 Swift & Co.	112¾	111⅝	112
533 Un. Carbide	57	56¾	56¾
100 Wilson	62½	62	62

Bonds.

$33,000 C.C.&C.5s	61	59	61
2,000 C.C.R.1st5s	85	85	85
3,000C. Ry., S.B. 5	59	59	59
$1,000 Com.E.1st5s	89¾	89¾	89¾
8,000 Ogden G. 5s	74	74	74

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
8 Am. Gas	60	60	60
140 Cambria Iron	38	38	38
20 El. Storage	54½	54⅜	54½
905 Lake Sup. C.	20½	20	20½
145 Leh. Valley	58⅜	57½	57½
50 Minehill	50¼	50¼	50¼
5 Penn. Salt	85	85	85
106 Phila. Elec.	24½	24½	24½
162 Phil.Bk.war.	125	115	125
10 Phila. Trac.	60	60	60
1,105 Tono. Bel	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
112 Un. Gas Im.	64¼	64¼	64¼
35 Wm. Cramp	82	82	82
25 York Ry	7½	7½	7½

Bonds.

$1,000 Atlantic C. 5s	76	76	76
16,000 Phila. Elec. 1st 5s	92¾	92¼	92⅝
5,000 Rdg. gen. 4s	84	84	84

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
115 Cities Service	208½	208¼	208	210
235 Cities Service pf	74¾	74½	74¼	75

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	72	73
Am.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

Income Tax Service

Two new leaflets:

1. *Federal Tax on Corporate Undivided Profits.*
2. *Federal Income Tax Certificates Defined and Explained.*

The first-named leaflet is needed by all corporations having undivided profits or surplus for a preceding taxable year.

The second tells what every bond owner, individual or corporate, must do when collecting interest on any bonds other than U. S. Government, State or municipal bonds.

Either leaflet will be sent upon request.

The National City Company

Correspondent Offices in 50 Cities

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Tax Exempt in New Jersey
Free from Federal Income Tax

City of Passaic
New Jersey

BONDS

Prices on Application

Legal investment for New York and New Jersey Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

New York Central Convertible 6s, at the market, to yield about 6.60%

New York

The Present Status of the Oil Industry

The Outlook for the Motor Industry
Investment Value of Ohio Oil
Royal Dutch to Increase Capitalization
Fortnightly Market Analysis
The Part Payment Plan

Our semi-monthly financial publication Securities Suggestions, featuring these subjects, sent free upon request for 19-O.

R.C. MEGARGEL & CO.
Established 1901
Members New York & Chicago Stock Exchanges
27 Pine Street—New York.

Partial Payment Buying of Stocks

enables the small investor to acquire standard securities on convenient terms. Write for booklet E-30 describing the method.

HARTSHORNE AND PICABIA
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street New York City

New York City Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. *Specialists.* New York.

Investment Suggestions

Glidden, Davidge & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
5 Nassau St., New York

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO. Tobacco Products
7 Wall St. Letter "27" on request.

First Mortgage Bond

Interest earned over 6 times
Send for description.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5412.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Stronger on Steel Corporation Showing—New Labor Restrictions.

Largely under the influence of the excellent quarterly statement put out by the Steel Corporation after the close of the market on Tuesday, stocks moved forward yesterday with a few exceptions, with the steel issues getting the bulk of a moderate increase in business. Steel common sold at one time as high as 109¼, and closed with a net advance of 1⅛ at 108½. Republic gained ⅞, Lackawanna 2, and other issues smaller amounts. The helpful influence of the wonderful showing made by the country's biggest producer was partly minimized by the further increase in wages, which presumably will have to be adopted by the smaller producers. In the case of the Steel Corporation wages are now more than double those paid on Jan. 1, 1916.

Next to Steel in point of activity yesterday was Mexican Petroleum, which enjoys a substantial advance on expectation that the rapidly increasing demand for fuel oil will lead to higher prices. The decision by Justice Hughes holding the Brooklyn Union Gas Company to be entitled to higher rates for outlying districts served was reflected in a firmer tone for utilities, although it is apparent that efforts to obtain higher rates in other parts of the city will be bitterly opposed. American Sumatra Tobacco suffered a further decline, dropping 3½ points on liquidating orders, and General Motors lost 2¾ under similar influences. Interests back of these high priced stocks found it much easier to bring about marked advances than it is to realize profits when the public is not attracted by the gains.

The difficulties attendant upon the efforts to increase industrial capacity coincidentally with the withdrawal of so many men for war service have been forcibly brought to the attention of manufacturers by the new program inaugurated today for Federal control of unskilled labor. It is obvious that from now on the industries which have not a special claim upon the Government agencies for consideration in the allotment of labor for materials needed in the war will meet with serious difficulties in holding their forces. The railroad men are being granted increased wages designed to lessen withdrawals from this very important service and the steel mills are meeting the market by granting advances with great frequency. Plans are also being made to provide all the men needed in the shipyards regardless of the interference with what may be considered nonessential industries.

The June statements of the several railroads made public through the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday showed what a serious factor recent wage increases had been in the operation of the carriers. Almost without exception the writing into June expenses of the cumulative wage increases since the first of the year resulted in a very large operating deficit for that month. Subsequent statements should be much better in this respect, for while they will have to include only the current period's increases the gross earnings will be much larger by reason of the higher freight and passenger tariffs put into effect last month. At the same time the railroads are shouldering additional burden in the advances just made to half a million shopmen. While security owners have no immediate concern with these changes they will vastly complicate the problem of working out an equitable basis on which the properties can be returned to the owners at the expiration of the prescribed period after the war.

TRADING IN LONDON LIVELY.

Stocks Are Scarce and Prices Hold Firm.

LONDON, July 31.—Public dealings in the Stock Exchange were slightly increased today, and the larger buying orders found stocks scare and resulted in greater firmness. Consols and Allied stocks, especially Russian securities and the issues of oil, rubber, and mining companies, were steady, but shipping stocks and Argentine securities were irregular.

Government disbursements increased the supply of money. Discounts were quiet and short-time bills were in demand.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 31.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 13½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 75 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loan Renewal Rate Back to 6%—Time Money Unchanged.

The money market yesterday was not particularly active and most of the call loans were made at 6 per cent. The low for the day was 5½ and renewals were made at 6 per cent. The time money market was unchanged, with practically no funds available.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6½
Low 5½	Low 6
Renewals 6	Renewals 6½
Last 5½	Last 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5¾@6	Sixty days.....6
Ninety days.....6	Ninety days.....6
Four months.....6	Four months.....6
Five months.....6	Five months.....6
Six months.....6	Six months.....6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	+.00⅞
Cables	5.69⅜	5.69⅜	5.69¾	+.00⅞

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7530	$4.7645
5.1826	Paris	5.71¾	5.69¾
	China—		
	Hongkong	.80.00	80.25
	Peking	121.50	121.75
	Shanghai	114.50	114.75
40.20	Holland	19.45	19.50
32.44	India—	51.375	51.875
	Bombay	35.73	35.73
	Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826	Italy	8.00	8.00
	Japan—		
	Kobe	53.50	53.75
	Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30	Spain	26.90	27.00
60.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.50	35.75
	Copenhagen	31.29	31.45
	Christiania	31.30	31.80
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.40	44.55
34.42	Rio	23.85	23.95
9.1826	Switzerland	3.93	3.92½
51.46	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	14.10	14.20
	500 rubles	13.90	14.10

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.71	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $521,965,060; balances, $46,094,806; United States Treasury credit balances, $1,073; Federal Reserve credit balance, $37,919,943.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $16.875@$18.125 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	361,602	254,515	360,642
Year to date	81,516,202	114,657,516	94,885,073

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
3½	3⅝	500	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
2	2⅛	500	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
33¾	34	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	33⅞	34	33⅞	33⅞	+⅛
82¾	83¼	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	83	83	82⅝	82⅝	+⅞
69	70½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	69	69	69	69	+¼
46⅝	47	2,300	Am. Can	46⅜	47	46⅜	47	...
84¼	84⅜	100	Am. Car & Fdry	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	-¼
41	42	100	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42	+⅛
80⅜	81	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	80⅜	81¼	80⅜	81¼	+⅝
31½	33	300	Am. Ice	31	32	31	32	+⅝
49⅞	50	100	Am. Ice pf	50	50	50	50	-⅛
53	53½	100	Am. International	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
40⅝	41	100	Am. Linseed	41	41	41	41	-⅛
66¼	66⅞	100	Am. Locomotive	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+⅝
43½	46	100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	46	46	46	46	+2
78	78¼	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	77½	78⅛	77⅝	78⅛	+½
74	74½	700	Am. Steel F'dries	74¾	74¾	74	74	...
110¾	111	600	Am. Sugar Refin.	111	111	111	111	+1⅛
121¼	121¾	18,700	Am. Sumatra Tob.	125	125	120⅝	121½	-3½
92⅞	93	5,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	92⅜	93	91⅝	93	+1
58¾	59⅜	800	Am. Woolen	58	58¾	57⅞	58⅜	+¼
95	96	100	Am. Woolen pf.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+⅝
28	28⅝	500	Am. Writing P. pf.	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅝
18⅜	18⅞	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	19	19	19	19	-⅛
65⅜	66¼	2,600	Anaconda Copper	65⅜	66¼	65⅜	65⅞	+⅛
57½	60	100	Associated Oil	60	60	60	60	+⅛
85¼	85⅞	610	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85½	85⅝	85⅓	85⅝	+⅝
82⅝	84½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	84	84	84	84	...
102	105	200	At. Gulf & West I.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+1½
89⅞	90	8,600	Baldwin Loco	89⅞	90⅝	89	90	+⅛
54⅝	54⅞	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅜	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+¼
83¼	84½	100	Bethlehem Steel	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	-⅛
83	83½	5,500	Beth. Steel, class B	83⅝	83⅝	82½	83¼	+¾
105	105½	200	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
25½	26	200	Booth Fisheries	26	26	25⅜	25⅜	-¼
80	85	100	Bklyn Union Gas	85	85	85	85	...
12	12½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	12½	12½	12½	12½	-½
138½	139½	2,000	Burns Brothers	137	139⅛	137	139	+4
27⅝	27⅞	1,000	Butte & Superior	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	-⅛
152½	153¼	600	Canadian Pacific	152	153	152	152¾	-¼
66½	67	200	Central Leather Co.	66½	66⅞	66⅛	66½	...
86	87	400	Chandler Motor	86	86	86	86	-⅝
56½	57	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+⅛
24½	24⅞	400	Chi. Great West. pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½	-⅛
44	44¼	2,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	-⅛
75	75¼	1,100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	75¼	75¾	75	75	-⅛
92¾	93	100	Chi. & Northwest'n.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	-⅛
23½	23⅝	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24	24	23½	23½	...
73½	74¼	100	C., R. I.& P.T.p.c.pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+⅛
62⅝	63½	300	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf.	63	63¼	63	63	+⅛
38⅝	39	100	Chino Copper	39½	39½	39½	39½	+⅛
46	46⅝	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	+⅛
33	33⅛	300	Columbia Gas & El.	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+⅛
90	91	900	Consolidated Gas	90½	90⅝	90	90⅝	+⅛
43¾	44	1,400	Corn Products Ref.	92	92	90	90	-½
66½	67	2,200	Crucible Steel	44⅛	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+⅛
31	31⅛	3,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	66½	67½	66⅜	67	+⅛
30⅞	31⅛	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	29½	31	29½	31	+1½
17⅜	17⅝	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	81	81	81	81	+⅛
51	51½	200	Distillers' Secur.	62	62	62	62	+⅛
33⅛	33⅝	400	Dome Mines	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
88	90	77	Erie	51½	51⅝	51½	51½	+⅛
83	84	400	Erie 1st pf.	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33¾	+⅛
22	22⅜	500	Fisher Body	89⅝	89⅝	89	89	...
57⅜	57⅞	1,300	Gaston, W. & W.	83½	84	83½	83½	+2
165	170	100	General Electric	22¼	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
29	30	1,700	Liggett & Myers	57⅞	57⅞	57	57⅜	+⅝
74	77½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	166¼	166½	166½	166½	+1½
163	165	500	Lorillard (P.) Co.	26¼	29½	26¼	26¼	+3½
96	100	100	Manhattan Elev.	75	75	75	75	...
27	27½	1,900	Maxwell Motors	166	166	163	163	-1½
101⅜	101⅝	25,000	Mexican Petroleum	98	98	98	98	+1½
20½	20⅝	300	Miami Copper	28¼	28¼	27	27	-1½
52	54	2,100	Midvale Steel	100⅝	102	100½	102	+1⅜
23¼	23½	1,000	Missouri Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	...
30⅜	31	200	Nat. Acme	52	52¼	52	52	+¼
40¼	40½	3,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	...
87⅜	88	100	Northern Pacific	30	30	30	30	...
38	38⅜	100	Ohio Cities Gas	41⅜	41⅜	40¼	40¼	-⅛
97	104	1,350	Ontario Mining	87½	87½	87½	87½	-⅛
32	32½	100	Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38	...
17	24	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	-⅜
44¼	44½	900	Penn. R. R.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	-⅛
48⅝	48¾	3,200	People's Gas, Chi.	20	20	20	20	-⅛
38½	39	300	Pierce-Arrow	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44½	+⅛
96	98	100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	50	50	48	48	...
51¼	51½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	38⅜	39	38⅜	39	+⅛
32¾	33⅛	1,600	Pitts. & West Va.	96	96	96	96	-1
70	70½	700	Pressed Steel Car	51½	51½	51½	51½	+¼
97	98½	100	Public Service N. J.	33	33	32½	33	+¼
111⅜	112½	100	Pullman Co. x d.	70	70¼	70	70¼	+⅛
61¼	61⅝	900	Railway Steel Sp.	98	98	98	98	...
23⅜	24	500	Ray Con. Copper	111½	111½	111½	111¾	...
87⅞	88¼	1,600	Reading	61¾	61¾	61	61¼	-⅜
91⅛	91⅞	3,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
104½	106½	1,200	Royal Dutch r r	91¾	92⅜	91⅝	88	+⅛
11⅜	12	100	St. Louis-San Fran.	104½	106⅛	104¼	91⅞	+⅞
7½	8	3,400	Saxon Motor	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	104¾	+2⅝
7⅞	7⅞	200	Seaboard Air Line	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	11⅝	+⅛
16¼	16⅝	200	Shattuck-Arizona	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
31¼	31½	1,400	Sinclair Oil Refin.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
84¾	84⅞	1,300	Southern Pacific	31¾	31⅞	31¾	31½	+⅜
23½	23⅝	700	Southern Railway	84⅞	85⅛	84⅝	84⅝	...
115	118	100	Standard Milling	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	...
43⅜	44	3,400	Studebaker Co.	117	117	117	117	-1
19¼	19½	200	Tenn. C. & C.	44¼	44⅝	43⅝	43⅞	-⅛
151½	152	1,500	Texas Co.	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19½	+⅛
70	70¼	9,100	Tobacco Products	152	153	152	152⅜	+1⅛
95	97¼	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	71¼	71¼	70	70	-⅜
121⅞	122¾	500	Union Pacific	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	-⅜
38½	39	100	United Alloy Steel	122	122	121⅞	122	+⅛
127	130	2,200	United Fruit	38½	38½	38½	38½	+⅛
95	97	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	127	127	127	127	+1
16	16⅛	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	127¼	127⅜	127	127	...
61⅝	62⅜	600	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	-⅛
108½	108⅝	179,900	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17	+⅛
81½	82	100	U. S. Steel	62	62⅜	61⅝	62⅜	+⅝
50½	52	600	Utah Copper	108	109¼	107⅝	108½	+1¼
71½	73	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	81	81	81	81	-½
10½	10⅝	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	51	51¼	50⅝	51	+⅛
3⅜	3½	4,400	Wabash	72	72	72	72	-1⅛
24	24½	100	Wabash pf. A	10½	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
14⅜	15½	300	Wabash pf. B	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½	+⅛
7⅜	7¾	1,200	Western Maryland	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	-⅛
9⅝	9¾	100	Western Union Tel.	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	+⅛
20	21	700	Wheeling & L. E.	80¼	80½	79⅝	79⅝	-⅜
62¼	62⅝	900	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
19⅝	20	700	Wilson & Co.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+1⅜
110	113	900	Willys-Overland	62	62½	62	62½	+⅜
66	66¼	100	Woolw. F. W.) Co.	19¾	20	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
96½	97¼	600	Worthington Pump	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+⅛
69	69⅞	100	Worth. Pump pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	-⅜
		15	Worth. Pump pf. B.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	-⅜
				70	70	70	70	...

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov...6		May 15,'20	98¼	97	7.75
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1919	97¼	97½	7.60
Gov. of N. F.5		July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov.6		Feb., 1923	102½	104	5.10
Russian Gov.6½		June, 1919	56	58	..
Do rubles..5½		Dec., 1921	54	57	..
Prov. of Q...5		Feb.14,'26	96	100	7.00
Swiss Gov....5		Apr., 1920	94	98	6.60
		Mar., 1920	100¼	101	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1918	99½	100	5.00	
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1919	97¼	97⅝	7.40	
Am. F. & L.6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50	
Am. T. & T..6	Feb., 1919	99¼	99¾	7.00	
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	99	99¼	5.95	
Ark.Val. Ry., L. & P.....6	July, 1919	95	97¼	8.00	
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1919	98½	98⅝	6.30	
Beth. S. Corp.5	Feb.15,'19	99⅜	99⅝	5.25	
Beth. S. Corp.7	July 15,'19	100	100¼	6.85	
Beth. S. Corp.7	July 15,'20	100	100¼	7.05	
Beth. S. Corp.7	July 15,'21	98¾	99¼	7.00	
Beth. S. Corp.7	July 15,'22	98½	98⅝	7.04	
Beth. S. Corp.7	July 15,'23	98¼	98⅜	7.50	
C. & W. Ind.6	Sep., 1918	94¼	94¾	6.10	
Can. North..6	Sept. 2, '18	99½	99⅝	12.00	
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2,'29	99¼	99½	6.10	
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1919	99½	100	6.00	
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1920	99½	99⅝	6.30	
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.45	

Del. & Hud..5	Aug., 1929	97¾	97¾	6.20	
Erie R. R...5	Aug., 1919	98½	98¾	6.20	
Fed. Sug. R..6	Jan., 1920	95½	97	7.10	
Gen. El. Co..6	July, 1919	99¾	99¾	6.00	
Gen. El. Co..6	July, 1920	99¾	100¼	5.90	
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	99¾	99¾	5.90	
Gt. A. & P..6	June, 1921	98	98	6.35	
Gt. Nor. Ry..5	Sep., 1920	97¼	97⅜	6.30	
Hocking Val..b	Nov., 1918	98¾	98¾	6.00	
K. C. T. Ry..4½	Nov.15,'18	98¾	99¼	6.10	
L. G. & E...6	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	8.00	
M. V. G. & E.5	May, 1922	78	80	9.00	
N. Y. C. R.R.5	Sep., 1919	97½	97¾	7.10	
Okl. G. & E.8	June, 1919	93	98	7.75	
P. S. S.N.J..5	Mar., 1919	99¼	97	8.00	
Phil. El. Co..6	Feb., 1920	97¾	97¾	5.90	
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1919	100	100⅛	6.10	
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1920	100	100⅛	6.60	
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1921	100¼	100⅜	6.70	
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1922	100¼	100⅜	6.80	
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1923	100½	101¼	6.75	
Rem. Un. Mot. Co.5	Feb. 1,'19	99	100	..	
Read. T. & L.6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50	
San Diego C. G. E. L...6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00	
Southern Ry.5	Mar., 2,'19	98¼	98½	7.00	
United Lt. & Ry. Sec....6	May, 1920	94½	97¾	7.50	
W. U. T. & C..6	Feb., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.90	
Wm. R. A....5	Mar., 1919	99	99¾	7.80	
Wis. Edison..6	May, 1919	98	99	7.50	
W. V. T. & E.6	May., 1919	94½	98½	6.75	

CLEARING HOUSE EXPANDS.

Notes and Acceptances to be Handled Through Exchanges.

Members of the New York Clearing House Association were advised yesterday that beginning this morning notes and acceptances would be handled through the exchanges. Heretofore only checks and drafts have passed through the clearings, and the extension of the services of the Clearing House is in line with the policy of the Clearing House to increase, as much as possible, the facilities of the organization.

Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, who is Chairman of the Clearing House, in his letter to banks, says that the inclusion of notes and acceptances was decided upon in view of "the rapidly increasing employment" of these instruments. In removing the restrictions which formerly obtained, the Clearing House announces that the notes and acceptances passed through the morning clearings must be of the "due date."

Recently the Clearing House introduced a system by which employes of the Clearing House do the city collection work for all the member banks and trust companies which care to avail themselves of the service. By collecting items for the banks, the individual institutions are relieved of the expense of sending their own messengers. The plan adopted by the Clearing House has brought about a considerable saving of money and labor.

Several years ago the Clearing House established a "country check collection department," which has greatly facilitated the collection of out-of-town checks for the member banks.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Bid. Asked. Yesterday.	Bid. Asked. Tuesday.
Spelter	8.40 8.50	8.40 8.50
Antimony	13.00 13.25	13.00 13.25
Quicksilver	$125.00 ..	$125.00 ..
Aluminium	.... 33.00	.... 33.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	34.25 ..	34.25 ..

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	122 0 0	122 0 0
Tin, spot	390 0 0	388 0 0
Tin, futures	390 0 0	388 0 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	29 10 0	29 10 0

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Cosden & Co. pf....	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 17
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Do. 1st & 2d pf....	1¾	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 2
Hart, S. & Marx	$2	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Inland Steel	$2	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Liggett & Myers	5	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Pitts. Steel pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Little Effect of Steel Earnings.

The lack of general public interest in the stock market has probably not been more discernible at any time this year than it was yesterday. The tremendous Steel Corporation report on earnings in the second quarter was expected by many to promote a buying movement, but it failed to develop. Steel common gained, and Lackawanna Steel did even better with its gain of 2 points net. But the inertia of the market as a whole was pronounced and the trading list was rather narrow. The turnover of 361,000 shares was not the smallest of the year, but was considerably less than traders had looked for.

***

Liberty 4¼s Recover Ground.

The Liberty 4¼s of the original issue touched a new low record of 95.02 yesterday and then recovered to 95.44. It was reported in bond houses that liquidation of large blocks had been in progress for days and was completed when the price reached the low level. In financial circles little attention has been paid to the declining tendency of the 4s and 4¼s lately, because no significance has been attached to the excess of selling pressure over the demand for the bonds.

***

Copper's Part in the War.

The war is absorbing, directly or indirectly, 95 per cent. of the country's output of copper, according to opinions in the trade. Copper stands in a position similar to that occupied by steel in that prospects point toward consumption during the period of the war at a rate which will absorb all the metal produced.

***

Mexican Oil Shipments.

Oil shipments from Mexico are on the increase and the expected addition of a number of tank steamers to the service between Mexican and British, and American ports, in the opinion of producers, should largely expand the trade before Autumn. The Mexican Petroleum Company exported a total in excess of 1,080,000 barrels in June; the Mexican Eagle Oil Company nearly 1,000,000 barrels, the Penn-Mex Fuel Company about 500,000; and 400,000 barrels from Standard Oil wells. In view of the outlook for a greater output, oil men were gratified yesterday by dispatches from Mexico which indicated a moderation of the Government tax on oil lands.

***

August Disbursements.

According to a compilation made by The Journal of Commerce, the August dividend and interest disbursements will amount to $159,000,000, a decrease of less than $1,000,000 compared with the payments of the corresponding month last year. St

Helps Buyer and Seller

American Credit Insurance teaches buyers to be prompt in payment, and at the same time endeavors to show sellers what is prudent and what is imprudent selling.

The American's Unlimited Policy not only insures against abnormal credit losses, but serves to *prevent* losses. It protects profits — saves worry — inspires confidence. It obviates friction and builds good will between the policyholder and his customers. It diminishes the cost of distribution.

Manufacturers and jobbers, you need such a *service* as this. Get the particulars *now*.

The AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY of NEW YORK

A. B. Treat, Gen. E. Mgr.,
R. S. Chambers, Gen. Agt.,
91 William St.,
Phone John 533-534-3365.
New York City.

B65

P. Lorillard

RIGHTS

Bought & Sold

Private Wires to Boston, Wilmington and Richmond

MOORE & SCHLEY

Members New York Stock Exchange
96 BROADWAY NEW YORK

WE are willing to pay highest market prices for

Municipal Bonds

William R. Compton Co.

Government and Municipal Bonds
Over a Quarter Century in This Business
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Chicago
Cincinnati Pittsburgh Jackson, Miss.

13 Years Specialists in NEW YORK CITY and STATE BONDS

Full information regarding Tax Exemption features and market quotations on request.

Herrick & Bennett

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
66 Broadway New York
Telephone—Rector 9060

Anglo-American Oil

(Standard Oil Group)

Yielding approximately 11% at present market.

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N.Y.

SMALL BANK ACCOUNTS INVITED

Write or call for booklet

BIGELOW & COMPANY BANKERS

25 PINE STREET NEW YORK

Upon request we shall be pleased to place your name on our mailing list.
WE SPECIALIZE IN
Municipal Bonds

Farson, Son & Co

Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Remington Typewriter
1st Pfd., 2nd Pfd. & Com.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Guaranty Trust Equitable Trust
Nat. Bk Commerce Columbia Trust

Telephone 1111 Broad

RAILROAD REPORTS SHOW BIG DEFICITS

Figures Due to McAdoo Order to Include in Lump Sum All Rises in Wages.

GOVERNMENT WILL PAY BILL

Wall Street Keenly Watches Earnings as an Index of Future Financial Burdens.

A remarkable series of monthly reports of railroad earnings, filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the leading railroads of the country for the month of June, was made public yesterday. Out of ten big railroads every one showed, for the month of June, an operating deficit where in June, 1917, they had reported substantial net earnings. The Southern Pacific, which in June, 1917, reported a net operating income of $4,813,895, reports a deficit for last June of $1,290,733. The New York Central, in June, 1917, had a net operating income of $5,683,390, and last June a deficit of $5,723,275.

The explanation of this situation was that the Railroad Administration directed all the roads to charge against June operating expenses, in a lump sum, the total amount of all raises in wages ordered by Mr. McAdoo, which were made retroactive from Jan. 1 last. The result was that, with substantial increases in gross revenues, in most cases all the roads came out on the wrong side of the ledger. The effect of the order on the reports is briefly shown by the following table:

Railroad.	June, 1918. Gross.	Increase.	Net Oper. Deficit.	Increase.
Baltimore & Ohio	$14,852,852	$3,580,077	$2,688,472	$4,832,647
Central of New Jersey	3,746,780	452,295	419,856	1,383,792
Chicago, M. & St. Paul	10,617,493	1,206,926	3,163,863	5,344,611
C., Chi., Cin. & St. Louis	5,845,027	1,353,778	1,530,019	2,709,623
Denver & Rio Grande	2,262,847	*89,242	190,610	808,139
Erie	7,223,978	662,028	3,030,383	4,362,256
Great Northern	7,737,898	*773,131	1,231,681	4,083,812
New York Central	23,874,699	2,812,485	5,723,275	11,406,066
Norfolk & Western	6,726,527	1,183,178	848,343	2,764,731
Southern Pacific	12,713,124	635,302	1,290,733	6,104,628

*Decrease.

The cumulative effect of the wage increases will not, of course, be visible in the same way in the July reports of earnings, but those reports will show a single month's increase, instead of the cumulative effect of six months. On the other hand, since Director General McAdoo has now announced wage increases for 500,000 shopmen on the railroad payrolls, it is possible that these increases, also, will be made retroactive for the entire calendar year, and that they will all have to come out of July earnings, with the result of creating another series of reported deficits.

These deficits are not, of course, borne by the stockholders, but by the Government, as under the Railroad Control act the roads are to receive a rental calculated on the basis of their earnings for three years prior to their taking over. The charging of the wage increases against the single month, moreover, is a mere bookkeeping operation. It was none the less productive yesterday of keen interest and study in Wall Street, where the men financially interested in the railroads are closely watching the returns of earnings under Government operation, as an index of the condition and prospects of the properties when turned back to their owners, and the burdens they will then have to bear.

It was also reported yesterday that, whether with reference to the bad showings in the monthly statements or not, many companies will in the future discontinue the practice of making public these reports of earnings. The publication of these statements has always been purely a voluntary affair, although imposed by custom having almost the force of law. It is argued by the companies that under Government control the statements have little of the meaning once attached to them, and that their publication, consequently, is merely a needless trouble and expense.

Most of the men intimately connected on the part of the railroads with the negotiations over the Government control contract were in Washington yesterday, and it was rumored that some definite decisions on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the points presented at the hearing last week might be expected. Prospects of a compromise on most of the points at issue are considered good.

3,250,864 DROP IN JULY STOCK TRADES

8,347,851 Shares Dealt In, Compared with 11,598,715 in June.

BONDS SHOW DECREASE

Transactions in July $23,030,000 Less Than in June, but $56,652,900 More Than July, 1917.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of July aggregated 8,347,851 shares, a decrease of 3,250,864 shares as compared with the previous month and of 4,779,804 shares as compared with the same month last year. By weeks, last month's transactions compare as follows with the corresponding periods in the two preceding years:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
July 6	1,628,111	2,538,420	2,087,592
July 13	1,887,380	3,903,304	3,100,248
July 20	2,285,192	3,398,665	2,110,907
July 27	1,698,156	2,224,990	1,721,870
July 31	*854,312	†825,629	‡217,739
Total	8,347,851	12,791,008	9,184,441
Daily average, 26 days	347,994	†511,640	‡367,377

*Three days. †Two days. ‡25 days. §One day.

The heaviest day's trading was 601,360 shares on the 18th, and the lightest 183,085 shares on the 29th. The maximum total for the Saturday holiday was 184,012 shares on the 6th, and the minimum 97,480 shares on the 13th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for July and the seven months of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

	STOCKS, (SHARES.) July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1918	8,347,851	81,516,202
1917	18,127,745	114,403,001
1916	9,184,441	94,189,823
1915	14,326,813	76,586,468
1914	7,890,599	45,989,158
1913	5,123,894	51,194,885
1912	7,169,868	76,584,826
1911	5,441,555	59,081,158
1910	14,295,325	111,696,870
1909	12,811,144	111,920,040
1908	13,872,335	98,372,197
1907	12,797,738	129,256,290
1906	16,300,558	104,390,078
1905	13,018,338	150,659,420
1904	12,134,845	62,770,441
1903	14,780,826	96,988,752
1902	16,317,957	103,865,277
1901	15,920,898	191,719,331
1900	6,274,439	72,220,650
1899	8,024,706	108,487,322
1898	4,784,503	57,199,882
1897	7,011,657	82,368,883
1896	5,542,770	30,904,210
1895	5,848,404	87,119,804
1894	2,817,182	27,769,112
1893	5,880,183	52,917,188
1892	3,468,063	49,192,622
1891	3,440,651	82,488,794
1890	3,030,257	31,306,044
1889	5,584,762	36,921,370

Dealings in bonds for the month of July amounted to a par value of $120,489,000, a decrease of $23,030,000, as compared with the previous month, but an increase of $56,652,900, as compared with the corresponding month last year. In detail last month's bond transactions compare as follows with July of last year:

	1918.	1917.	Change.
R. R. and mis.	$17,169,500	$26,241,600	— $9,072,100
Liberty issues	89,954,000	18,910,000	+ 71,044,000
Oth. Govs	14,734,500	18,180,500	— 3,446,000
State	25,000	28,000	— 3,000
N. Y. City	606,000	476,000	+ 130,000
Total	$120,489,000	$63,836,100	+$56,652,900

By weeks last month's transactions compare as follows with corresponding periods in the two preceding years:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
July 6	$21,256,000	$11,197,800	$15,235,500
July 13	24,867,000	17,438,800	17,431,500
July 20	27,368,000	13,383,000	11,761,000
July 27	27,716,000	16,533,000	20,553,000
July 31	*17,082,000	†5,303,500	$2,669,000
Total	$120,489,000	$63,836,100	$67,650,000
Daily av'ge, 26 days	4,634,192	‡2,553,444	‡2,706,000

*Three days. †Two days. ‡Twenty-five days. §One day.

The heaviest day's trading was $7,218,000 on the 19th, and the lightest day's trading $4,358,000 on the 23d. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $2,195,000 on the 6th, and the minimum $1,812,000 on the 13th.

Bond dealings for the month and the seven months of this year made the following showing:

	BONDS. July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1918	$120,489,000	$870,367,000
1917	63,836,100	572,773,950
1916	67,650,000	600,982,950
1915	56,489,500	451,690,200
1914	51,697,100	425,001,100
1913	34,601,800	317,443,300
1912	61,917,200	455,726,000
1911	60,494,000	520,494,500
1910	38 366,250	405,731,500
1909	94,284,500	820,840,200
1908	57,120,500	502,492,620
1907	25,348,700	265,395,100
1906	26,510,500	433,013,300
1905	54,346,000	636,156,200
1904	62,917,000	588,262,900
1903	57,513,600	399,370,450
1902	71,962,200	550,284,600
1901	49,477,000	686,471,720
1900	23,708,000	313,990,260
1899	46,692,450	601,575,080
1898	73,917,300	470,132,080
1897	53,966,770	265,409,630
1896	21,576,350	231,743,900
1895	42,827,320	303,376,270
1894	17,324,400	199,412,220
1893	19,921,900	222,905,900
1892	28,076,500	841,515,210
1891	16,036,400	174,390,800
1890	22,776,450	220,918,660
1889	23,182,400	230,201,274

Penn. R. R. Officials to Act for L. I.

Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company appointed yesterday the corporate officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad to act as the corporation organization of the former, filling the places of the Federal Manager and his staff, who have taken over the operation of the Long Island for the Government. Samuel Rae is President, Henry Tatnall is Vice President and Treasurer, A. J. County, Vice President and Controller; Lewis Neilson, Secretary, and Thomas W. Hulme is General Real Estate Agent.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total op. rev.	$7,041,662	$5,958,987	$5,138,721
Net op. rev.	2,017,799	2,126,182	1,504,158
Oper. Income	1,697,658	1,868,322	1,301,822
Gross Income	1,812,903	2,011,130	1,410,268
Net Income	118,613	481,803	*207,917
Surplus	109,901	421,883	*223,057

*Deficit.

Public Utility.

THIRD AVENUE—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
June gross	870,351	937,859	*67,508
Net after taxes	1,342,902	5,490	120,096
Def. aft. chgs.	91,852	227,581	*135,728
12 mos. gross	10,234,485	8,972,648	1,261,836
Net after tax.	2,062,210	890,358	1,172,852
Def. aft. chgs.	457,296	1,622,326	*1,165,030

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Justice	.01
Alta	.05	Mexican	.19
Andes	.05	Occidental	.51
Belcher	.03	Ophir	.07
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.05	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.04
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con	1.40
Hale & Norcross	.24	Utah	.01
Jacket	.01	Mexican dollars	77½
Julia	.01		
Belmont	2.75	Goldfield Cons	.23
Cash Boy	.05	Goldfield Merger	.02
Halifax	.12	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.58	Jumbo Extension	.12
McNamara	.32	Kewanas	.03
Midway	.04	Lone Star	.07
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts	.06	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.03	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.09	Mustang	.03
Tonopah Divide	1.70	White Caps	.30
Tonopah Extension	1.67½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	1.05	Nevada Hills	.01
West Tonopah	.22	Packard	.37
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.37
Atlanta	.03	Round Mountain	.18
Booth	.04	United Eastern	3.30
Florence	.10		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4⅞	Isabella	4½	5
Dr. J'pot	3¾	4⅛	McKinney	7½	10
Elkton	4⅛	5	Portland	79	90
El Paso	12	25	U. Gold M.	13	16
Golden C.	163	164½	Vindicator	40	45
Granite	20½	30	Rose Nicol	3¾	5¼

RUSH TO PAY TAXES.

Total of $100,000,000 Anticipated from Special Sources.

There was a decided jump yesterday in the receipts at the office of William C. Edwards, Internal Revenue Collector for the Second, or Wall Street, District. It was the last day for the payment of special taxes. At the close of business it was impossible to estimate the total, but it was figured that nearly $100,000,000 would be received from this source, as compared with $25,000,000 last year.

In the special taxes are included revenues from theatres and all places of amusement, manufacturers of tobacco and owners of pleasure boats, revenues from distilled spirits, butter, cheese, and flour manufacturers, ship brokers, and Custom House brokers.

Failure to file a return and make payment yesterday brought a 50 per cent. penalty. Mr. Edwards said that, while the delinquents had not yet been checked up, reports indicated that very few had failed to comply with the law. In discussing the motor-boat tax Mr. Edwards said:

"Tax must be paid upon every motor boat with a fixed engine, regardless of length or tonnage. Sailboats of less than five net tons are not amenable for tax return, but ownership of the same must be disclosed and application made for tax-exempt card. Boats provided with overhanging engines are not subject to tax.

"In the case of the original purchase of a new boat by a user, if on July 1 of any year or on the date of purchase, if on another date, tax is properly due at the time of purchase, provided the owner intends to use the boat at any time during the tax year, and in this case the tax is to be computed upon the basis of the same number of twelfths as the number of calendar months, including the month of sale, remaining prior to the following July 1. A 'new boat' is considered to be one that has never been used, except possibly for demonstrating or testing purposes."

The Collector added that boats which were used for pleasure purposes were liable to the tax, whether used by the owner or hired out for gain or profit.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
July	1.56	1.53⅜	1.58½	1.54	..
August	1.56⅛	1.53¾	1.54	1.54⅜	..
September	1.57⅛	1.54⅝	1.55	1.55⅝	..

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 83¼@84c; No. 2 white, 84c; No. 3 white, 83@83¼c; No. 4 white, 82½@83c; ordinary clipped, 83@85c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
July	77¼	74¾	77	74¾	..
August	69¾	68½	68½	69	..
September	68⅞	68	68	68¾	58⅞

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
Lard—					
July	26.87	26.62	26.62	26.82	..
September	26.62	26.60	26.62	26.57	21.10
Ribs—					
July	24.80	24.75	24.80	26.45	..
September	25.00	24.97	25.00	24.90	22.00
Pork—					
July	..	..	46.00	45.35	..
September	45.65	45.50	45.50	45.35	40.75

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.10	8.12
September	8.36	8.35	8.33	8.36
October	..	..	8.41	8.44
November	..	..	8.49	8.52
December	8.61	8.60	8.58	8.60

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,026 packages. A little more pressure to sell the higher grades of fresh creamery which have been accumulating the last few days and the market is a fraction lower on such. Medium grades are not selling quite as well and there is a larger proportion of poor qualities in the fresh receipts. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 45@45¾c; extras, (92 score,) 44¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43¾@44½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score) 41@43c; thirds, 39@40½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46¾@47½c; extras, 46@46¾c; firsts, 44½@45¼c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44½c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 40@40¾c; firsts, 39@39½c; lower grades, 35@38c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 35c; lower grades, 33@34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 31@33½c.

EGGS.—20,869 cases. Arrivals are a little lighter than last week, but the market is still burdened with heavy accumulations of fresh and late gathered stock, consisting chiefly of average good and lower grades and for these trade continues extremely dull and prices week and irregular. The proportion of high grade, fresh gathered containing a good to large proportion of eggs fit for the best class of trade continues small and those are promptly taken at fully sustained prices, and the full range of values show little change, although the average of sales of medium and ordinary stock is undoubtedly declining. Dirties and checks rule easier under more liberal offerings of undergraded, clean eggs, nearby white eggs of fine quality are scare and wanted rather beyond the supply and prices show further advance and holding firm. Good medium grades are clearing up better, values are still quite irregular, according to the varying amount of hot weather defects shown. Fresh gathered extras, prime, 46@47c; extra firsts, 44@45c; firsts, 40@43c; seconds and poorer, 35@39c; dirties, No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@35c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; under grades, 25@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@56c; ordinary to prime, 48@54c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 47@54c; Western and Southern, gathered white, 40@50c; State, Pennsylvania, nearby hennery browns, 48@50c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 38@47c; refrigerator, firsts, charges paid, 41@42c.

MONON COAL COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 5% GOLD BONDS

The undersigned, as Sinking Fund Trustee under the First Mortgage of MONON COAL COMPANY to BANKERS TRUST COMPANY and SCOTT BROWN, as Trustees, dated May 19, 1911, securing the above bonds, hereby gives notice that it will purchase bonds of the above issue for the Sinking Fund to the extent of $6,273.47, being the amount of cash in its hands for that purpose, at the lowest price for which such bonds (bearing all unpaid coupons) shall be offered to it, and that in respect thereof the undersigned will receive sealed proposals for the sale of such bonds at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, up to the close of business August 24, 1918. No offer will be accepted at a price exceeding the face value of principal of the bonds offered. In case bonds shall be offered by two or more holders at the same price, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding the cash sinking fund applicable thereto, acceptance of such offers will be made in the order of the date of receipt thereof, and if such equal offers of two or more holders be received at the same time, then each will be accepted to an amount which shall bear to such offer substantially the same proportion as such cash sinking fund shall bear to the aggregate of such simultaneous equal offers.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Sinking Fund Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, JR.,
Vice President.

August 1st, 1918.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

To Holders of First Lien Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that offers will be received up to 3 P. M. on Thursday, August 1st, 1918, by the undersigned at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund, under its First Lien Indenture, of so many of said Bonds as the Sinking Fund of Fifty Thousand Four Hundred Ninety-two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($50,492.50) will pay for, at the lowest prices at which such Bonds shall be offered not exceeding one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of principal amount of said Bonds with accrued interest to September 1st, 1918. Each offer must specify the designation number of each Bond therein offered, and if more than one Bond be offered, shall be for all or any less number of Bonds so offered. Parties whose offers are accepted will be promptly notified and payment will be made upon delivery of the Bonds offered, together with all unmatured coupons thereunto appertaining, at the office of said The New York Trust Company on or after September 1st, 1918.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF NORTHERN NEW YORK UTILITIES, INC., DUE JULY 1, 1963:

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above-described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said Mortgage and Mortgage supplemental thereto, dated March 11, 1918, to expend the sum of Seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy-one cents ($7,855.71) in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, No. 260 Broadway, New York City, on or before **August 8th, 1918, at twelve o'clock, noon.**

Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 9th, or security furnished that day. If required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1918.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
62 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

AUGUST 1ST, 1918.

Austin, Ill., School District No. 2
Bennington, N. Y.
Bergen County, N. J., Bridge
Bloomington, Ill., Funding
Buncombe County, N. C., Funding
Champaign, Ill., Improvement
Chickasha, I. T., School
Coal Township, Penna., Poor House
Evanston, Ill., Judgment
Fairfield, Iowa, Ref. Water Works
Fairmount, Minn., Water Works Ext.
Georgia Lt., Power & Ry. Co.
Greenfield, Ind., Funding
Houghton, Mich., Sewer
Iron Mountain, Mich., Sewer
Jackson, Mich., Union School District
Kalamazoo, Mich., Improvement
Lake Forest, Ill.
La Grand, Ore., Refunding
Lancaster, N. Y., Water
Mechanicville, N. Y.
Morrison County, Minn.
New Castle, Pa., School District
Onero, Wis., Fire House
Portland Electric Co.
Pulaski Co., Ind., Court House
Rivervale, N. J., Road Imp.
Sherburne Co., Minn., Drainage
Spring Valley, Ill., Bridge
Snohomish Co., Washington, School District
Snohomish Co., Wash., Road
Union City, Ind.
Warren Co., Indiana, Bridge
Wauwatosa, Wis., Water Works

AUGUST 14, 1918.

Swayzee, Ind., School

AUGUST 15, 1918.

Centerville, Iowa
Consolidated Electric Co. of Maine
Georgia Lt., Power & Ry. Co.
Vigo Co., Ind., Funding

AUGUST 23, 1918.

Summitville, Ind., School

Winslow, Lanier & Co.

59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1918:

AUGUST 1, 1918.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co., Cons. Mtge. 4s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co., Gen. Mtge., Series "D."
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Massillon & Cleveland R. R. Co. quarterly dividend 2%.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement Bonds.
Wheeling Terminal Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
CHANGE OF NAME.

After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as

CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION.

This involves no change of ownership, management or operation.
244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

Continental Paper Bag Co.

New York City, 17 Battery Place, July 31, 1918.

72ND CONSECUTIVE PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable August 15th, 1918, to the Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 8th, 1918. Checks mailed.

52ND CONSECUTIVE COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent on the Common Stock has been declared, payable August 15th, 1918, to the Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 8th, 1918. Checks mailed.

THOMAS FYNES, Secretary.

Akron, Ohio, 7-24-18.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.

At a meeting of The Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the outstanding Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, was declard payable on October 1, 1918, to holders of record at the close of business September 29, 1918.

At the same meeting a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) was declared on the outstanding Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable on November 15, 1918, to holders of record at the close of business November 5, 1918.

L. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1918.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1918, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 3, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on August 10, 1918.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 16.
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 50.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, for the period commencing May 1, 1918, and ending July 31, 1918, will be paid by checks mailed August 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., July 31, 1918.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California, July 31, 1918.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY

Second Preferred Stock Dividend No. 10.

The Directors of United Drug Co. have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on the second preferred stock of United Drug Co., payable September 3, 1918, to stockholders of record August 15, 1918.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.

Boston, July 25, 1918.

COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y., on and after August 1st, 1918.

Alexandria, La., Imp. 5s
Bell Co., Ky., R'd & Bridge, (Aug. 5) 5s
Bergen County, N. J., Bridge 4s, Bldg. 4½s
Bridgeport, Ala., Refd. 5s, Sewer 5s, St. Imp. 5s
Camden Co., N. J., Battery, Armory, Road Imp. & Asylum 4½s
Deal, N. J., Pavement & Imp. 4½s
Dunn, N. C., Funding 6s
Durham, N. C.
East Rutherford, N. J., Sewer, (Aug. 15th) 4½s
Elyria, Ohio, Paving 4½s
Essex Co., N. J., Park 3.65s
Park 4s & 4½s
Court House 4s
Passaic River Bridge 4½s
Hospital 4s & 4½s
Road 4½s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Time Warrants 6s
General Electric Co., Deb. 3½s
Hammonton & Egg Harbor City Gas Co. 5s
Hawaii Territory, Public Imp. 4s
Hillsborough Co., Fla.
Jacksonville, Fla., Imp. 4½s
Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion R. R. Co., Car Trust Series "B" 6s
Madison River Power Co. 5s
Middletown, N. Y., Water 3½s
Montana Power Transmission Co. 5s
Moseley Hotel 1st 5s
New Canaan, Conn., Funding 4s
New York Dock Co. 1st 4s
Oswego, N. Y., (Aug. 15th) 4½s
Pacific Power & Light Co. 5s
Pacific Power & Light Co., 2 year 6s
Paducah, Ky., Renewal 4½s
Palace Hotel Co. of San Francisco 6s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Street 4s
Reidsville, N. C., Funding Imp. Sew. 6s
Ridgefield Park, N. J. 5s
Rutherford, N. J., Funding 4½s
Sandy Hill, N. Y., Sewer 3½s, Paving 4½s
School City, Ft. Wayne, Ind. (Aug. 14th) 4s
Sierra & San Francisco Power Co. 1st 5s
Skaneateles Railroad Co. 5s
South Orange, N. J., Sew. 5s, Water 4½s
Standard Chain Co. (Aug. 15th) 1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y., City Hall 3s and various others
Toledo, Ohio, Imp. 4s & various others
Toledo, Ohio, Bd. of Education 4½s
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.—
Series "G" 4s
Series "I" 4s
Series "M" 4s
Wall & Hanover St. Realty Co. (Aug. 15th) 4s
Westerly, R. I., Water 3½s

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1st, 1918, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Altoona Gas Company, 1st Mtge. 5s.
Bull-Insular Line, Inc., Series Gold 6s.
City of Oshkosh, Wis., Waterworks 4½s.
City of Oshkosh, Wis., High School 4½s.
City of Oshkosh, Wis., Funding & School, 4s.
Colorado Industrial Co., Series A & B, 1st Mtge. 5s.
Colorado Springs Light, Heat & Power Co., 1st & Ref. 5s.
Empire Coke & Interurban Gas Co., Joint 1st Mtge. 5s.
Gas Light Company of Waverly, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Glens Falls Gas & Electric Light Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Independence W. W. Co., Ref. 5s.
Indiana and Michigan Electric Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Kansas City, Shreveport & Gulf Terminal Co., 1st Mtge. 4s.
Mooresville, N. C., Town of, Street & Water Bonds.
New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Co., Equip. 5s.
New York Times Co., Gen, 6s.
Ocean Freight Line, Ltd., 1st G. 6s.
Orangeburg County, S. C., School District, No. 26.
Philadelphia Co., Conv. 5% Deb.
Phila. Co., Stock Trust Agreement.
Port Henry Light, Heat & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Topeka Railway & Light Co., 1st Lien & Ref. 5s.
United Breweries Co., 1st Mtge. 6s.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

WM. MORRIS IMBRIE & CO.

Established 1882

announce that their business will hereafter be conducted under the name of

IMBRIE & CO.

without change in the membership of the firm and that

COMMERCIAL BANKING

authorized and supervised by The Banking Department of the State of New York has been added to their activities

IMBRIE & CO.

BANKERS

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
208 So. LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO

Louchheim, Minton & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

71 Broadway, New York

ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF A BRANCH OFFICE AT THE

Hotel Astor

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
William H. Schubert

Telephone 7557, 7558, 7559 *Bryant*

THE ESMOND MILLS

On August 15, 1918, there will be paid to all Common Stockholders of record at the close of business August 10, 1918, a dividend of three (3) per cent.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

July 30, 1918.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

A regular dividend of one per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3rd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 16th, 1918.

N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

UNION AMERICAN CIGAR CO.

Dividend Notice.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) on full shares of Preferred Stock payable August 15th, 1918, to Stockholders of Record July 31st, 1918.

Transfer books will be closed August 1st to August 15th, inclusive.

N. D. LEAN, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29th, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1918.

D. P. BENNETT, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

25 Broad Street, New York, July 26, 1918.

A Quarterly Dividend of two per cent. (2%) will be

RICE INDICTED FOR LARCENY

Four Complainants Say They Got Neither Stock Nor Money.

Five indictments charging grand larceny were returned by the Grand Jury yesterday against George Graham Rice, head of several oil and mining companies, with offices at 27 William Street. He was released on bail of $7,500 by Judge Mulqueen of General Sessions. There are four complainants against Rice based on stock transactions. The complainants say that after giving him orders they could get neither stock nor their money back.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who has been investigating Rice and his affairs, says Rice came out of Sing Sing Prison in 1911, wrote a book, and asserted that he intended to "keep to the straight and narrow path of honesty thereafter." That term was served for fraud through the mails. He added that Rice had a weekly pay roll of employes amounting to $2,000 and a list of customers numbering some 53,000. According to Mr. Dooling, Rice employs twenty stenographers to handle his mail, but each is kept ignorant of the mailing list. Rice has a city home in Sixtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and a country home at Manhasset, L. I.

MORE FOODSTUFFS ON HAND

But White Flour and Sugar Stocks Are Below Last Year's.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Stocks of foodstuffs in dealers' hands are generally larger than they were a year ago. A survey made July 1 by the Department of Agriculture shows increase in the most important foodstuffs excepting white flour, which was 51.1 per cent. less than a year ago; buckwheat flour, 27.4 per cent. less; rice, 41.1 per cent. less; sugar, 22.8 per cent. less, and canned corn, 12.1 per cent. less.

Quantities of whole wheat and graham flour were 159.1 per cent. larger than a year ago; rye flour, 244.8 per cent.; corn meal, 116.5 per cent.; mixed flour, 100.8 per cent.; corn, 56.1 per cent.; barley, 36 per cent.; rye, 27.9 per cent.; beans, 73.1 per cent.; rolled oats, 33.6 per cent.; canned salmon, 17.5 per cent.; condensed milk, 12.1 per cent., and evaporated milk, 36 per cent.

A WONDERFUL GROUP.

Workmen of the Todd Dry Dock grouped to form the name of Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, photographed in The Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order to-day.—Advt.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—Twenty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $5,755,000, were chartered today. They include:

Kenilworth Mfg. Co., Manhattan, clothing and haberdashery, $50,000; I. Scheinman, F. Singer, M. Kosofsky, 44 West 57th St.

Charles Giosin, Manhattan, dyeing and cleaning, $12,000; S. Kessel, M. Berman, M. Shankman, 238 Linden St., Brooklyn.

Republic Light, Heat and Power Co., Buffalo, $400,000; M. Lowry, H. R. Davis, H. D. Williams, Buffalo.

Vim Truck Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; C. H. Rice, W. A. Rogers, P. S. Smith, 65 Cedar St.

De Julio Co., Manhattan, coal, coke, gas, and oil production, $50,000; E. L. McKeon, H. A. Cronin, P. De Julio, 1,170 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

823 Fox St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; N. Kent, C. and H. Schatzkin, 153 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

724 St. Nicholas Av. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; same as preceding.

342 West 86th St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; same as preceding.

Hudson Thread Co., Manhattan, $20,000; B. Sobel, L. S. Wallach, Isidore F. Krause, H. Klein, 135 Avenue D.

William Somerville, Inc., Manhattan, contracting and construction, $10,000; E. Whitlock, A. and G. Somerville, 317 East 122d St.

L. C. Connor & Co., Manhattan, realty, stocks and bonds, $100,000; C. E. Greenawayer, L. C. Connor, E. G. Cutler, 512 5th Av.

African Communities League, Manhattan, general stores, $10,000; M. Garvey, I. S. Bright, F. B. Webster, 42 West 139th St.

Majestic Broom Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Feuer, F. and I. Marans, 315 West 115th St.

Aronson, Spiegel & Fried, Manhattan, watches and jewelry, $18,000; M. Aronson, B. Spiegel, D. Fried, 31 Maiden Lane.

Restaurant Voisin, Manhattan, $100,000; H. Liechtenstein, A. S. Cutler, B. F. Foster, 233 Broadway.

Champion Cloak Co., Manhattan, $20,000; M. Abramowitz, M. Sirowitz, J. Bregman, 233 Broadway.

C. B. Mayer Architectural Woodwork Corp., Queens, $25,000; A. C. Troy, J. C. Sonninger, J. J. Farrell, 457 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Colonial Florist, Manhattan, $10,000; G. S. Wityson, S. and C. Sakelos, 921 St. Nicholas Av.

Alter Realty Corp., Manhattan, $75,000; A. Forshay, A. G. Thaanum, R. Goldman, 1,199 Madison Av.

High Pressure Fitting & Valve Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. W. Naughton, P. F. Hagan, J. F. Hardiman, 27 William St.

Emtur Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; I. Purdy, W. J. Heney, M. Tur, 306 West 118th St.

E. Mittelstaedt, Manhattan, human hair goods, $50,000; E. T., E. L. and B. F. Mittelstaedt, 84 University Place.

Baring Shipbuilding Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; H. Svendsen, C. A. Barling, E. A. Trik, 205 71st St., Brooklyn.

Baker-Jones Realty Co., Buffalo, $24,000; O. S. Bruce, J. E. and W. A. Jones, Buffalo.

CAPITAL INCREASES:

Reeve Warehouse Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

Amour & Goodman, Manhattan, $25,000 to $37,500.

L. A. Westermann Co., Scarsdale, $500 to $10,000.

Plexo Preparations, Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

National Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters, Manhattan, to Heating and Piping Contractors' National Association, Inc.

Klein Bros. Leather Goods Corp., Manhattan, to M. J. & J. P. Friedman, Inc.

The Chisholm Stationery Co., Manhattan, to the Chisholm Printing Co., Inc.

Germania Employment Agency, Manhattan, to United Employment Agencies, Inc.

Burns Brothers Ice Corp., Manhattan, to National Ice and Coal Co., Inc.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Standard Motor Truck Co., Michigan.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Federal Creosoting Co., Indiana; new representative, W. E. Weldon, Rome.

Waterbury Co., New Jersey; new representative, W. G. Ellis, Tioga.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Middle States Oil Corp., Delaware, $800,000; representative, M. G. Collins, 347 Madison Av.

Linton Steamship Line, New Jersey, $125,000; representative, R. J. Gomez, 74 Broadway.

Food Products, Delaware, 10,000 shares common stock, no par value; representative, W. Stetter, 41 Park Row.

Torrent Oil and Gas Crp., Delaware, $100,000; representative, L. Singer, 8 Rutgers St.

Sternberg-Stolper Co., Massachusetts, boots and shoes, $5,000; representative, J. Stolper, 111 Duane St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Syracuse Pipe Line Co., Syracuse.

Wyman Brothers Manufacturing Co., Manhattan.

Warnock-Frohman Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn.

R. W. Rising Co., Wilson, Niagara County.

Wenner-Blesch-Cooke Co., Manhattan.

The Quencer McCaul Co., Watertown.

Smith Motor Car Co., Utica.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 31.—Charters filed: The Crabapple Coal Co., $1,200,000; W. F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler of Wilmington.

Mil Okla. Oil and Refining Co., $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, W. G. Singer, L. A. Irwin of Wilmington.

Juco Serge Corp., $500,000; W. F. Malone, Bessie Fink, Max Steinfeld, all of New York.

Miscellaneous Woolen Co., $500,000; William Brown, James H. Carson, William Bartow, all of New York.

Yankee Velour Co., $200,000; William Brown, James H. Carson, William Bartow, all of New York.

Samuel Rea is President, Henry Tatnall Cooch Broadcloth Co., $200,000; William Brown, James H. Carson, William Bartow, all of New York.

Fosimo Coal Co., $100,000; Loretta M. Fanx, Brooklyn; Charles A. Sims, Philadelphia; Alex A. Forman, 14 Woodmire, N. Y.

Meridio Drug and Mfg. Co., $100,000; Woodward Mabry, F. G. Lucita, J. H. Covington, Meridian, Miss.

An iquin Oil and Trading Co., $100,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Delaware Poplin Co., $100,000; John Dorlan, Joseph Goodwin, William Carter, all of New York.

Lednam Pile Fabric Co., $100,000; John Dorlan, William Carter, Joseph Goodwin, all of New York.

Elco Kersey Co., woolens, clothes, fabrics, &c., $100,000; John Dorlan, Joseph Goodwin, William Carter, all of New York.

American Slovak Coal and Coke Co., $100,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington.

Great American Petroleum Co., $100,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, J. D. Frock, of Wilmington.

The Morgan Corp., bonds and other securities, $100,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, S. E. Dill, of Wilmington.

Union Service Co., $50,000; E. E. Aberlee, George C. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

H. P. Wainer & Co., investments of all kinds, $50,000; C. R. Mudge, C. V. Manning, A. M. German of Wilmington.

Exhibitors' Booking Corp., $24,000; F. D. Buck, J. D. Frock, M. L. Horty of Wilmington.

Traders' Brokerage Co., $2,500; D. S. Oppenheimer, William Fisher, J. A. Pryor, all of Pensacola, Fla.

Delaware Holstein-Freissian Assn.; to promote the breeding of pure bred Holstein-Freissian cattle, no capital stock; D. O. Hastings, H. F. Dupont, L. H. Broadwater, S. Rodman Smith of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Turner Manufacturing Co., from $1,020,000 to $3,000,000.

Oleum Refining Co., Irvine, Ky., from $100,000 to $300,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS

Retired: Fireman, first grade, George Seebald, Eng. 41, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect S A. M., Aug. 1; Fireman, first grade, H. W. Lindin, Eng. 54, on an annu. l pension of $750, to take effect S A. M., Aug. 1; Fireman, first grade, P. Jewell, Eng. 235, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect S A. M., Aug. 1; Fireman, first grade, Henry Brooks, of Hook and Ladder 12, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Fireman, first grade, E. J. McCarthy, of Hook and Ladder 115, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Fireman, first grade, Patrick O'Brien, Hook and Ladder 144, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Resignation: Fireman, second grade, S. N. Avrick, Eng. 266, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 1: Capts. Michael Shanahan, H. & L. 103 to Eng. 205; W. J. Kennedy, H. & L. 19 to Eng. 70; D. A. Carlos, Eng. 44 to Eng. 82; J. H. White, Eng. 53 to Eng. 88; T. W. Crowley, Eng. 31 to H. & L. 39; D. A. Sullivan, No. 1, H. & L. 22 to Eng. 31.

Lieuts. E. F. Carney, H. & L. 120 to Hose 3; J. F. Flanagan, Eng. 212 to Eng. 231; William Ross, Eng. 201 to Eng. 233; W. H. Pfell, Eng. 256 to Eng. 211; D. J. Drout, Eng. 7 to H. & L. 37.

Engs. of Steamer Patrick Brady, Eng. 11 to Eng. 223; J. T. Hughes, Eng. 16 to Eng. 77; William Miller, Eng. 8 to Eng. 263; A. & L. 37, to H. & L. 49; J. J. Jones, H. & L. 37, to H. & L. 19; Henry Hochschwender, H. & L. 147, to H. & L. 118; J. L. Sheridan, H. & L. 113, to H. & L. 147; D. E. Engr. Eng. 245, to H. & L. 111; J. C. Kanzler, H. & L. 44, to Eng. 41; J. F. Bedell, Eng. 207, to H. & L. 102.

Firemen, 2d grade: J. F. Kennedy, H. & L. 20, to H. & L. 49; John Sullivan, Eng. 56, to Eng. 29; C. P. Geraghty, Eng. 56, to Eng. 74; Samuel Tarrant, Eng. 40, to Eng. 91; Wesley Budge, Eng. 147, to Eng. 91; Frederick Walmsley, Eng. 73, to Eng. 91; Emil Moller, Eng. 217, to Eng. 208; Frederick Roxbury, Eng. 277, to Eng. 204; William King, H. & L. 112, to H. & L. 131; William Fitzgerald, Eng. 288, to Eng. 249; G. P. Schmitt, H. & L. 135, to H. & L. 121; J. F. Hennessy, Eng. 224, to Eng. 246.

Firemen, 3d grade: Carmine Iracco, Eng. 20, to Eng. 13; D. F. Connelly, Eng. 93, to Eng. 33; E. L. Bock, H. & L. 44, to H. & L. 50; F. A. Lohmiller, Eng. 211, to Eng. 245, 40; L. J. Colgar, H. & L. 44, to H. & L. J. P. Nevin, Eng. 216, to H. & L. 131.

Firemen, 4th grade, E. E. Thon, H. & L. 4, to H. & L. 5; Antonio Pepe, Eng. 20, to Eng. 13; W. E. Hefferman, Eng. 73, to Eng. 5; Otto Seibert, H. & L. 111, to H. & L. 1; J. P. Noonan, Eng. 255, to Eng. 248; W. A. E. Joos, H. & L. 131, to Eng. 216.

Revocation of temporary details, while on sick report, to take effect 8 A. M. Aug. 1: Fireman 1st grade J. F. Dunne, Eng. 10, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Fireman 1st grade Peter McNamara, H. & L. 1, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Fireman 1st grade J. L. McCormick, H. & L. 46, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Fireman 1st grade M. C. Willner, H. & L. 16, to the School of Instruction; Fireman 1st grade Daniel Healy, H. & L. 24, to new fire alarm station, Manhattan, as watchman; Fireman 3d grade G. P. Fowler, H. & L. 40, to the 10th Battalion, to weigh coal; Fireman 1st grade Jeremiah Leary, H. & L. 24, to new fire alarm station, Bronx, as watchman; Fireman 1st grade Edward Gehle, Eng. 88, to Old Headquarters Building, Manhattan, as watchman; Fireman 1st grade M. J. Cavanagh, H. & L. 10, to Old Headquarters Building, Manhattan, as watchman; Fireman 1st grade Charles Goodman, Eng. 4, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Fireman 1st grade M. J. Gleason, Eng. 30, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Fireman 1st grade Edward Gehle, Eng. 88, to W. H. Fagan, Eng. 267, to Headquarters Building, Brooklyn; Fireman 1st grade J. S. Dowd, Eng. 279, to the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph; Fireman 1st grade W. H. Schneder, H. & L. 118, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Fireman 1st grade J. J. Rahal, Eng. 270, to Headquarters Building, Brooklyn; Fireman 4th grade E. P. Donlon, Eng. 207, to new fire alarm station, Brooklyn, as watchman; Fireman 1st grade J. J. Kennedy, Eng. 212, to Headquarters Building, Brooklyn; Fireman 2d grade David Morrison, Eng. 211, to new fire alarm station, Brooklyn; Fireman 1st grade J. J. Ward, Eng. 86, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Fireman 1st grade Louis Marsullo, Eng. 3, to the office of Chief of Department.

Revocation of details, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 1: Capt. D. A. Sullivan, H. and L. 22, as Asst. Instructor in Automobile School; Fireman, first grade, James Condren, Eng. 17, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Fireman, first grade, W. D. Chalmers, Eng. 7, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Fireman, first grade, J. J. Harrington, Eng. 30, to the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph; Fireman, first grade, J. T. Harvey, Eng. 87, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Engineer of Steamer T. J. McDermott, Eng. 245, to Headquarters Building, Brooklyn; Fireman, first grade, J. J. C. Seufert, Eng. 250, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; Fireman, first grade, L. W. Blake, H. and L. 80, to the office of Chief of Department; Fireman, first grade, W. M. Hare, H. and L. 102, to the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph; Fireman, first grade, Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36, to Chaplain Ivie, as driver; Fireman, first grade, Patrick McGuire, Eng. 36, to Chaplain O'Connor, as driver; Fireman, first grade, E. N. Kinsley, Jr., Eng. 249, to Chaplain Hamilton, as driver; Fireman, first grade, J. M. Doyle, Eng. 21, to the office of the Fire Commissioner, as messenger.

Leave of absence (without pay) for five days from 8 A. M. Aug. 1: Stoker Daniel Boyle, Eng. 86, prior to resigning from the department.

Resignation: Stoker Daniel Boyle, Eng. 86, to take effect at 8 A. M. Aug. 6.

Special leaves of absence: Capt. F. J. Moore, H. and L. Co. 102, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. Aug. 1; Fireman 1st Grade T. B. La Bagh, Eng. 151, for 12 hours from 8 P. M. Aug. 2; Fireman 1st Grade P. J. Sheridan, H. and L. Co. 77, for 24 hours from 8 A. M. Aug. 4.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOLIVIA, Evora, Crystal Cord, Crystal Cloth wanted; all shades 12289 Bachman; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—In reindeer and taupe. Madison Square 9656. Ben Kramer.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany, all shades; cash; U. S. 235. Greeley 833.

BUNTING Wanted.—Cotton, any quantity, for cash. Universal Flag Co., 101 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2770.

CASHMERE AND MAINS SILKS Wanted. Gramercy 1337.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—¾ hug, Flagler style —1500, in navy and brown. Madison Square 1868.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—Dobson 988, any quantity. Joseph Sedwitz, 1,107 Broadway.

COATS, DRESSES, AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobs, any quantity; spot cash. Farr. 5154.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Any quantity, remnants or regular goods at lowest price. Franklin 4657.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—McKenney's diagonal in blue and brown; spot cash. Chelsea 4616.

CLOTH Wanted.—Department store buyer will purchase entire stocks of men's and women's clothing, furs, silks, &c.; (will travel anywhere to make purchase.) J 105 Times.

CLOTH Wanted.—Broadcloth, kersey, velours, N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th. Farr. 2840.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for large quantity white, flesh and black; also cheap black taffetas. La Rose Waist, 31 West 21st St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—White, flesh, and black; open for large quantities. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will buy for spot cash desirable lots of satin, jersey, or serge dresses; any quantity considered; submit samples. Weiner, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on satin, serge, meteor, georgette and jersey dresses; samples; 8:30 to 12:30 daily. Weiner, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on satin, jersey, and serges; call from 3 to 6 P. M.—with samples. 127 West 25th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job of satin, serge, and wool jersey, for cash. Room 1015, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3086.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber with own materials will place orders on jersey, serge, satin dresses; all week. 30 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in wash and silk dresses; call with samples, 5th floor, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on dresses. 39 West 32d St., 5th floor.

DUVET DE LAINE, F. & H., or BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Wisteria shade; quantity; will pay cash. Gramercy 8378.

DUVET DE LAINE and Garfield and F. & H. Navy Tricotine Wanted. Chelsea 2840.

FRENCH SERGES Wanted.—Can use a quantity, 11433, at a price. K 100 Times.

FRENCH SERGES Wanted.—11433, at $2.40. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy 4666 tricotine, navy 4718 Garfield. Farr. 3023.

GUNNBURL Wanted.—7207 F. & H., black and navy; right price. Madison Sq. 1960.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' mercerized, in large and slim sizes; willing samples. 11th floor, 118 W. 22d. Chelsea 3650.

LEATHER HAT AND CHIN STRAPS Wanted.—For army use. Spring 3545.

PLUSH Wanted. — Pecos, esquimettes 7301, serge American, poplin; must be cheap. Farragut 5886.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Cotton, all shades, widths. I. Frank, 48 West 22d. Gram. 6199.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer and brown, American 0816; pay cash. Farragut 9090.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 90610 or 00077, in brown, burgundy and green, at the right price. Gramercy 6174.

SATEEN Wanted.—All colors; will pay cash. Spring 4846.

SATEEN Wanted.—White and black sateen; quantity no object. Gramercy 2562.

SERGE Wanted. — 7301 American poplin, pecos, and esquimettes plush. Farragut 5886.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 54289, or similar qualities cheap. Spring 7936.

SERGES Wanted.—Metcalf. Phone 9 to 10:30, Stuyvesant 7038.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of American 00070. Chelsea 5098.

SILK POPLIN Wanted.—No. 171, or equally as good quality; will buy large quantity, cash; also Fortesen sateen. Room 310, McAlpin Hotel.

SILK Wanted.—Western jobber in the market for large quantity of taffetas messaline and satin in all colors; submit swatches with full particulars Thursday and Friday to A. Cohn, in care of Handelman & Holloway, 137 West 27th St. Telephone Farragut 5103.

SILKS Wanted.—Will exchange 20 pieces delaine de nore crepe de chine for Stewart's 2386 flesh. 2018 Madison Square.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots; most any shade. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy silks of all description, small or large quantities. Madison Square 377.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy silks of all descriptions; also poplins. 6th floor, 43 West 33d St.

SILVERTONES AND VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—All shades. Sprayregen & Marks, 158 West 29th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Plum, gray, pecan; spot cash. Chelsea 9512.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; bring samples. 127 West 25th, top floor.

SUITINGS Wanted.—Oxford shade, for cash. Siegel & Bumgarten, 10 East 38th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; bring samples. 38 West 26th St., 9th floor.

STORM SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, blac ; quan ity. Chelsea 5099.

TRICOLETTE Wanted. — Noonan's, all shades; hair line quality, No. 30. Madison Square 8350.

WAISTS Wanted.—Open for jobs silks and cottons. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

WOOL GABARDINE Wanted. — Whitman's 2301, Oxford or gray; also Palm Beach, Panama, and Kool Kloth. Armi-Khaki Co., 379 5th Av. Phone Vanderbilt 5383.

WOOL VOILES Wanted.—Black; in all widths. Telephone Broad 4226.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, quantity no object. Princess, 19 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight, will pay cash for green and taupe. Gottlieb & Laikind, Inc., 38 West 21st St.

VELOUR Wanted.—American K544, 11050, 1346, in taupe, burgundy; also heavyweight reindeer; spot cash. Chelsea 9513.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stursburg Schell 1107, 1102, at a price. Chelsea 6549.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight green and taupe. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, for cash; also jersey dresses. Chelsea 4976.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER.—Salts beaver fur and Blumenthal's furmoss for sale. Farr. 6264.

BOLIVIA.—Forstmann navy; tricotine 4718, black and navy. Madison Square 4173.

BROADCLOTH.—Ten pieces taupe; velours, heavy and light weight, at right price. Alex. Kogut, Chelsea 2906.

BROADCLOTH, Serges, Poplins, Velours, and Kersey, all numbers. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder's, 551, navy and tan, or will exchange for brown and green. Gramercy 6518.

BROADCLOTH—Worumbos, 54 inches, white. Florsheim, 109 5th Av.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany 315, taupe and all other colors. Madison Square 1520.

BROADCLOTH.—315 botany, all colors; quite reasonable. Farragut 588.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., very cheap. Farragut 4072, 45 West 25th St., tenth floor.

BURELLA.—American 0310, 09058; assorted colors; 2,000 yards, some sponged; will close entire lot at $2.10. Farragut 9075.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHEVIOTS.—Kessel's 500; Flagler's 1500; Stoney A, Starkey 27, 2200, 1700; Deland 4900, 255; Frederick Lawrence 643; all shades; below market prices. Greeley 4582; piece goods department.

CHEVIOT. — Lymansville 14-oz. worsted cheviot, all wool, tan shade, 200 yards, at $3. Phone 1946 Spring.

CHEVIOTS.—¾ goods, all colors. Stuyvesant 1624.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES to close out; sizes, 12, 14, 16; good assortment. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

CLOAKINGS.—Three-quarter Thibets and Meltons; good assortment. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

COATS.—200 ladies' coats to close out at $7.50; navy and Oxford, heavy mixtures; full lined. S. Daniel Brown Co., 43-47 West 33d St. Phone Knickerbocker 967.

COATS.—Velvet coatees and velvet sport coats to close out; Fisher & Kennedy tweeds and polo coats on the racks. 5% Cloak Co., Inc., 11 West 32d St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—For immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velours and mixtures, assorted styles, 4 to 14; $8.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 latest Fall and Winter models to close out, sacrifice. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Canal 8670.

COATS.—Greatest values this season; American, all wool, pom pom coats, $25 up. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—Plush coats of the better kind; reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27-33 West 20th St.

COATS.—Broadcloth, velour, fur-trimmed; jobs for basement. Rubin-Horowitz, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Plush coats with fur collars and cuffs to sell at a price. Rudolph & Seltzerman, 149 West 24th.

COATS.—All wool broadcloth and velours at low prices for immediate delivery. See Cloak and Suit Co., 54 East 13th St.

COATS.—All lined; broadcloth; Coney collars, $12.75. Rosenman, 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Reasonable; also 100 wool skirts at sacrifice. Horowitz, 54 West 22d.

COTTONS.—Columbia Textile panting, 40,000 yards, 90S, at 37½c net; spot delivery. Bloom & Horner, 809 Broadway.

COTTON WARP.—Pacific style, S. B. G. L.; good assortment; $1.05, net cash. Farragut 9075.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS.—Large quantities, to close out at sacrificing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERT CLOTH.—1,000 yards at $2.45 net cash. Madison Square 2128. Sonny Dresses, 5 West 31st.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Heavy; plush color; $1.05 cash. Madison Square 5344.

CRYSTAL SILVERTONE, COATING, also Fisher-Kennedy tweeds, F. & H. velour. Farragut 9337.

DRESSES.—1,000 French serge dresses on our racks for immediate delivery, 25 styles; moderately priced. Model Dress & Costume Co., 1,199 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing stock orders on serges and satins. Call Thursday, 12 to 6, Friday, 8:30 to 12, first floor, 2 East 29th St.

DRESSES.—Final sacrifice, $6.75; white embroidered voiles, $3.15, $4.75 values, $2.25; misses' linen suits, $1.25. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb, Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Embroidered wool jersey, from $12.75 up, for delivery; good assortment of serge and satin dresses. Wallerstein Costume Co., 22 West 27th St. Chelsea 9350.

DRESSES.—200 satin dresses, latest models, to close out at a price. Kaufman Bros., 122-6 West 26th. Farragut 9186-7.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Kilt Dress Co. 3 West 29th. Mad. Square 7656.

DRESSES. — High-grade Georgette, satin, charmeuse dresses to close out at a low price. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta and beaded Georgette, to close out; large sizes in all materials. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Wash and linens, to close out at sacrifice; jerseys and satins, for immediate delivery. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—300 voile and gingham assorted, medium kind; will sell at reasonable price. Nemoitter & Burger, 11-13 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk taffeta, satin, serges; snappy styles. Paris Dress Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Boenick, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk and wash, at sacrifice prices. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Exceptional styles in organdies, voiles, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, jerseys; best prices in town. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges, at closing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H.; also velours, F. & H. Madison Square 1520.

FUR COLLARS AND SETS to close out. J. Kaplan, 40 West 34th St.

FURMOSS.—Blumenthal's beaver furmoss; 8 pieces; $7 net cash. D 81 Times.

GABARDINES, Poplins, Serges and Velours. —Reasonable prices; terms. Gramercy 5143.

HOSIERY FOR EXPORT.—Will sacrifice for cash 1,500 dozen ladies' mercerized seamless hosiery; immediate delivery. E. A. Abrahams, 25 Broad St. Phone Broad 6123.

JAPANESE CREPE, plain and striped, 25 cents, 30 inches wide; Anderson gingham plaids and striped, 37½ cents; 500 pieces each. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th.

KHAKI.—All wool serge, 11-oz., 12 pieces; price $3 net. Phone 1946 Spring.

ORGANDIE AND VOILE, large quantities, for sale; immediate delivery; much below market value. United Mills, 142 West 26th. Farragut 2825.

ORGANDIES.—5,000 yards seconds, all colors. Goldwater Bros., 12 West 21st.

OVERCOATINGS.—1,000 pieces at a reasonable price; 300 pieces serge. Gramercy 6647.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

PANAMAS.—Extra fine quality, to close; also blue flannel, serges, overcoatings, men's suitings. Alden Woolen Co., 160 Greene.

PANAMAS, plain and chiffon, 36 and 54; also poplins. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d St. Gramercy 2091

PEAU DE CYGNE, stripes and plain, $1.07½ and $1.15; all colors; immediate delivery; 8 off. Embe Silk Works, 303 5th Av. Madison Square 6942.

PETTICOATS.—2,000 dozen ready, sateen and cotton taffeta, plain and novelties, $9 dozen up. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1,261 Broadway.

POIRET TWILL.—50 pieces Walther 1720, 25 pieces Gross & Co. No. 80, 25 pieces 47 navy 3 ton. A 16 Times.

POM POMS.—12075 plum, taupe, and brown, $3.25; Oxford suitings, 54 inches, $1.60. Madison Square 1557.

POM POM.—12075, navy and taupe; net cash. Spring 606.

POM POMS.—American 0816; also F. & H. velours. Madison Square 1520.

POPLINS. — American, all shades; also serges, all wool and cotton warp, below market prices. Greeley 4582, (piece goods department.)

POPLINS.—American, 66091½, navy, $1.90, and Andrews navy gabardines; opening price. Madison Square 8345.

POPLINS.—American 67091½, Broadhends, poplins; men's wear serges; ¾ coatings. Gramercy 6199.

POPLINS, Velours, Broadcloths, Serges, Kerseys, Pom Poms, on terms. Hochberg's, Madison Square 9887.

POPLINS and serges, American 090610, botany 11433. Plaza 2833.

SATINS.—All shades; $1.55 quality at $1.30; 5 off. Embe Silk Works, Madison Square 6942.

SERGES.—1464, 104, 9288, 9204, 788, 10707, 528, W. F. X., C. F. S., 54289, 7120, Broadhead 500, Gera 11453, Lorraine 3665; also velours, kerseys, broadcloths, poplins, Panamas, and big variety fancy skirtings; plaids, stripes, and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—S. P. A., 82½ cents; 87, $1.05 net; 809, 519, $2.70; W. F. X., $2.15; 7120, 11433, 54289, 839, and others reasonable; all navy; terms. Gramercy 6544.

SERGES.—104, 7120, 54289, 54221, 528, 4023, 4408, 7008, 9056; also jobs in poplins, velours, and Venetians. Goodman, Gramercy 1587.

SERGE.—Whitman's 104, Pacific WFX and FSW, cheap; S. Agress, 1,123 Broadway. Phone Farragut 2982.

SERGES, 11433, 780, 764, 54292, 3850, 6120, original tickets, navy, very reasonable. Shapiro, Mad. Sq. 8564.

SERGES.—54 to 268, 11433, 4632, 7120, 54 to 21; W. F. X. poplin; 774 velour 0350. Tel. Gramercy 3776.

SERGES.—1464, 3850, 4632, 9, 99, 0609, 0696, 809, 11433, 9056, 7008, 7302; broadcloth, velours, poplins; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 54289, all original tickets, $2.25 cash; also Whitman's 104, at $2.50. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 29th St.

SERGES.—On terms, 7614, 7301, 6301, 94 and 3. Gramercy 2937.

SERGES, 0209, 0609, 0696, 09070, 838, 3850, 9288, 9058. Phone Gramercy 2991.

SERGE.—Whitman 104; poplin 774, navy blue. Madison Square 5344.

SERGE 54289, dark navy, original tickets; spot cash; reasonable. Call Farragut 9783.

SERGES, 0936, 838; velours, 0860, 544; pom pom very reasonable. Madison Square 8

If our busy showroom is any criterion, you should not miss another day without seeing Herman coat values. Meet some of the live buyers in the Herman showroom today!

Girls' to Ladies' Coats
$3.75 to $37.50

HERMAN CLOAK CO.
The Big Popular Priced Coat House Girls to Ladies
133 BROADWAY at 30th St. NEW YORK

IN BUYING
SLIMLINE STOUTS
You procure that individuality of
Styles
which provokes the curiosity and admiration of your customer.
You Flatter
the woman by bestowing distinction upon her appearance, at the same time recognizing her good judgment, and—the price is always such as to appeal to her sense of economy.
"Slimline Stout Dresses"
that feature appealing styles at moderate prices.
Metropolis Dress Company
151-155 West 30th St., New York

PRISCILLA COATS for MISSES
Comparison will convince you that Priscilla coats excel in style, workmanship and value. They are now on exhibition at our showrooms in the new soft tones, in such fashionable fabrics as duvet de laine, broadcloth, silvertones and velours.
Let us show them to you.
H. GOLDWATER & COMPANY
36-46 WEST 25th STREET NEW YORK CITY

HA-KU-RA SILK WAISTS
All things considered—styles, workmanship, fabrics, values and variety—it is extremely doubtful if in the entire market there is another showing quite its equal within the price range of $18 to $54 dozen.
Stripe Tubs, Stripe Crepes, Colored Taffetas, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Habutais.
On display NOW at our New York showrooms, 1270 Broadway, Rooms 803-806.
HA-KU-RA
HANEY & KUTTNER
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1170 BROADWAY NEW YORK

LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc
115-125 W. 30th St.
Our Fall Line
On
EXHIBITION
Now
Wool Jerseys
Serges Satins
Black Laces
Cotton Dresses.
in all desirable materials, ready to ship for
Midsummer Sales

Original Creations
Mackelvey Waist
545 FIFTH AVENUE
at Thirty-second Street

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATHENS, Ga.—S. Sommers, clothing; Imperial.
ATHENS, Ga.—Abe Joel & Sons;—A. Joel, ready-to-wear, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. P. Clarke, men's hats; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—La May Millinery Shop; Miss M. Cohn, millinery, Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods; 304 4th Av.; Park Av.
BALTIMORE—Snow, Mecasiln & Co.; C. H. Snow, Jr., millinery; Wallick.
BATON ROUGE, La.—Krauss Co., Ltd.; S. Krauss, millinery; 43 Leonard.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Drennen Dept. Store; Mrs. B. Agee, Mrs. Marberg, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Breslin.
BLYTHEVILLE, Ark.—Grand Leader; I. Rosenthal, millinery, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; R. Bedley, laces; Miss M. E. Blackden, notions; C. H. Berry, small wares; M. Crare, toilet articles; N. Crowley, art embroidery; C. C. Terrers, children's shoes; Miss N. Hammelburg, ladies' neckwear; Miss Haughey, misses' suits; L. McCarthy, general mdse.; Miss C. Snelling, laces; Miss C. Sweeney, ladies' suits; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' dresses, costumes; Miss Otis, women's suits; Miss Koch, muslin underwear, petticoats; Mr. Hunting, women's coats; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. Fleming, art needlework; 470 4th Av.
BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—Felsenthal Bros.; J. B. Felsenthal, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Herman-Wile Co.; H. H. Wile, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BUFFALO—I. Goldin, coats, suits; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; R. McCordock, domestics, linens; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, dresses, suits; 212 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; P. S. Schaefer, house furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Cohn Apparel; A. Cohn, taffeta, messaline silks; 137 West 27th.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. K. Stumer, representing; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—D. M. Lazarus, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Worms & Loeb; M. H. Elseman, ladies' handbags, neckwear, silk underwear; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Stone & Co.; M. Stone, jewelry, novelties, leather goods, neckwear, camisoles; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; T. R. Bossert, underwear; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Ederheimer, Stern & Co.; S. Stern, woolens; 200 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Mrs. N. Yandell, infants' wear, kimonos; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, E. C. Hutchings, laces, ribbons, embroideries, notions; C. M. Morgan, coats, waists; 115 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—M. B. Schwenker; M. M. Salomon, coats, suits; Albert.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Schaeffer, coats; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Newman Dress and Skirt Co.; I. D. Newman, skirtings; Wallick.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; E. A. Williams, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., ribbons, yellings; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Halley Co.; Mr. Gans, jewelry, silverware; H. R. Tyroler, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, Fall dresses, petticoats; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.
CLINTON, Ill.—Murdock & Farmer; Mr. Murdock, dry goods; 105 Grand.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman Co.; C. Melancon, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 37 West 26th.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss F. Spearman, jewelry; Miss Prager, representing; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. R. Hill, shoes; 19 E. 24th; Imperial.
DALLAS, Texas—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; J. B. Powers, representing; 115 5th Av.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Bon Ton Millinery Co.; S. Longbein, millinery; Majestic.
DAYTON, Ohio — Rike-Kumler Co.; M. Schlueter, wool dresses; 225 5th Av.
DENVER—Denver Dry Goods Co.; A. F. Sitloh, ready-to-wear; L. N. Ten Eyck, coats, suits; Miss Russell, dresses; N. E. Conley, silks, dress goods; H. L. McWhirter, laces, kid gloves; Miss A. M. Wilson, millinery; H. Richards, general merchandise; C. O. Pauly, basement; 200 5th Av.
DUBLIN, Ga.—J. E. Smith, Jr., & Co.; J. H. Smith, notions; Grand.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—James Levi & Co.; B. Levi, dry goods; 1,133 B'way.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Personius, Malone & French; T. A. Malone, A. Daly, F. Malone, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Bristol.
EUREKA, Cal.—J. F. Hink & Son; H. B. Daly, dry goods; 105 Grand.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Bottom & Torrance; G. W. Bottom, general mdse.; Bristol.
FARGO, N. D.—Aaland Shop; Miss Aaland, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
FITCHBURG, Mass.—J. S. Smiley, ready-to-wear, millinery; Latham.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; Mrs. Witte, silk, muslin underwear, negligees; 1170 Broadway.
GREENVILLE, Ill.—Weise & Bradford; Mr. Weise, dry goods; 105 Grand.
GREENVILLE, Miss.—Greenville D. G. Co.; H. Cohn, notions; Woodward.
GREENVILLE, Miss. — T. Levi, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; C. M. Batchelder, hosiery, gloves; 404 4th Av.; Park Av.
HILLSDALE, Mich.—Buchanan Co.; Mr. Buchanan, dry goods; 105 Grand.
HOUSTON, Texas—Alexander Neuman, clothing, uniforms, hats, furn. goods; Martinique.
HOUSTON, Texas—McCardle & Sauer; Mr. McCardle, millinery; 393 5th Av.
INDIANA, Penn.—F. W. Rose, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, petticoats; 37 West 26th.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; M. R. Cohen, men's, boys' wear; 225 5th Av.; Breslin.
KANKAKEE, Ill.—Gelino Bros.; C. W. Geline, general mdse.; ready-to-wear; Park Avenue.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—The Muller, Ltd.; Miss A. Snodgrass, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; G. J. Blass, dry goods; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; Miss A. M. Dixon, millinery; 223 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
LOUISVILLE — J. Bacon & Sons; F. Schmitt, upholstery goods, trunks, bags; 23 East 26th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; S. Epstein, coats, suits; H. P. Selman, costumes, wraps; 1,201 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Johanboeke Bros. & Co.; A. L. Johanboeke, millinery; Albert.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Watts Bros. Co.; R. C. Watts, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; Imperial.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, silk, georgette, jersey dresses; 15 East 26th.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—D. M. Lazarus, millinery; 621 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissoniere, coats, suits, dresses, blouses; Miss Mabee, kimonos, silk petticoats, muslin underwear; T. O'Sullivan, coats, suits, dresses, blouses, basement; 432 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. M. Pitcher, millinery, basement; G. L. Larson, representing; 225 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Root & Hageman; Miss I. Hymes, waists; 1,170 Broadway; Breslin.
MONTREAL—J. Murphy Co.; H. M. McConnell, infants', girls' wear; 47 W. 34th.
MUNCIE, Ind.—W. A. McNaughton Co.; J. McNaughton, ready-to-wear; H. C. Deenert, piece goods; 143 West 20th.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—I. Rosenheim Co.; L. Rosenheim, millinery; Room 401, 1,270 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; Miss R. Rosenberg, infants' wear, sweaters; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Krauss Co., Ltd.; M. Rubinstein, clothing, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
NORFOLK, Va.—Greenberg Bros.; G. Nagle, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Fields Cloak Co.; L. Champlin, coats, suits; 1,170 B'way.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; M. Eikjer, suits, basement; 1,201 Broadway.
PASADENA, Cal.—T. W. Mather Co.; J. J. Mitchell, general mdse.; 4 W. 22d.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Ligon & Hinkle Co.; W. S. Ligon, notions, furn. goods; 258 Church.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; C. Silverstein, ladies', men's furnishings, knit goods; 1,133 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Rand & Rand, J. Rand, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Ackerman Cloak Co.; H. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Perlberg & Cooper; S. Cooper, mfr. coats, suits; 1,270 Broadway; Gregorian.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. Martin, linens, hdkfs.; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Portno, children's coats, dresses, infants' wear; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Joseph Horne Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss G. C. Hansen, waists; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—M. Jonasson & Co.; A. Casper, women's, misses' dresses, skirts; 100 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Keystone Knee Pants Mfg. Co.; S. Grossman, knee pants; Herald Square.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; H. D. Lakeman, coats, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Haskell & Jones; H. L. Goodrich, representing; Broztell.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio — Fashion Emporium Co.; A. Kleine, clothing; New Strand.
PORTSMOUTH, Va. — Goldberg Bros.; Mr. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; W. B. Nelson, silks, ribbons; 353 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Miss C. Himant, furniture, chifu, glassware; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sloan, Levy & Co.; H. J. Sloan, clothing; Imperial.
SAN FRANCISCO—Miss L. M. Clement, millinery; Gregorian.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—T. Julian, waists, furs; 7 East 45th.
SEATTLE — MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss E. Gagan, waists; 23 East 26th.
SELMA, Ala.—Central Alabama D. G. Co.; M. F. Gusdorf, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
SEQUIN, Texas—Blumberg Bros. Co.; H. E. Blumberg, clothing; Sherman Square.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
SUMTER, S. C.—Sumter D. G. Co.; T. H. Clarke, notions; Marlborough.
TALLADEGA, Ala.—Goldberg & Lewis; Mrs. M. T. Smith, coats, suits, waists; 1,161 Broadway; Marlborough.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—N. G. Levinson; M. Levirson, coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway.
TOLEDO — Lion D. G. Co.; E. Hubbard, books, stationery; 23 East 26th.
TRINIDAD, Col.—Jameson Housefurnishing Co.; Mr. Lujan, dry goods; 105 Grand.
UNIONTOWN, Ala.—A. H. Wolf, dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear, men's clothing; Woodstock.
UTICA, N. Y.—Lynch & Kelley; E. D. Ibbottson, furn. goods; Imperial.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; L. B. Cohen, jewelry, toilet sundries; 19 East 24th; Breslin.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; H. Wheeler, shoes; 19 E. 24th; Imperial.
WAVERLY, Ill.—Bradford, Weise & Co.; Mr. Bradford, dry goods; 105 Grand.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Union Hdkf. Co.; P. Boucher, hdkfs.; Wallick.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Bayard-Summer-Putnam Co.; A. Van Derpyl, hosiery, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

THE ROSE HILL HOTEL COMPANY of 336 Third Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: Claus P. Copling, $5,000; Park House Hotel Company, $1,800, and Clinton Place Hotel Company, $900. Judge Hand has appointed Frederick F. Bartrop receiver in $1,000 bond. The alleged bankrupt is said to operate the hotel known as the Hotel Knickerbocker at 336 and 338 Third Avenue, with an annex at 340 Third Avenue, and, it is said, has admitted inability to pay debts and willingness to be adjudicated a bankrupt. Liabilities are said to be approximately $25,000 and assets about $4,000.

SAMUEL MOSER, a salesman of 73 Sherman Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as co-partner of the former co-partnership of M. & H. Manufacturing Company, dissolved Feb. 5, 1916, with liabilities of $20,188 and assets given as unknown and consisting of 180 shares of stock of Carusa Feather Company, Inc., formerly of 815 Broadway, and at present said to be in bankruptcy. Among the largest creditors are Louis Feitelson, $14,000; Lina Harburger, $1,500, and McRae & Keeler, $820.

BERTHET & STIEGLITZ, silks, at 404 Fourth Avenue, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $82,593, of which $25,000 are secured claims, and assets of $61,045, represented by stock and fixtures, $60,000; unliquidated claims, $1,000, and deposits of money in bank, $46. Among the largest creditors are: Leo. L. Doblin, Jackson & Co., $25,000, who hold an assignment of all of the outstanding accounts of Berthet & Stieglitz; Schwarzenfalk Huber, $9,813; S. J. Hall, $7,695, and L. Mendelson Co., $5,049.

PAULINE KRUG, restaurant, at 119 West Forty-seventh Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,962, and assets of $6,000, consisting of cash, $85; stock, $2,500; machinery, &c., $8,000, and property in reversion, $415. Among the largest creditors are: S. Siegel, $1,897; D. Freda, $1,428, and Edw. Margolles, $1,250.

IRVING BOOTERIE.—Simon Chasanow and Irving Adelman, trading as Irving Booterie, retail shoes, at 97 Esssex Street, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,477, and assets of $2,875.

Judge Hand yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts: Lelbowitz & Kaufman, cloaks and suits, 32 East Broadway; William J. Meyer, physician, White Plains, N. Y.; Charles Columbos, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Lockie F. Van Loan, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Leopold Paul Berger, Yonkers, N. Y., and Robert Danchig, druggist, 987 Longwood Avenue.

RICHARD SCHULTZ and SEIGFRIED SIEGLE.—A petition of bankruptcy has been filed by Richard Schultz and Seigfried Siegle Co., 85 Fourth Avenue, New York. Liabilities, $2,991.23.

ISADORE ROSE.—A petition of bankruptcy has been filed by Isadore Rose, Brooklyn. Liabilities, $17,545.58; assets, $4,385.40.

EDWARD STADHOLZ.—A petition of bankruptcy has been filed against Edward Stadholz, 317 Fulton Street, Queens, by the following creditors: M. H. Schwartz, $200; New York Merchandise Co., $500.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Ambeck Realty Corp. and Ambrose F. Becker—D. H. Van Damm.....$754.41
Ackerson, Wm. D.—G. P. Browning..1,846.11
Black, George—W. C. Rittenberg.....260.76
Clark, Lizzie—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....108.95
Casella, Secundo—A. G. Lichtenstein..320.41
Fields, Lew M.—J. H. Tooker Printing Co 364.20
Franklin, Pincus—A. Bodenweiser.....116.15
Hunter, John—A. A. Baer et al.....401.26
Hartigan, Fred L.—Marmon Automobile Co. of N. Y.....378.06
Heymann, Edward I.—M. Metz.....491.01
Haffner, Joseph—I. Weinbrenner.....175.71
Hyman, Ike—Elektra Toy and Novelty Co., Inc 100.95
Lyons Transfer Co.—B. Michelman....160.41
Lempert, Julius — Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 186.70
Murray, Wm. J. — James McCreery & Co 292.23
Phillips, Samuel W. — Columbia Trust Co 1,066.38
Rolph, Henry J.—H. Ames.....414.65
Silverdrath, Henry—G. Terranova et al.319.35
Snyder, Edward—Remington Typewriter Co 120.06
Schnitter, Abraham—J. L. B. Mayer....264.20
Segar & Gross Co.—H. R. Ferguson et al 615.01
Stokes, Walter J.—E. A. Stokes.....355.00
Shea, Patrick—D. Wooldridge.....600.00
Scavette, John—Paul Scherbner Iron Works, costs 109.26
Simpson, Wm. J. and Frederick H. exrs.—S. Fry 2,760.90
Sibernaler, Frank, and Theodore Wulp —New England Equitable Ins. Co.....196.67
Tennis, John G.—L. F. Castle. Co., costs 109.43
Weeks, Walter W.—Gansevoort Beef and Provision Co 232.15
Wanzimer, Philip, and Joseph Herman—M. Lessler & Son.....367.18
Winter, Robert A., Jr.—M. I. St. John..829.20
Zimmerman, Henry—N. W. Ryan.....652.38

In Bronx County.

Brower, Frieda—M. Cohen.....$103.95
Brower, Louis—Same.....103.95
Drexler, Benjamin—R. Friedman.....80.32
Mottman, Philip L. F.—J. Drucker.....65.90

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

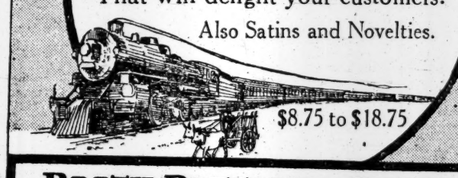
Feinberg, William, and Abraham—S. W. Johnson, May 5, 1908.....$292.39
Murden, Jessie S.—B. Trumberg, May 31, 1917 .....521.43
City of New York—S. S. McGrath, May 28, 1918 .....655.89
Same—W. A. White et al., June 5, 1918.152.38
Board of Education of the City of New York—Libman Construction Corporation, June 14, 1918.....29,400.00
City of New York—A. Carlson, May 10, 1918 .....881.21
Same—D. T. Donohue, Nov. 27, 1917..540.20
Same—P. Gallagher, May 28, 1918....3,600.00
Rosenthal, Benjamin — Private Estate Coffee Co., May 7, 1917.....181.28
Fertt, John—Frank Bremer Distributing Co., Nov. 23, 1917.....109.21

THE TALK OF THE TRADE
F. & H. Broadcloth
SUIT
No. 1852
All Colors, Peau de Cygne lined; detachable Velvet Collar and Cuffs
$21.00
D. M. JONAS
3 East 28th St., N. Y.

HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG AND COMPANY
WOOL AND TWEED AUTO COATS
TWEED AND SILK RUBBERIZED COATS
CRYSTAL CLOTH AUTO COATS
24-26-28 WEST 25th STREET

Reorganization of
Shoninger Brothers, Inc.
Closing Out Several Departments
Entire Stocks at Sweeping Reductions
Novelties, Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Chiffons, Nets, Beaded Goods, Beaded Bags
The above are not odds and ends, but our usual, well selected lines, including importations recently received.
Fifth Ave. & B'way, at Nineteenth St.

LEIPZIG & ROSENBERG
SUITS ARE GOOD SUITS
GOOD because they are made in quantity by a maker whose volume production keeps quality high and prices low.
34-36-38 W. 27th ST., N.Y. CITY
COATS $35 to $50 SUITS $50 to $75

Wonderfully Attractive
All Wool French Serge
DRESSES at $8.75
That will delight your customers.
Also Satins and Novelties.

$8.75 to $18.75
BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG
129-133 West 27th Street
New York City

SIEGEL & BARNETT Inc.
1237-1239 Broadway (31st St.), New York

OATS
Womens-Misses-Juniors
250 Different Models
Including Every Choice in Fabric and Style
$6.75 to $50.00
Visiting Buyers will find it to their interest to see our line.
The Immediate Delivery Coat House

Hilf DRESSES of DISTINCTION
The utmost in style, fabric and workmanship at moderate prices —and
Ready for Delivery from Stock.
Tricolettes, Tricotines, Serges, Satins, Crepe Meteors and all new materials.
Call today!
The HILF COSTUME CO., 15-17 East 32nd St., N. Y.

GET POSTED
AT
BLAUNER BROS. & CO.
1372 BROADWAY, AT 37TH ST.
Suits THAT ARE THERE From $19.75 Up
REAL Coats From $16.75 Up
Every Garment DEPENDABLE
In New Ideas That Are DIFFERENT
At Prices That Are NOT INFLATED

THE PREMIER COSTUME CO.
Dress Contractors
to the Retailer
You Save 25%
by buying from us
Premier Costume Company Inc.
12-14 West 32nd St., New York

Popular Priced STOUT DRESSES
Stock Always On Hand
Samples Sent on Request
LINDE & RUBIN
129-133 W 27th ST
NEW YORK

Preferred Stock
Manufacturers who use Cotton Fabrics prefer our stock because it invariably represents
BEST VALUE
Denzer-Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York

OUR SLOGAN
"Style-Fit-Finish"
Is Amply Demonstrated In Our Fall Line
Suits - Coats
AT $18.75 UP
SEE THE LINE NOW!
Cooper & Grapes
302 5th Ave., 31st St.

MY FALL LINE OF
COATS at $7.75 to $15.00
SUITS at $8.50 to $20.00
IS NOW READY.
Benjamin Martin,
22 West 27th St.

LINENS
In stock, 9 to 90 inches wide.
Cream, Ecru and White.
Call or Send for Samples.
The F. SCHULEMANN COMPANY
45 East 20th Street New York City

RAINCOATS
Staples and novelties; snappy models and patterns; also jobs.
Goodwear Raincoat Mfg. Co.
682 Broadway, N. Y. City

VIRGILA FABRICS
Henry Glass & Co.
44-46-48 White St.

COTTON FABRICS Off Price
R. SERIL & SONS, 486 B'way, N. Y.

NEW LOAN PLAN
on accounts. Best Finance Co., 1133 B'way.

Auctioneers.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway, Spring 2248.
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Tricotine DRESS
For More Style—For Bigger Value
Our Miss Maize Takes First Prize.
MISS MAIZE Only $20.00
—a distinctive tailleur of Tricotine, embodying the new style motif —A dress that will get customers and keep them for your store alone.

Wiz Dress Company
22-26 West 32nd Street, New York City
Miss Maize will only be sold to ONE store in a city!

SEE—
BRIMBERG COATS
for THE LADY—for THE MISS
from $13.75 up to $27.50
SAMUEL N. BRIMBERG
COATS BETTER AND COST NO MORE
30-34 WEST 26th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Tip Top Waist & Dress Co. INC.
THE NEWEST DRESSES
IN SATIN, SERGE
TRICOLETTE
WOOL JERSEY
TAFFETA
ON OUR RACKS
For Immediate Shipments
FROM 7.50 UP
134 to 142 West 37th St., New York

MONARCH SHOWROOMS
Now located at
11 and 13 EAST 26th STREET
The main thoroughfare to dress values leads direct to the new Monarch showrooms. Follow the crowd.
MONARCH DRESS CO. 11-13 EAST 26th ST. N.Y.

"WASH TOGS FOR TOTS"
Children's Dresses
Rompers Boys' Suits
The B.W. Company
73 Fifth Avenue
Don't Fail to See This Line

THE MEETING PLACE
In the final analysis, sales are the aim of every progressive retailer—and KARP BROTHERS garments certainly do sell!
Exceptional values in COATS, SUITS and SERGE DRESSES from $17.50 up.
Quick delivery!
KARP BROTHERS
45-47 WEST 27th ST.

A Good Idea.
Inasmuch as many of your competitors are availing themselves of my funds and profiting thereby, I suggest that you apply the same stimulus to your own affairs. My service is prompt, expeditious, confidential and reasonable. "Red tape" is barred. Tel. "Chelsea 327."
UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
100 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ASK RUBBER TRADE TO CUT PRODUCTION

War Industries and Trade Boards Urge the Utmost Conservation.

OCEAN TONNAGE LACKING

Small Tire Manufacturers at Waldorf Meeting Say 50 Per Cent. Decrease Will Be a Hardship.

More than 500 members of the rubber trade and others interested in the importation of crude rubber from all sections of the country met after luncheon yesterday in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria to discuss the allocation to be made by the Government of crude rubber during the months of August and September. Members of the War Trade and War Industries Boards came on from Washington to outline the need of the utmost conservation in the rubber industry, due to the lack of ocean tonnage. Bertram G. Work of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Chairman of the War Service Committee of the Rubber Industry of the United States, presided, and other members of the Service Committee present included H. S. Firestone, G. B. Hodgman, P. W. Litchfield, E. H. Broadwell, C. T. Wilson, and H. E. Sawyer.

Announcement was made by Chairman Work that H. T. Dunn, President of the Fisk Rubber Company, a former member of the War Service Committee, had been appointed Chief of the Rubber Section of the War Industries Board. Besides Mr. Dunn, the Government was represented by John W. Scott, Director of the Textile and the Rubber Division of the War Industries Board, and Fred B. Peterson, Director of Imports of the War Trade Board. A letter was sent to the War Industries Board, Washington, by the War Service Committee suggesting that no restrictions be imposed on the production of athletic goods, advocating the adoption of a Federal licensing plan to control the uses of motor-driven vehicles, and recommending that the import limit for crude rubber be raised from 100,000 tons annually, the present amount allowed to be entered to 160,000 tons.

It was announced that George N. Peek, Commissioner of Finished Products of the War Industries Board, has sent a letter asking the War Service Committee to pledge the manufacturers of pneumatic tires and tubes to restrict the production in tonnage of rubber consumed and in numbers of casings and tubes during August and September to 50 per cent. of the production during those months last year. The committee was also asked to carefully consider restricting the manufacture of all other articles involving the use of rubber.

"Your industry," the letter said, "should understand that the need of conserving shipping space is as great, or perhaps greater, than when this matter was first taken up last April. We understand that while approximately 25,000 tons were licensed for import during the months of May, June, and July, approximately 50,000 tons will have been consumed by the industry. It is obvious that something radical must be done at once to curtail the consumption of rubber. We expect the use of rubber tires will be restricted except for actual war and essential business purposes. We are not at liberty at this time to announce our plans for accomplishing this purpose, but will do so in the near future."

Many small tire manufacturers said the 50 per cent. stipulation would be a hardship for them, as they, unlike the larger manufacturers, had no Government contracts to rely upon. The following resolution was passed and will be submitted to the War Industries Board:

"Resolved: That the war committee of the rubber industry recommend to the War Industries Board that the output of automobile casings and tubes for August and September be restricted on the basis of the average monthly production for the first six months of this year."

Some of the members of the War Service Committee expressed themselves as of the belief that the War Industries Board would be unwilling to change the basis as outlined in Commissioner Peek's letter.

Mr. Peterson in outlining the allocation plan said:

"It has been determined to make the next allocation for sixty days, instead of three months, as before. The allocation for August and September has been allowed, as previously, on the basis of 100,000 tons a year and the present Government prices to remain in effect.

"The requirements of the United States and the allied Governments are to be met in full. The remaining allocations to manufacturers are to be three-eighths of their consumption during the corresponding period last year. The previous allotment was seven-sixteenths for three months. Where manufacturers are not in business or doing very little, their allocation is to be computed on a basis of three-eighths of the average two months' business done in 1917. The difference in the amount allowed is due to the increase in the Government's demand for rubber goods."

In a two-hour discussion which followed many suggestions were made, which the War Service Committee will lay before the War Industries Board at an early date. Sentiment appeared to be general among the tire manufacturers that the industry was bound to experience much inconvenience, as well as losses, in meeting the Government restrictions. H. T. Dunn summed up the manufacturers' feelings when he said: "Not all of the casualties of this war are on the battlefields of France. We must expect them at home in our industries as well."

STEAMSHIPS.

THE GREAT TRIANGULAR LAKE CRUISE
550 MILES
Transportation Cost, $9.50
DETROIT, NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO, PUT-IN-BAY, CEDAR POINT, CLEVELAND
D. & C. LINE, C. & B. LINE, LAKE ERIE

The Ideal Lake Trip for a Short Outing

YOU may leave Buffalo *any evening* at 9.00 on the Great Ship *"SEEANDBEE,"* or sister ships, *"City of Buffalo"* and *"City of Erie"*—reach Cleveland next morning at 8.00. *Visit Cleveland—leave Cleveland* on D. & C. line steamer at 11.45 p.m., *arrive Detroit* next morning at 6.00, or *leave Cleveland* on C. & B. line steamers at 4.30 p.m., *arrive at Cedar Point or Put-in-Bay* about noon, spend a few hours at either of these famous lake resorts and *reach Detroit* at 9.00 p.m. Spend a day at Detroit or on the beautiful river—*leave Detroit* at 6.00 that evening, arrive back in Buffalo at 9.00 next morning. (All U. S. Eastern Time.) Thus only two or three days are consumed for a splendid lake outing at a transportation cost of $9.50. These circular tickets are good for the whole season, so the stay at Cleveland, Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay or Detroit may be as long as desired. Meals and sleeping accommodations on steamers are extra.

For further information and reservations inquire of
THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO.
Wharves, South Michigan Street Bridge, or City Office, Main and Erie Streets, Buffalo.
Daily Steamers Buffalo to Cleveland, 9:00 P. M.; Fare, $4.05.

STEAMSHIPS. STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE
Frequent Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
Britain—Ireland—Italy—Scandinavia
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

HONOLULU
SUVA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LIN
Largest, Newest, best-equipped Steamers
Fine fares and sailings apply Canadian Pac. Ry. 1231 Broadway, New York, or to Gen. Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

SOUTH AMERICA
Central America
(a) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
(a-b) The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
SOUTH AFRICA
By
UNION-CASTLE LINE
SANDERSON & SON, Gen'l Agents, 26 Broadway, New York. Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

FRENCH LINE
Express Postal Service
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
LLOYD ITALIANO-LA VELOCE.
New York-Naples-Genoa.
Italia-America Society of Maritime Trade, Inc. 1 State Street, New York.
Canadian Pacific Rockies Hotels—Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, Vancouver, Victoria. "Princess" Line to Alaska. Great Lakes, Montreal, Quebec, Mar. Provinces. F. R. PERRY, *Gen. Apt.*, 1231 B'way.
NORWEGIAN-AMERICA LINE
NORWAY—SWEDEN—DENMARK
For Sailing Date, Rates, Etc., Apply Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.
AMERICAN & INDIAN LINE
Frequent Sailings to South Africa
Morton Lilly & Co., Produce Exch. Bldg., N. Y. Gen'l Agts. for Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.
OLD DOMINION LINE
Freight and passenger regular service. Sailing dates and information on request. Phone 3900 Franklin.

STEAMBOATS.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule THURSDAY, AUG. 1st.
Lv. W. 129th St. 8:30, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30. Coney Island, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St. 9:30 A. M. Pier 1, N.R., 10:15 A.M. Rockaway, 5:30 P. M. Tel. Rector 872.
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON BY BOAT AND RAIL
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9460.
TROY EVENING LINE
Daily Except Saturday
TO TROY DIRECT
Modern steel freight and passenger steamers "Clermont" and "Onteora" leave foot of Christopher St. daily except Saturday, 6 P. M.; West 42d St., 6:20 P. M.; West 129th St., 6:45 P. M. Due at Troy 6 A. M. Restaurant. Horses and automobiles carried. Tel. Spring 1845.
METROPOLITAN LINE
To BOSTON $5.23
via CAPE COD CANAL
Steamers lv. Pier 18, N.R., ft. of Murray St. daily (Sundays included) Staterooms, Meals—The Best TELEPHONE BARCLAY 5000
NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON. Franklin St., 4 P. M.; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Franklin St. 6 P. M. for Newburgh. Tel. 6070 Franklin
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany and Troy Evening Line tickets accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Religious and patriotic services each Sunday, 2:15 P. M., in Pavilion No. 2, Bear Mountain.
Half-fare for all soldiers and sailors in uniform.

UP BOATS	A. M. Through Service	A. M. Pough keepsie Service	P. M. Saturday Special
New York:			
Desbrosses St.	8:40	10:00	2:00
West 42d St.	9:00	10:20	2:20
West 129th St.	9:20	10:40	2:40
Yonkers	9:50	11:10	3:10
Bear Mountain	*11:30	*12:50	*4:50
West Point (week days only)	*11:50	*1:15	*5:15
Cornwall		*1:40	5:40
Newburgh	*12:20	*2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	7:00
Kingston Point	2:10	....	7:50
Catskill	3:25	....	9:15
Hudson	3:40	....	9:35
Albany	6:30	....	11:50

Saturdays Only.

*Return boats same day from points marked * affording ideal one-day outings.*
For information telephone Canal 9300.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES.
NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal st., week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M.; West 132d st., half hour later.
During August Steamer Berkshire will sail from New York on even dates. Steamers Trojan and Rensselaer on odd dates. Express freight service. Automobiles carried. Sunday day trips to Newburgh and return, $1.00.
Our beautifully illustrated "Searchlight Magazine" sent free.
Hudson Navigation Company.

NEW YORK'S POPULAR DAY RESORT
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Str. 'Grand Republic' Lvs. Battery Daily, 9 A.M. W. 132d St., 9:45 A.M.
MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS
Round Trip Weekdays, 55c; Children, 30c Sundays, 85c; Children, 55c. Incl. War Tax. Bear Mountain Line. Tel. Broad 1708.
RED BANK LINE For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point & Red Bank. Week days lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M., 3:15 P. M. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 A. M.

TOURS.

PACIFIC COAST — ALASKA
NATIONAL PARKS—ALL RESORTS
Tickets and Tours by All Routes.
Also Agents for 10 Summer Resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON,
245 Broadway, 561 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
VISIT YOUR NORTHERN ALLIES
For illustrated guide address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Can.
CALIFORNIA
Raymond-Whitcomb Tours
225 Fifth Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 6270.

EXCURSIONS.

One Day Excursions
Sunday, July 28
Lake Hopatcong
$1.94 for (Fare incl. adlt. War Tax) Child. 5 to 12 97c
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.40 A.M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.58 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 8.45 A.M.
Atlantic City
$3.24 for (Fare incl. adult. War Tax) Child. 5 to 12 $1.62
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8 A.M.; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.18 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 8.00 A.M.
Mauch Chunk
$2.70 for (Fare incl. adult. War Tax) Child. 5 to 12 $1.35
Lv. W. 23 St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 A.M., Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.48 A.M. Newark, 8.45 A.M.
New Jersey Central
New Jersey Central

UNITED STATES MARINES ON REST LEAVE.
World photograph of American marines on rest leave passing through the camouflaged main street of a French village, in the Rotogravure Picture section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Quattrocchi‹Cadillac Hotel Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Re Cohn.
Hennevig‹M O H of W 4.
Martin‹Bristol.
Oehring‹Fox.
Schwertfeger‹Scandinavia-Am Line.
Hennevig-Johnson‹
Luckenbach.
Call‹Stevens-Aylsworth.
Migonis‹Penn Coal Co
Brunig‹Erie.
Scarlett‹Malone.
Polinik‹NY C RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. 9:30 A. M.—Naturalization.
11 A. M.—Equity:
Pierce‹N. Y. Dock Co. (on trial.)
Bankruptcy:
Brown Rty Co (motion.)
Criminal:
U S‹I. Fernandez.
Same‹I Garsado.
Same‹E Connelly.
Same‹S Koziowski.
Same‹J W Yazbock.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Brand‹Beresford.
Frasner‹Schlessinger.
Sherman‹Realty Associates, (2.)
Re Gleiner.
De Terronenne‹Stern.
Re X Amuse Co, Inc.
Woida‹Drey.
Solovioff‹Solovioff.
Black and White and Town Taxi Co‹Zohl.
Neiss‹Bloomingdale.
Karl‹Karl.
Guardian Finance and Trading Corp‹Weller.
Libman‹Nagell, (2.)
Sternberger‹Byrnes.
Cuppy‹Ward.
Re Equit Trust Co of New York.
Re Van Riper.
Chizik‹Schindelman.
Blum‹Blum.
Bookbinder‹Bookbinder.
Danehy‹Turney.
PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Clinton W Moffatt,
Philip M Schill,
Clara N Rau,
Rosalie Eppstein,
Michael F Gannon,
Agnes Connelly,
Alfred W Jackson,
Kate C McAvoy.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Einhorn‹Caesar.
Lazansky‹Dill.
Pukofsky‹Burns Bros.
Wyckoff‹Lampert.
Orgel‹Goldstein.
Klatzkie‹Klmpel.
New Amst Gas Co‹Dickerson
Palmer‹Selbert.
Clarke‹Gahrman.
Halpern‹Cooper.
Gans‹Goldman.
Park Av Const Co‹Wahrburg.
PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Matter of New York Mortgage Co.—Malcolm Sumner, Fisher‹Walden—Friend Hoar. Eisler‹Gorham—Maurice Bloch. Weed‹Fitzpatrick—George Mackellar. Slade‹Downey—Mortimer S. Brown.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Hernandez‹Brookdale Mills—Alfred H. Townley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Greenwood Cemetery‹Ella J. Ackhurst—Alfred H. Townley.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Citizens' Savings Bank‹Julia Levy—Samuel Weiners.
SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Greenwich Savings Bank‹Stanley M. Cook—Philip J. Sinnott.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar, to be called Friday, Aug. 2.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Gertrude L. Maring‹Anna E. Green et al.—John J. Kennedy.
William Conrad Weller‹Charles A. Wachter et al.—Frank Weyl. Della K. Huss‹George W. Muller et al.—Alexander C. Campbell.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the "RICE TOWING LINE," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for a limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said steam tug on the 31st day of May, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, $13,142.97. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Herbert Green, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of October, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SPECO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, such as desks, chairs, typewriter, fixtures, &c.
ROY F. SEGUR, Trustee.
MOSES ELY, Attorney for Trustee, 52 Wall Street, New York.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 2 Rector Street, New York.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of PEERLESS DOLL COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thurs., August 1, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 121 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of finished and unfinished dolls, parts, machinery, tools, fixtures, office furniture, &c.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 299 Broadway, New York.

SERVICE BOARD PROTESTS.

Questions Government's Power to Fix Fares Within City or State.

An announcement was made by the Public Service Commission yesterday that Commissioners Whitney and Kracke, and the commission's chief counsel, William L. Ransom, had laid before the National Railroad Administration the unfairness of increasing intracity and intrastate fares. The railroad officials in Washington were told that the commission prefers to settle the fare questions by conference and agreement rather than by contest and litigation. This allusion to litigation is based on the opinion of the commission that the Federal authorities have no jurisdiction over rates within a city or State.

The Railroad Administration was asked to eliminate the present high rates on the Flushing and Port Washington and the Long Island City-Jamaica divisions of the Long Island Railroad, on the intrastate divisions of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and on the various other steam railroad lines.

The question of a reduction of fares charged for the transportation of soldiers traveling between the Long Island camps and this city was also discussed with the Railroad Administration. A brief was filed with the President and the Railroad Administration combatting the claim of street railway companies that the National War Labor Board or the President has the power to increase fares on street railroads.

It is understood that the National Association of Railway and Public Utility Commissioners will protest to the President against Federal authorities taking over street railway properties, or for Federal regulation of fares.

ON THE EDGE OF NO MAN'S LAND.
An American army observer on duty in an outpost is pictured in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. The device which he uses to signal his comrades is also shown in this interesting picture. The Mid-Week Pictorial publishes many such interesting scenes. At all news stands—10 cents a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Wadsworth Arms Completed—Site for Big West Side Public Garage.

Negotiations which have been pending for the past ten days for the sale of Wadsworth Arms, a seven-story elevator apartment, on the southwest corner of 180th Street and Wadsworth Avenue, were closed yesterday. The structure, which occupies a plot 75 by 100, was sold by the Bristol Realty Company, E. Morris Butler, President, to the Charles Galewski Company, Inc., for investment. Harry Levy negotiated the deal, the property being held at $175,000.

Buy West Side Garage Site.

As a site for a large public garage, a syndicate is reported to have purchased the property at 534 to 540 West Forty-ninth Street. The property at 536 to 540 was cleared about two years ago preparatory to improvement. Edward Howe and others, trustees, hold title.

No. 534 consists of a gore lot fronting only six feet, but widening to 36.7 feet at the rear, improved with five-story building. It is held in the name of Jane Gleason. The combined parcels measure 86 by 100.5 feet.

Private Dwelling Deals.

Pease & Elliman sold to an investor for Emily Lange 46 West Eighty-eighth street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

David Lion and Samuel Kilpatrick resold the four-story dwelling at 217 West 130th Street, on a lot 20.6 by 100, near Seventh Avenue, which they recently purchased from the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, to John W. Mitchell.

William Wallace sold through John N. Golding, 423 West Thirty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, 21.1 by 98.9 adjoining the site of the hotel for working girls.

Investors Buy Tenements.

James H. Cruikshank resold to an investor the five-story tenement, 423 East Eighteenth Street, on a plot 25 by 92, which he purchased from Margaret A. Jackson Tuesday. Harry Sugarman was the broker in the resale.

Tuesday Weisberger purchased the five-story tenements, each 25 by 100, at 317 and 319 East Sixtieth Street, facing Queensboro Bridge, from H. Cohn, who held a half interest in the properties.

Heller & Sussman, operators, sold to an investor 53 East 131st Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100. John Stetzler negotiated the sale, which was for all cash.

Buying in the Bronx.

Nicholas Lopard sold for Raymond Rubin the one-family dwelling with garage, 1,826 Marmion Avenue, Bronx, to Herman Katz for occupancy.

Caroline F. Schaefer sold to Laura C. Phelan 1,238 Brook Avenue, near 168th Street, a three-story frame dwelling, on a lot 17.8 by 95.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Trust sold for the Alco Building Company the one-family semi-detached dwelling with garage, 2,017 Sixty-first Street, Mapleton Park, to Mrs. Minnie Kanter of the Bronx for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Sage Foundation Homes Company sold to G. F. Barnes of Manhattan the dwelling on the southwest side of Winter Street, ninety-five feet southeast of Ocean Avenue, Forest Hills, for $23,000.

H. B. Newins of Blue Point, L. I., has purchased from W. H. Barrett ninety-seven lots in the Bay Edge section of Jamaica.

The Gascoyne-Realty Company sold to E. A. Smith the dwelling on the east side of Woodhaven Avenue, eighty feet north of Eighty-ninth Avenue, Woodhaven, and the dwelling adjoining it on the west to A. O. Lindsay.

$20,000 Sale at Briarcliff Manor.

U. T. Hungerford of Manhattan purchased from David B. Plumer, former manager of the Briarcliff Lodge at Briarcliff, and at present Managing Director of the Essex & Sussex at Spring Lake, N. J., his property situated on the Pleasantville Road at Briarcliff Manor, Westchester County, comprising thirteen and one-quarter acres. The property was held at $20,000. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

Adams Express Company and Wells Fargo Company Transfer Jersey City Property.

Deeds have been filed at Jersey City whereby William M. Barrett, Caleb S. Spencer, Alexander J. Hemphill, and Charles D. Norton, as Trustees of the Adams Express Company, have transferred to the American Railway Express Company of 65 Broadway, Manhattan, the Adams Express stable buildings, comprising the entire block frontage on the east side of Henderson Street, extending from York to Montgomery Street, 200 by 275, Jersey City. The deed had attached revenue stamps to the value of $484.

The Wells Fargo Company also transferred its two stable buildings, one a five-story structure 200 by 100, at the southeast corner of Pavonia Avenue and Monmouth Street, and the other a three-story brick building, 200 by 100, on the south side of Eighth Street, between Coles and Monmouth Streets. The Fargo buildings were valued at $397,000.

Receiver Appointed.

Justice McAvoy of the Supreme Court appointed Philip J. Sinnott receiver of the rents of 30 Bond Street, a mercantile building, pending a suit brought by the Greenwich Savings Bank to foreclose a mortgage of $36,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Jackson St, 41 and 43, n w corner of Cherry St, 50x100. 2 five-story tenements and stores; E. W. Burke against Celia Rosenzweig et al.; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T.; due, $49,996.62; taxes, &c, $1,241.81; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By Henry Brady.

109th St, 425 to 485 East, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 150x100.11 (coal yard,) two-story office and frame sheds and stables; Metropolitan Savings Bank against H. D. Strack et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $32,760.88; taxes, &c, $2,085.53; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Fordham Road, s w corner of Crotona Av, 52x204x89.4x209.4, vacant; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against J. M. Levy et al.; attorney, M. A. Hulett; due, $9,654.32; withdrawn.

Harland Av, 1, s e corner of Olmstead Av, 91.10x103.1; E. J. Many against George Keiser et al.; attorney, Peter Mahoney; due, $4,560.32; taxes, &c, $1,102.39; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Botson Road, e s, 148.18 ft n of Tremont Av, one-story brick garage, 49.20x278.34; Newat Realty Co., Philip Wattenberg, 200 Broadway, President, owner; Irving Margon, 356 East 149th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Park Av, e s, 225 ft n of 170th St, one-story brick garage, 50x141; Benenson Realty Co., Benjamin Benenson, 401 East 152d St, President, owner; Charles Scharfer, Jr., 529 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

60th St, 55 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; Edward Rosenvald Estate, premises, owner; R. B. Bowler, 101 Park Av., architect; cost, $15,000.

Water St, 678 and 680, to a six-story stable; with coal pockets, premises, owner; J. P. Whiskeman, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $12,000.

Union Av, e s, 215.33 ft n of 165th St, to a two-story brick garage, 25x62; Constantine Juhn, 1,022 Forest Av, owner; Dunnigan & Crumley, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 321, e s, 25.7 ft n of 2d St, 25.6x78.5x25x72.8; Sophdor Realty Co. to Frederick H. MacRobert, 617 West 113th St, mtg $17,000, b. and s., c. a. g., July 30; attorneys, Parsons, C. & Mol., 52 William St $1
FRONT ST, 52, n s, 30.6x80; Martha E. and Oliver De L. Coster to West Beach Realty Corp., 46 Cedar St, n s, and e s, mtg $1, July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
SAME PROPERTY ..... West Beach Realty Corp. to Markham Realty Corp., 31 Nassau St, b. and s., July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
KING ST, 39, n s, 248.7 ft e of Varick St, 25.9x100; Anna H. Ahrens to John Wicheius, 86 3d Av, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, July 19; attorney, James Boyd, 135 Broadway $1
LEWIS ST, 104, e s, 96 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Annie Britton to Wolf Tanenbaum, 261 Rivington St, mtg $17,250, all liens, July 30; attorney, S. D. Johnson, 35 Nassau St $100
LEXINGTON AV, 904-906, w s, 25.5 ft s of 57th St, 40x90; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, July 29; attorney, W. N. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St. $1
WATER ST, 235, s s, 88.8 ft e of Beekman St, 16.8x73, with all title to strip between centre line of block and north wall of building adjoining on south, foreclosure April 4, 1918; Philip J. Britt, referee, to Charles E. Gremmels, 206 Pilsk Av, Borough of Richmond, July 18; attorneys, Carey & Carroll, 59 Wall St $19,500
16TH ST, 19 West, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; E. M. & H. K. Real Estate and Contracting Co. to Manerica Realty Corp., 67 West 36th St, mtg $15,000, all liens, July 30; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway $100
18TH ST, 215 West, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92; Theo. A. L. Davis to Anna Brandt, 255 West 114th St; attorneys, Hemfield & Weiss, 277 Broadway.....$100
27TH ST, 122-124 West, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Isaac Steinberg to L. Falkenberg, 611 West 114th St, all title, ½ part, all liens, July 29; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway $1
29TH ST, 356 West, s s, 583.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Robert C. Fulton to Margaret E. Mayle, 365 West 29th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, July 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1
40TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; 40th St, 36 and 38 West, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 55x104.10x24.11x100.5; Edward Howe and another, trustees, to Mae Sifert, 351 West 150th St, July 24; attorney, John J. Bunker, 233 Broadway $100
49TH ST, s s, 488.6 ft w of 10th Av, runs s 100.5x w 37.6x n e 100.10 to street x e 6.6 to beginning; Jane G., wife of Frederick W. Sheehan, (formerly Jane G. Gleason, wife of John Gleason,) to same, all liens, July 10; attorney, same $1
56TH ST, 411 West, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Hallman Realty Co. to Michael Hallinan, 411 West 56th St, ½ part, all liens, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $550
60TH ST, 317 East, n s, 260 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98; 60th St, 319 East, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Haiman Cohn to Herman Weisberger, 189 2d St, one-half right, title, and interest, July 31; attorney, S. Scheindlinger, 277 Broadway $1
74TH ST, 439 East, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Barnet Cohen to Crescent-Star Realty Co., 211 55th St, mtg $25,500, all liens, July 29 ..... $1
83TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x102.2; Susanna S. Minturn to Francis G. Stoddard, 66 Sound View Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $215,000, all liens, July 26; attorney, C. H. Bellows, 55 Liberty St..$100
101ST ST, 109 East, n s, 63 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x75; 101st St, 111 East, n s, 78.6 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x75; Flora V. Bandler to Mary A. Truslow, 40 West 59th St, mtg $11,000, all liens, July 26; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway $1
111TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Maclay Associates to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, trustee, mtg $22,500, b. and s., c. a. g., July 5; attorneys, Remsen & Parsons, 60 Wall St..$100
119TH ST, n s, 207 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Louis Kaemmerer to Joseph Cheroff and Alex Ossipoff, 2 East 113th St, mtg $11,000, July 19; attorney, Morton Stein, 63 Wall St $1
142D ST, n s, 305 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.10; Gustave G. Kouffel et al., executors to Henrietta Alcombrack, 619 West 142d St, July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,300

Bronx.

BRIDGE ST, n w corner of Old White Plains Road, 100x45; also Eastchester Road, e s, 105.10 ft s of Arnow Av, runs e 305.6x s 108.11x w 315.3x n 109.1; William E. Davies to Maclay Associates, 67 Wall St, July 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1
BROOK AV, 1,238, e s, 17.8x95; Caroline F. Schafer to Laura C. Phelan, 2,045 Ryer Av, mtg $4,000, July 1; attorneys, Holden & C., Mount Vernon, N. Y. $1
CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 75 ft n of Starling Av, 105x105; Auguste Helmstetter to Odell Street Realty Co., Inc., 1,433 Zerega Av, July 30; attorney, Auguste Helmstetter, 2,253 Watson Av $100
LONGFELLOW AV, 917; Mary E. Conway et al. to John M. Horner, 701 West 178th St, July 10; attorneys, McGuire, H. & S., 16 Exchange Place $1
LOTS 9 and 10, map of William R. Fordham; Mary L. Fordham et al. to J. Oscar Fordham, Stillwater, N. Y., July 11; attorney, J. A. Fordham, City Island $100
LOT 103, map of Coster es ate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Pasqu le Trotta, 1,603 Parker Av, July 30; attorney, Pasquale Trotta, 1,603 Parker Av $1
LOT 57, Block 22, map of Section A; Edenwald Realty and Commercial Co. to Rosalia U. Passantino, 2,837 Amsterdam Av, July 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $600
LOT 941, map of Bronx View Park; George A. Deverman to Louis Preisel, 1,873 Wallace Av, July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
OLD WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 45 ft n of Bridge St, 45x100; also Eastchester Road, e s, 329.11 ft s of Arnow Av, runs n 164x e 305.6x s 116x e 78.11x w 218.8; Maclay Associates to William E. Davies, Demarest, N. J., July 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1
PROSPECT AV, w s, 165 ft n of 181st St, 33x150; Rachel Av

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Ush & Marvin 527 5th Av.

NEW DUTCH-COLONIAL HOUSE
White and Green, unusually attractive, 8 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace; fine garage; high elevation, free from mosquitos and malaria; all improvements installed, including sewers, gas, electricity; near depot, 30 minutes from Grand Central. Particulars Mrs. Lawrence H. Tasker, 154 Nassau St. Beekman 4500.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

299 Madison Ave.
Corner 41st Street
A FEW DESIRABLE
OFFICES
all very light; rent reasonable.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
ON PREMISES.
Telephone Murray Hill 1481.

STORE, BASEMENT
AND SUB-BASEMENT
56 BEEKMAN ST.
Near Gold St., 25x90. New building. Steam heat; electric elevator. Immediate possession. In A1 condition.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co.
41 PARK ROW. TEL. 5000 CORT.

133 WEST 72D ST.
Modern building suitable for
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.

BROOKLYN.

BUILDING TO LET
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Four story, corner Broadway and Reid Ave., 45x100; passenger and freight elevators; lease, sell or exchange. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
4 Rooms & Bath. . $840 to $1,200
5 Room Doctor's Apartment. . $1,500
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

200 West 58th St.
Corner of 7th Ave.
APARTMENTS OF
3 ROOMS AND BATH to
6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
FROM OCT. 1st, $1,300 to $3,000,
including Refrigeration.
Owned and Managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Av.

BONNY-CASTLE
HIGHLAND COURT
St. Nicholas Av. at 191st St.
Elevator Apartments
3 to 8 Rooms
WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

STUDIO APARTMENT
FOR SALE.
Ten large, light rooms, three baths, sleeping chambers; southern exposure; studio, 25x27.10 feet high; fireproof; new building of latest construction; convenient to all lines of travel; cost $35,000; will sacrifice, easy terms, or consider exchange of free and clear country property.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN.
148 West 57th St. Phone Circle 6095.

New House, Exclusive Apartment
2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, ROOF GARDEN AND SLEEPING PORCHES; $1,500 TO $1,800.
Apply BERLOCK CO., 48 W. 49th St.
Telephone Bryant 7152.

THE KANAWAH
203 West 111th St.
5-6 Rooms. Elevator Apts.
$46 to $54. Superintendent.

58TH St. 127 W. | 7 Rooms & Bath, $1,900 | 2 Rooms & Bath, $900. | Fireproof; Standard Service.

THE PLAZA,
705 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. 150th St.
6-7-8-ROOM ELEVATOR APARMENT.
$60 to $82.
Continuous high service. Superintendent.

209 DYCKMAN ST.
Near Broadway and Subway.
6 and 7 room apartments; telephone service.
$40 to $52. Elegant Order.
SUPERINTENDENT.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

1182-1186 MADISON AVE.
Corner 87th Street.
Handy to Express Station
Lexington Ave. Subway at 86th St.
7 & 8 ROOMS.
Elevator Service.
Rental, $780 to $1,200.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
299 MADISON AVE., COR. 41ST ST.

NEW BUILDING
EXQUISITE 7-ROOM APARTS.
of the Very Highest Class.
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR
SMALL FAMILIES
Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath.
815 Park Av. S. E. Cor. 75th St.
Agent on Premises. Rhinelander 499.

BRONX.

Sheridan Avenue, N. E. Corner 165th Street
NEARING COMPLETION.
Ready for Occupancy Aug. 1
3-4 elegant, large light rooms, all modern conveivable improvements. $31-46
SELECT TENANTS ONLY
5 | Room Corner Apartment | Doctor or Dentist
One block east of Grand Concourse; convenient to 161st or 167th St. Stations, Jerome Av. Subway. Apply on premises or agents.
J. J. MEENAN, Inc. Tel. 4618 Columbus.
1966 BROADWAY

The New York Times
BROOKLYN OFFICE
At the Brooklyn office of The New York Times, Citizen Building, 401 Fulton St., advertisements and subscriptions are received for the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 5 baths; excellent condition; superior location; leasehold. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS,
2,211 ANDREWS AVENUE.
Desirable house, 9 very large rooms, 2 baths; plot 40x100; location such as to be of special advantage to families who desire their children to develop in refined surroundings; for sale only. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

$500 CASH; West Bronx 2-family brick, 13 rooms, baths; heated; electricity, parquet floors; 20x100; $7,000; cost $10,500. ULLMAN, 3,221 White Plains Av., Bronx.

Brooklyn.

Old Colonial homestead on Ocean Av., 9 rooms, 3 baths, hardwood floors; large grounds, fruit, shade trees, flowers, vegetable garden; garage; ideal country home in city; out of town business necessitates moving; furnished, $100; unfurnished, $80. Phone Cortlandt 4474.

For Sale.—Brick factory, two story and basement, 100x50, yard adjoining 35x100; corner 3d Av., 7th St., Brooklyn; partly rented. Inquire owner, Mrs. Jacob Schratwieser, 35 Tredwell Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

HOUSES AT BARGAIN PRICES.
One and two family, modern, attached and detached, also apartment for investors, in finest section of Flatbush. 755 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Old Colonial 4-room cottage, new improvements, near subway; $3,400. J 336 Times Downtown.

Richmond.

NEW BRICK YEAR-ROUND RESIDENCE, WITH LARGE GROUNDS; BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN HIGHLY RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL SECTION GRYMES HILL, STATEN ISLAND; NINE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS AND FOUR-ROOM SERVANT QUARTERS SEPARATE; TWO-CAR GARAGE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $35,000; $20,000 CAN REMAIN ON FIRST MORTGAGE. APPLY PAUL HELLINGER, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Queens.

$10 Monthly buys cottage, corner lot, improvements, block from trolley; small payment down. Inquire store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

For Sale.—Artistic bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; garage; half acre ground; convenient to two railroads; near Gramatan Inn; $7,300; cost $8,500. W. L. Taylor, Gifford Park, Tuckahoe. Tel. 1374 Tuckahoe.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE.
527 5th Av., New York.

Long Island.

Furnished Colonial house, two blocks north of main station, 18 minutes to city; $100. 68 Middleton St., Jamaica.

$1,275 for house, large plot for garden and vegetables; easy terms. Doud, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York. 8 cent commutation fare. 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood floors throughout; large porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 89 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Owing to removal to Ohio will sell 9-room house and 2 car garage, worth $12,000, for $9,500; only $1,000 cash needed; big bargain; best location in nearby suburb, with splendid transportation; all modern conveniences. Full particulars.
CHRISTIE.
ROOM 611, 63 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Seven-room house and garage; price $5,500, worth $7,000; must sell; am compelled to move; built by day's work for own occupancy; splendid transportation; all conveniences.
H. E. WHITE,
ROOM 611, 63 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Owner must sell nearly new six-room house; every improvement; large plot; plenty fruit, $5,000; terms. P. O. Box 12, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour late; $4,500, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Houses Wanted.

Unfurnished house or apartment, not less than six rooms, wanted immediately in Tarrytown, Scarboro, or Dobbs Ferry, close to New York Central stations. Phone Mr. Walker, Bryant 1000.

Responsible party wants small, handsome, fully furnished house, American basement; East Sixties; year $5,000-$5,500. CLARK REALTY, 347 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

Wanted, 7-room house with garage; Bronx preferred; gas, electricity, heater, &c.; rent $50 to $60 monthly. E. T. M., B 42 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Montclair, N. J.—Modern nine-room house, well furnished, $65 monthly, for three months; immediate possession. Phone Cortlandt 2213.

New York State.

A rustic cottage, plainly furnished, in artists, writers and musicians' colony, near Woodstock, N. Y.; weekly chamber music concerts, community festival in August, art exhibitions, &c.; rental $80 for balance of season. Hervey White, Woodstock, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Summer home wanted for balance of season, furnished, near water, preferably the ocean, within 1½ hours of New York; would purchase if place were suitable. J 393 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$50,000 on property worth $250,000, to be secured by first mortgage; liberal terms. J 176 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

47 WEST 88TH ST.
Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 14 rooms, two-story extension; all improvements; 3 baths; rent $2,500 yearly. OTTO SPENCKER, 503 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 8977.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

To sell now, will sacrifice dainty, year-round cottage, two years old, on lot 100x177 feet, shaded by fine old trees, plenty of flowers and shrubs, completely equipped, ready for occupancy now; 6 rooms and one room, tiled bath; panelled living room 24 feet long, with huge fireplace; situated high in the hills, near pretty lake, only 49 minutes' distance by train; easy commutation; will sacrifice for $6,000 to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage, easy terms on $2,000 balance; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood; near country club, school, churches, and markets. M. J. M., Box 76 Times Downtown.

A beautiful home for some one at sacrifice; 10 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood trim; every improvement; porches front and back; slate roof; splendid river view; one acre, fine shade, fruit; on main amacyte road; 5 minutes station, 40 minutes Broadway; plenty trains connect with tube; only $7,800. R. J. Davison, West Englewood, N. J.

A Bargain—Nice 7-room house; bath, hot, cold water; stationary range; heat; lot 100x113; fruit, flowers; garden; high, healthy; 25 minutes on West Shore Railroad; big train service; only $4,800. R. J. Davison, West Englewood, N. J.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
Mount Vernon, heart of Chester Hill, fine old house, very large corner plot, good barn, lovely trees, garden spot; price little over value of land. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica Bay waterfront, 3,000 ft., 23 acres, for sale. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

24 miles out, express station, macadam highway, 60 acres, two streams, large trees, large house, barns; $11,000; terms. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

Maryland's mild climate; waterfront farms; catalogue. Russell Realty Company, Baltimore, Md.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Garage plots wanted in exchange for some excellent income properties, showing good returns. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

53½ Acres, all under cultivation, 10-room house, all modern improvements, running water, bath, electric light; 2 horses, cow, pigs, 200 chickens; all necessary farm implements, including crops; large barn and garage; located ½ mile from station, adjoining most beautiful park in New Jersey, 50 minutes out. Owner in draft, must sell; reasonable terms. Address Farms, 100 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Commercial house or corporation seeking first floor office space, near Broadway in Wall Street district should write me at once; I can put you in touch with rare opportunity to lease ideal space totalling 1,350 sq. ft. in a new building filled with high-class tenants; act quickly; space like this is scarce. Address C. H., P. O. Box 107 Times Square.

15,000 SQUARE FEET
FACTORY OR STORAGE
CONVENIENT TO
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
MIGHT DIVIDE.
ADDRESS X 270 TIMES ANNEX.

Loft, fireproof sprinkler, second floor; light two sides; 6,000 feet; thriving locality; excellent for labor; convenient to subway, elevated and surface lines; near docks; $1,600. Storm & Co., 544 East 71st St.

A NEW SHOP
in this neighborhood for exclusive business, milliner, book shop, &c., $100 per month. Apply Berlock Co., 48 West 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

Entire building, four stories and basement, for rent, East Twenties, 45 feet wide; will alter to suit tenant; long term if desired. Owner, P. O. Box 579, City Hall Station.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

FOR RENT.
Desirable office space on ground floor; also several private offices, second floor. Apply 1,180 Broadway.

Half furnished office, $13.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

For Rent.—Two large offices, Havemeyer Bldg., 2 Church St. Inquire Room 2189, Woolworth Bldg.

CORNER OFFICE, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park; 110 W. 40th St., Room 1203.

FURNISHED offices and desk room; service. Suite 306, 51 East 42d St.

OFFICES, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

524 to 70 West.—Handsome parlor floor, previously occupied by doctor. Circle 4239.

Two-story brick building, 23x50 foot, West 48th St. Box J 170 Times.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Light loft wanted, 5,000 square feet, with steam and power, elevator, for manufacturing purposes. Address H. Collin, 108 West 14th St.

Office space wanted, 1,500 to 2,000 feet, in financial district, preferably Wall St. J 371 Times Downtown.

Small furnished office or desk room; vicinity Wall preferred. Exports, F 380 Times Downtown.

Mill agent representing hosiery wants to engage desk room; New York Life Building preferred. Lo-b, 910 Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH, (Washington Mews.) — Handsome studio apartment, four rooms, kitchen, bath, now to October, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

19TH, 151 EAST.—Two attractive rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; southern exposure. Browne.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

31ST, 22 EAST.—The Hampton, two rooms, bath; excellent hotel service; $65.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

49TH ST., 21 EAST.—Furnished or unfurnished attractive studio, alcove, bedroom, bath, kitchenette.

49TH, 19 EAST.—Artistically furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Babcock.

SUBLET MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS; EAST AND WEST SIDE. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; Summer rates, $10.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, eastwest side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

32D, 9 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, high class service. Steigelman, 2227 Madison Square.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Two rooms and bath, first floor, front, for 21 years occupied as doctor's office; other apartments.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable small kitchenette apartments, $60-$65; hot water, bath convenience.

50'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, four rooms, bath, piano, now to October, sacrifice, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Unusual high-class apt., roof garden, sleeping hammock, suitable two clubmen or officers, until Oct. 1.

55TH ST. (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, breezy, independent, two, three rooms; baths, kitchen.

55TH, 25 WEST.—One-two attractive rooms, kitchenette, bath, maid service; southern exposure.

58TH ST., 200 WEST.—To sublet, handsomely furnished apartment of 5 rooms and two baths; very moderate rental to Oct. 1.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up; 2, 3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED ONE OR TWO ROOM KITCHENETTE; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY; WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside rooms; delightfully cool; completely furnished to smallest detail; one or two months, $125 monthly; seen any time. Apply Superintendent, Apartment 1203.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

73D, 140 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM PARLOR FLOOR, KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY, WEEKLY OR MONTHLY; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

74TH, 103 WEST. — Remodeled, extension studio apartment; $16.50 weekly; back parlor, kitchenette, $10.

79TH ST. SUBWAY.—Suite, parlor and bedroom, beautifully furnished, in modern, high-class apartment; exclusive neighborhood; private family; reference; $75 per month. J 1-2 Times.

80'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath; piano; lease to October; a genius, $70. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80'S, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths; sacrifice to October, $165 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80'S, (Central Park.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; sacrifice to October, $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

80TH, 119 WEST.—High class 1, 2 rooms, bathroom, parlor; newly furnished.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; kitchenette, elevator apartment.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

88TH, 315 WEST.
Two and three room modern suite.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; beautiful large second floor; bath, kitchenette; service; $100.

90'S, (West End.) — Seven rooms, baths, handsomely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments, high class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

91ST, 215 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two baths, from June 15 to Oct. 1; linen, silver, seen any time after 1 P. M. Apartment 123.

105TH, 142 WEST.—Two large front rooms, kitchenette; piano, electricity, telephone. Apartment 12B.

113TH, 517 WEST.—2, 4 and 5 rooms, charming apartment, furnished with utmost care; very high-class elevator apartment house. Telephone Morningside 8240.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—2 rooms, with private bath, just vacated; attractive rates; full hotel service.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Five outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure. Apt. 62.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 8099.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two, three, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $80 monthly, comfortably furnished; telephone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
229-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished subleases a specialty; choice localities; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished subleases a specialty; choice localities; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. —Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman. Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Columbus 836.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.
Weekly rates if desired.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, personally investigated before listing; 1 to 10 rooms; season, or longer. Apartment Renting Co., 176 West 72d St., cor. B'way. Phone Columbus 1277.

AUDUBON AV. 26.—Beautiful 3-room apartment, completely furnished, including silver and linens; $40. Inquire Johansen.

BEST SELECTION OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS AND HOUSES; REDUCED SUMMER RENTALS. APPLY BERLOCK CO., 48 West 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 463.—5-room apartment, facing Park; piano; $16 weekly. Duncan.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and janitor service; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

New building, 5-room apartment, front; will sell completely furnished $200 for rent $48 per month; right at Lyckman St. subway. Phone 3915 Cathedral.

NORTHERN AV., 63, (Apt. 21.)—Five rooms, overlooking Hudson, $75. 'Phone 9230.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, convenient 103d subway, handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; August, September; $125 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1456.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 95th.)—Superbly furnished 6 rooms; piano, victrola; beautiful view; month, longer; bargain. Phone 1176 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Eight, ten light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Sitting room, bedroom, and bath, with and without kitchens, completely furnished.
TWO DOLLARS UP.
Complete hotel service, including maid service, gas, electricity, &c.
Special monthly rates.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
Telephone Riverside 6100. 307 West 98th St.

WEST END, (90's.)—Five rooms, 2 baths, 2 bedrooms, charmingly furnished; season, year; possession any time. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31ST, 157 EAST.—Nice steam heated apartment, six rooms and bath; $42.

15TH, 224 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single flat, 7 large rooms; rent $65-$80.

57TH ST., (Near Park Av.)—To lease, two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $900; can be seen any time. Plaza 6143 or 111 East 57th.

90TH, 62 EAST.—6, 7 rooms, elevator apartment, modern improvements, $48, $75.

An opportunity for saving; must sublet very large, light, eight-room apartment; Park Avenue corner in Eighties; furnished August to October; unfurnished for two years thereafter. Phone Hanover 5217, between 9 and 4.

FLOOR TO LET.
614 Third Av.—5 extra large rooms, whole floor, modern improvements; rent $28. Apply on premises.

MADISON AV. 926, (73d.)—3 elegant light rooms, all modern improvements.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Two rooms and bath, first floor front; occupied for 20 years as doctor's office; other apartments.

55TH, 350 WEST.—1 and 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, high-class, elevator apartment; $50-$72.50.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Seven, eight, nine unusually large, light rooms; living rooms, 16x22; two bathrooms; modern elevator house; excellent transit facilities; immediate possession; $1,200-$1,500. Telephone Jepson, 7830 Riverside.

72D ST., 14 WEST.—Apartment two, three rooms; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; artist's studio; north light.

87TH ST., 63 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath, $65; adults only. F. J. Gulfoyle & Co. 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

90S, WEST END AV.—High-class apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, to October, 1919; sacrifice $2,600. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

93D ST., 216 WEST.—Seven rooms and two baths; rent $1,150 per year; unfurnished; occupancy Aug. 15; decorate to suit tenant. Inquire of agents, M. H. Gaillard & Co., 2,299 Broadway.

94TH ST., 308 WEST.—Eight rooms and two baths, $1,600-$1,750; best value for the money in the city.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Six rooms, one bath, $1,300; best value for the money in the city.

166th, 470 West.—Five large, light, outside rooms, in modern elevator apartment house; short walk from 168th St. station, Broadway subway; rental $45, corner Amsterdam Avenue. Phone 5512 Vanderbilt.

112TH, (near Drive.)—Modern elevator apartment building; 7 large rooms, 2 baths; Sept. 1, 1918, to October, 1919, $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

127TH ST., 14 WEST, (Apt. 6.)—Sublet, $42.50; five bright rooms and bath; every convenience; immediate occupancy.

FLOOR TO LET.
897 Eighth Av.—3 extra large rooms, whole floor, modern improvements; Rent $28. Apply on premises.

OGDEN AV., 1,435, east end Washington Bridge.—High class apartment, four rooms and bath, all modern improvements; fine view; rent $30.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 720, (Corner 140th.)—Ten rooms, 3 baths, high-class apartment; $1,600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views. Inquire office.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 76.—Three rooms, front; every modern convenience; $43; immediate possession.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

1 TO 12 ROOMS; DESIRABLE BUILDINGS, EAST AND WEST SIDE.
RENTING CO., 176 WEST 72D ST., CORNER BROADWAY. PHONE COL. 1277.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Couple desires unfurnished four (4) room apartment, in good location, preferably between 72d and 121st Sts., and Broadway and Riverside Drive; will take over lease and buy furniture. Address J. Spray, 1773 Woolworth Building.

Real estate man, experienced, would act as resident manager in exchange for apartment; responsible. J 184 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LET US RENT YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT OR DWELLING FOR YOU. List now for Fall and Winter Leasing.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d St. Columbus 2750.

Couple wants small apartment, housekeeping or bungalow; commuting distance. J 382 Times Downtown.

Immediately, 7 rooms, 2 baths, furnished, below 90th; $3,000 year. Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

19TH, 111 EAST.—Very large room, balcony, bath, electricity, telephone; private family.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.) — Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room, with running water, $14 weekly; with bath, $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small, newly furnished, private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

87TH, 150 EAST.—Large, comfortable room, all conveniences, telephone, private house; references.

MADISON AV., 268, (39th.)—Large room, private bath; $9; single, $5; electricity, gas.

MADISON AV., 1,069 (81st.)—Large room; modern comfort; suitable two; board optional.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool room, private bath; electricity; reference.

44TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; central; all modern conveniences.

49TH ST., 800 WEST, off Broadway.—Large front room, elevator apartment; gentleman only. Telephone Bryant 7720, Apt. 708.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also suite; gentlemen. Circle 1810.

52D, 47 WEST, (Near 5th Av.) -3 beautiful large rooms, suitable doctor; previously occupied by physician. Circle 2936.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites. SUMMER RATES.

65TH, 150 WEST.—Handsome, extra large front room; all conveniences, kitchenette; reasonable.

68TH, 46 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

69TH, 66 WEST. — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, ELECTRICITY, BATH, LAVATORY ADJOINING; $10; SINGLE FRONT ROOM, $4.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Exceptionally large and small rooms; water, electricity; quiet; exclusive; references

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated rooms, private baths, electricity; exceptional accommodations.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exclusive house, two rooms and bath, en suite; single room; gentleman preferred; breakfast optional.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; gentleman, couple; kitchen privilege if desired. Joel.

71ST, 30 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; EXCLUSIVE HOUSE.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, telephone, electricity, running water, desirable location.

71ST, 29 WEST, (Near Park.)—Ideal Summer residence; rooms, electricity, $4, $6, $8.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.) —Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 336 WEST. — Two connecting rooms, facing Hudson and Drive; bath adjoining; electricity.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine basement studio; running water; electricity; single room.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Very desirable medium sized room, next to bath.

73D, 110 WEST.—VERY EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, ELECTRICITY, BATH, LAVATORY ADJOINING, $10; FRONT HALL, $4.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, private bath, southern exposure, telephone.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite, second floor, with bath, or separate; one small.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Near Park; refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; board optional.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with, without running water, electricity; references, $4-$8.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Near Park; newly furnished rooms; electricity; rooms, $3-$6-$10.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also room and bath; Japanese service.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Parlor floor; large, small rooms; light housekeeping.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; private phone.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; suitable for two gentlemen.

75TH, 2 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOM, ELECTRICITY, BATH, SHOWER, LAVATORY ADJOINING; $8, $6.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large rooms, running water, cozy basement; conveniences.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; suites with bath or single; electricity; $4, $8, $12, $14.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable double room, near bath, $8; single, $4.50; electricity.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Newly furnished double, single rooms; baths, electricity; $4, $8, $14.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Two-room suite, beautifully furnished; private house; service.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant front room; also small room; all conveniences; reference.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, running water; private house; Summer rates.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Artistic single room; also desirable front basement; electricity; $4.50.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select, beautiful front room; twin beds; bath; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room, $5.50; single, $3.50.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Beautiful, airy rooms; running water, adjoining bath; phone; electricity; conveniences.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Attractively furnished, with or without private bath. Schuyler 7297.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, suites, single; reasonable; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, cool, front room, with bath, electricity, phone; convenient subway.

78TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; $4 to $10; telephone.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1946.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—Absolutely first-class large and medium room; overlooking Hudson; 10th floor west.

79TH, 167 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms, private bath; large front parlor.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; hot water supply; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST, (overlooking parks.)—Single, double, private baths; exceptional. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 20 WEST.—University Professor's home; large, cool rooms, electricity, near park; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, newly furnished, adjoining bath; phone; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms and suite, single, grand piano, quiet, refined.

83D, 2,304 BROADWAY.—Clean, comfortable front suite; suitable gentlemen; 3d flight; reasonable. Minning.

84TH, 268 WEST, (Near West End Av.)—Outside, attractive, elevator, electricity, lavatories. Haskins.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Two large, light front parlors; $10; and one smaller room, $4. Robinson.

85TH, 383 WEST.—Comfortable, cool rooms, suite, single; private house.

Employers seeking help may deposit with the American District Telegraph Company at office rates advertisements for insertion in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Thoroughly competent to handle sales ledger and help with clerical duties; good position for right party. D. G., J 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.
OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF SMALL OFFICE; GOOD SALARY; PERMANENT.
EQUITY PRESS,
52 DUANE ST.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, one capable of rapid, neat and accurate work, to take charge of a complete double entry set of books, an exceptional opportunity to advance to something better. Can you fill the bill? Then come along. Green, 98 Lafayette St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; must be neat and accurate; very good position, with good chance for advancement offered to right party; salary $20 to $22; write full particulars, stating age, experience. J 883 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, experienced in getting out trial balance, keeping set of books.
C. M. PHIPPS,
29 WEST 38TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.

Experienced ones only need apply; must be accurate, industrious, and willing; to those who can qualify the position is permanent. Apply main office, 6th floor, Bloomingdale Bros. 59th St. and 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in office routine, with some knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred; excellent opening for right party. Call Interborough News Co., 406 West 45th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Wholesale house offers an excellent opportunity to wide awake forceful young girl with high school education and some bookkeeping experience. P. O. Box 426, Mad. Sq. Station.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunity for bright, accurate bookkeeper with large insurance agency; experience preferred; start $65 month. J 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced; give references, experience; salary expected. "Permanent," 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting, stenography, and general office work. Rosenwasser Bros., 24 Orchard St., Long Island City.

CASHIER for provision house; experienced; write, state salary. L. A., 163 East 125th.

CLERKS.
Assistant to head of blueprint department; 25 to 50 years of age; one familiar with blueprints preferred; good salary; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

CLERK, cost and payroll, with experience; good salary; splendid opportunity; state salary and experience. Address W 374 Times Downtown.

CLERK.
Young woman experienced on costs and time sheets in electrical manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary. Y. C., 328 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR for New York Times; excellent opportunity for energetic young lady; must be acquainted with New York and Brooklyn; bond and reference required. D 13 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR. — EXPERIENCED, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. SAMSTAG & HILDER BROS., 1,200 BROADWAY, 29TH ST. ENTRANCE.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Must be experienced and have knowledge of bookkeeping; A1 references required. H. K., 289 Times Harlem.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted by large mercantile house; state age, experience, and salary desired. F 335 Times Downtown.

DEVELOPER AND PRINTER
ON AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC
WORK AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced; knowledge of shorthand preferred. Mr. Seide, 142 East 32d.

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANT to take charge of detail work of employment manager large publishing house; good opportunity to develop into department head; apply by letter; give full detail, education, training, experience, and salary expected. H. P. L., 185 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Young lady in contractor's office to take entire charge of filing; answer in own handwriting, stating education, clerical experience, age, and religion; location Cedar St; salary $12 per week. J 147 Times.

FILE CLERKS.—(2;) one experienced, one beginner; age, salary, experience. F 384 Times Downtown.

GIRLS!
WE NEED
YOUR HELP.

GIRLS!

We need girls not under eighteen years who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

preferred, to work in shop making scientific apparatus for the Government; we pay beginners 25 cents per hour; those who show ability are raised within sixty days.

$15.00 TO $18.00 PER WEEK
OF 48 HOURS.
HALF DAY SATURDAY.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., New York City.
Near West St. 6 Blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.
NATINAL BISCUIT
COMPANY
requires 100 packers, 50 labelers, and 100 utility helpers for packing and manufacturing departments; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement; permanent positions; good pay. Apply Employment Office, all day, 85 10th Av. at 15th St.

GIRLS to pack and label chemicals, 22 cents per hour to start, rapid advancement for steady workers; 40 hours per week; close at 12 o'clock Saturdays. Apply Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

GIRLS over 18 for assembling small brass articles; learners start at $9 per week; can earn $12 to $16; steady, congenial work; half day Saturday. Manhattan Brass Co., 336 East 28th St., near 1st Av.

GIRL.—Intelligent young girl wanted; general assistant real estate office; state age, education, and salary expected. J 179 Times.

GIRL for general housework; small family. Mrs. Gerald Jacobson, 420 Riverside Drive. Phone Morningside 4047.

GIRL to assist in large office downtown; in replying give past experience, if any. F 389 Times Downtown.

HANDLING
TELEGRAMS BY TELEPHONE.

Young women wanted to train for positions as telephone-telegraph operators; training period about four weeks; students paid $40 monthly, (payable weekly;) immediate increase on graduation to $50 and $60; further increase and promotion thereafter; rapid advancement, semi-annual bonus. Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

HENRY HESSE,
339 SIXTH AV., 24TH-25TH STS.,
REQUIRES
ART NEEDLEWORK, WORSTED KNIT GOODS AND KNIT UNDERWEAR SALESWOMEN, WHO UNDERSTAND THESE DEPARTMENTS. CALL 9-12 O'CLOCK.

HOUSEWORKER.—General, for two adults; must cook and wait on table; good home; short distance from New York; Scandinavians and Americans preferred; $35-$40 per month. Apply Employment Department, 581 West 31st.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
Must be 18 years old and have a knowledge of chemistry or physics; this work is in our shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experience; 48 hours per week, half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., between the 14th and Christopher St. stations of 9th Av. "L."

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, young or middle-aged woman as working housekeeper; capable relieve mother practically all housework in new home; small family; must be good, simple cook, pleasant disposition, and take interest in home; pleasant surroundings, pleasant room, private bath, considerate treatment, permanent position in good Christian home at good wages for right person. Write Mrs. John G. Beck, Glen Rock, N. J., or call Ridgewood 368, for appointment.

LEDGER CLERK.—Splendid opportunity for thoroughly experienced clerk; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Wholesale, A 8 Times.

MAIL CLERK, thoroughly experienced, knowledge figures and system used in mailing department. Apply by letter, giving experience, salary expected, phone number. A 17 Times.

MATRON, white, take charge of ladies' retiring room on local steamboat, attend passengers, and sell toilet articles. Call 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

MATRON, white, take charge ladies' retiring room in railroad station, attend passengers and sell toilet articles. Call 2 West B'way, 1 flight up.

MODELS.
C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.
Dresses and costumes; permanent situation for a number of experienced showroom models; size 16.

MODELS, SIZES 16-36, FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; HIGHEST SALARY PAID; LONG SEASON ASSURED. THE R. A. DAY CO., 1,115 BROADWAY.

MODEL,
size 16 and 36, 42½, in coat and suit house; long season, good salary. Call Charlop Bros. & Co., 151 West 26th.

MODELS.
Attractive girls, try on dresses; size 16; good salary; long season.
PARISIAN, 21 EAST 31ST.

MODELS,
size 16 and 18, to try on dresses; steady position. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

MODEL to try on coats, sizes 16 and 36; apply all week. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d St.

MILLINERS.—Experienced milliners wanted. Weiler, 9 West 46th St.

NURSE to care for two children, aged 2 years and 6 weeks, with assistance; wages, $40; living accommodations very pleasant; country in Summer, city in Winter; references required. Answer by letter only, L. R. Box 30, 2,121 3d Av.

NURSE to care for baby in country; salary, $35 month. Write W. F. Quinn, 267 West 89th St.

NURSE wanted as companion to a girl eight years old; New England Summer resort. X 284 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Practical nurse for infant. Mrs. Gerald Jacobson, 420 Riverside Drive. Phone Morningside 4647.

OFFICE ASSISTANT IN A LARGE (NEW YORK) DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE; SALARY TO COMMENCE, $15; ONE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE PAPER BUSINESS PREFERRED. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, &c., W 383 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady to do filing and assist switchboard operator; must be able to operate typewriter; state salary desired and give references. L. B., 263 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for filing letters; experience not necessary; bright girl will be advanced; $7 to start. P. O. Box 395, City Hall Station.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady for general office work; must have experience; chance for advancement. Apply Magazine Service Co., 3,293 3d Av.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED
STORE DETECTIVES.
PERMANENT POSITIONS AND
GOOD SALARY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC laboratory wants lady with experience in amateur work. Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d.

SALESWOMEN.
Two or three women wanted by a company doing a million per month in New York, to sell life income contracts; this is a wonderful opportunity for women of character and ability to make from $50 to $200 per week; expense money advanced against commission. Call 11 to 2 o'clock, Mr. Waddell, 111 Broadway, Suite 1130.

SALESLADIES
to act as models in showroom of dress manufacturer; bust measurement 50 inches; light work, good salary, steady position for right parties. Baum & Wolff, 19 Madison Av., cor. 29th St. 10th floor.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $25-$50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESGIRL EXPERIENCED IN CONFECTIONERY; GOOD WAGES; REFERENCES. SCHRAFFT'S CONFECTIONERY, 383 5TH AV.

SECRETARY.—Bright, active girl, thoroughly competent, who has had experience selling goods, with good telephone voice and convincing manner; salary $20 to $25 per week; state reference and experience. A 15 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th.

STENCIL CUTTERS,
experienced on pin point stencils, $12-$15, according to ability. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENCIL CUTTERS.—Earn from $12-$17. Pictorial Review, 222 W. 39th, 9th floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large concern dealing in iron and steel products has an opening for a stenographer; excellent opportunity for bright girl with high school education; moderate salary to start; state age, education, experience, salary expected. J 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, FOR LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. SAMSTAG & HILDER BROS., 1,200 BROADWAY, 29TH ST. ENTRANCE.

STENOGRAPHER,
Must be rapid, accurate, good speller, know how to punctuate, and able to do large volume work; no beginners need apply. State age, details in experience, and salary desired. D. A., 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, (two,) at $15; one at $16; large importing house desires three young ladies, who are capable of turning out neat work, and who can transcribe their notes accurately. B 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large insurance office; permanent; one to take fast dictation; $45 monthly; reply fully, experience, reference; prefer one with some high school education. F 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Grafaphone Operator. —Competent to supervise large force of females in typewriting and grafaphone department; state age, experience in detail, salary desired. W 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; high school graduate; Christian concern; for office of large, industrial concern in Brooklyn. Write, giving experience and salary, B. K., 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position is offered to neat and rapid stenographer by large manufacturers; knowledge of dictaphone essential. Reply, stating experience and salary, J 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — PERMANENT POSITION; ONE EXPERIENCED ON OLIVER TYPEWRITER PREFERRED; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. J 374 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant by Christian firm; interesting work and pleasant environment; must be accurate and understand office details. Call Room 1206, 15 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, for manufacturing concern; salary, $14. Spiro Manufacturing Co., 68 East 131st. Phone for appointment, Harlem 1758.

STENOGRAPHER; ALSO TO DO BILLING ON UNDERWOOD MACHINE; MUST BE RAPID TYPIST. GRIFFON CUTLERY CO., 74 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for Brooklyn manufacturing concern. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Typist, J 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; one who can operate monitor switchboard preferred; good salary; permanent position. Harral Soap Co., 132 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, efficient and thoroughly experienced; good salary; chance for advancement. Universal Trading Co., 220 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have several years' experience, mercantile house; good salary and steady employment. Military Art Novelty Co., 137 East 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER and rapid typist wanted at once. J. L. Taylor, 603 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.
First-class stenographer, capable of secretarial duties.
Apply
AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,
90 West St., Room 503.

STENOGRAPHER and billing clerk, high grade, high wages, must be careful with figures and know how to take dictation, Underwood machine; in answering state your experience and salary expected. H. W. Cotton, Inc., 34th-35th St., Brooklyn, Bush Terminal Building, 4.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position to capable, experienced stenographer and typist, by a downtown corporation; must be rapid and accurate; hours 9 to 5; salary to start $18. Address Box 337, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced; preference given high school graduates who have had a year or more constant experience; position leads eventually to secretary; salary to start $16; deplies treated confidentially. Publishers, Box B. L. R., 135 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be highly efficient, thoroughly seasoned, and have splendid record; exceptional opportunity, with good compensation. Telephone 170 Murray Hill.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and capable; state salary, experience, and religious preference. Write S. X., 104 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good grammarian, familiar with foreign correspondence; state age, experience, and salary desired. F 887 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for publishing house; hours 9-5; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; $6 to start, with advancement. A 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK for large office; moderate salary to start; no beginners. Times Annex, 227 West 43d St., 9th floor. Room 11.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large corporation; must have had previous experience; good chance for advancement; $15 a week to start. J 650 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE; AT LEAST TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY. ROOM 8, 196 WATER ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experienced; fast and accurate. Exide Battery Co., 101 West End Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in uptown retail coal office; state salary expected and experience. R 542 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, must be quick, accurate, and neat. Call Room 216, 10 Bridge St., City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady for permanent position; experienced; state salary desired. J 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent and experienced, Water Color Company, 450 4th Av., Room 802.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted in publishing house. Call 2201 Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; good opportunity advancement. P. O. Box 485, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER, substitute, from Aug. 5 to Aug. 17, inclusive, wanted, law office. Call, Foster & Newman, 61 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady with experience in accounting preferred. Telephone Bryant 2536.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; must be experienced. Call from 10 to 12 A. M., 2 Columbus Circle, Room 52.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience in builder's office; state experience and salary wanted. B 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Need not be experienced; accuracy and common sense are essential. D 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER to operate dictaphone; experienced; salary $14-$16. Call 17 Park Place.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in law office; wages $20. W 885 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, willing to learn bookkeeping, Braunsdorf, 450 East 53d St. Tel. Plaza 1336.

STOCK CLERK.—Girl as stock clerk in large wholesale dry goods house; bright; good chance for advancement. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for importing house; salary $12 to start. B 28 Times.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand and typewriting; good salary. Write full particulars to W., Room 1208, 2 West 45th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.

Intelligent, speedy operator; hours 8 to 4 o'clock, and 10 to 5:45, alternating, with two reliefs; Saturday half day all the year; references necessary; $18 weekly. T., Box 94, 104 East 14th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and file clerk, thoroughly experienced in both. Apply Light & Schlesinger, 18 Washington Place.

TYPIST.—Good position in large insurance office; must have good experience and speed; permanent; reply fully, giving experience, reference and salary expected. F 321 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted; Underwood operator; must be experienced and have knowledge of billing. Chas. A. Schieren Company, 30 Ferry St., N. Y. City.

TYPIST AND CLERK in insurance broker's office; state salary and previous appointments. J 375 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Underwood operator; must be experienced; chance for advancement. Apply Magazine Service Co., 3,293 3d Av.

TYPIST.—QUICK, ACCURATE, EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY. ROOM 8, 196 WATER ST.

TYPIST, experienced; knowledge of stenography desirable; $12 to $14. Efficiency Mail List Co., 225 West 57th St.

TYPIST.—Bright; beginner considered; state age, salary, experience, if any. F 885 Times Downtown.

TYPIST FOR PUBLISHING HOUSE. GROSSE & DUNLAP, 1,140 B'WAY.

WOMAN without family, thoroughly experienced renting housekeeping furnished apartments; able to judge human nature; tactful and conscientious; good salary, rooms with bath, to right applicant. 11 A. M., 341 West 45th St.

WORK
FOR
YOUR
COUNTRY.

YOU CANNOT FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES BUT YOU CAN FIGHT IN THE RANKS OF AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY. WE NEED GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED IN GOVERNMENT WORK AND WHO CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

SELECTORS:
No experience necessary. Good pay while learning. Advancement.

GLASS MACHINE OPERATORS:
No experience necessary. Work is steady; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half-day Saturday.

GLASS BLOWERS:
No experience necessary; we teach you. Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half-day Saturday.

ASSEMBLERS:
Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement. No experience necessary. Half-day Saturday.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES:
Must be 18 years old and have a knowledge of chemistry or physics. This work is in our shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. Good pay for beginners, higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half-day Saturday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Block South of 14th.

YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, HAVING KNOWLEDGE ACCOUNTING OR BOOKKEEPING; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES. WRITE A GOOD HAND, AND BE A STEADY, RELIABLE WORKER. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY AND SALARY DESIRED. W 392 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY WITH SALES EXPERIENCE LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE TO SELL IN JEWELRY DEPARTMENT; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STEADY POSITION. APPLY SAMSTAG & HILDER BROS., 1,200 BROADWAY, 29TH ST. ENTRANCE.

YOUNG LADY, as assistant in large insurance office, downtown. Reply in own handwriting, giving past experience and reference. F 388 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to figure invoices, one with experience. Apply by letter only, Neal & Hrinker, 81 White St.

YOUNG WOMAN
to sell an office necessity on following basis in downtown New York; outside selling experience not necessary, but must present good appearance and be faithful worker; good salary and permanent employment, with traveling position later on. J 381 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN
FOR OFFICE WORK.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE SEVERAL BRIGHT YOUNG WOMEN FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST BE GOOD WRITERS AND CORRECT AT FIGURES; PERMANENT AND AI OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY. APPLY ANY HOUR OF THE DAY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

YOUNG WOMAN.
We need a young woman, 25 to 30 years of age, to act as assistant to head of blueprint department; one familiar with blueprints preferred; good salary; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG WOMAN familiar with confectionery to act as floorlady in retail stores; must be experienced and have executive ability. Apply by letter, B 49 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN, several, wanted, between 20 and 30 years of age, as elevator operators; salary while learning $14 weekly, experienced operators, $16 weekly. Apply by letter only. J 181 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN in mailing department of manufacturing concern; hours 7:30 A. M. to 4 P. M.; position permanent. Address, stating age, experience, salary desired. W 382 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN for clerical work in office. Answer, stating qualifications and salary expected, J 168 Times.

Instruction.

$12
This Week, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions. Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., HUDSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.

PLACEMENT IN BUSINESS
THROUGH SCIENTIFIC
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

BOOKKEEPERS: KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, $25-$30; BOOKKEEPER FOR ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, $25; ASSISTANT, EXPORT EXPERIENCE, $15-$18; GENERAL ASSISTANT, $18. STENOGRAPHERS: ALABAMA, (6,) $25; LAW, $20; STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$20. TYPISTS: FOR COMPTOMETER, $16-$18; BILLING, $13. CLERK: KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING, $20. CALL IN PERSON, 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, manage dept., $25-$30 weekly; others, $25-$20-$18; beginners, $12; bookkeepers, $25-$22-$20; office assistants, $14-$12; typists, $15-$12; learners, $8; ledger clerks, $18; Burroughs adder, $15; dictaphone operator, $20; no registration fee.
DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.

BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU,
309 BROADWAY.
AUDITORS, $250.
ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, $40-$75
COST ACCOUNTANT, $45.
EXPORT, IMPORT BOOKKEEPER, $30.
BOOKKEEPERS, GENERAL, $125 MO.
SECRETARIES, (2,) $30, $35.
STOCK EXCHANGE BLOTTER MEN.

PAULA BATES
COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
ROOM 1202, 50 BROAD STREET.
EXCELLENT POSITIONS FOR STENOGRAPHERS, FILE CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, MULTIGRAPHERS, LEDGER CLERKS, &C. FREE REGISTRATION. CALL IMMEDIATELY.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Numerous positions paying from $12 to $20; bookkeeper-stenographer, $20; typist, $12; general office assistant, $12; good openings daily. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d St.

STENOTYPE OPERATOR, 235; stenographers, $15-$25; typists, $15-$18; bookkeepers, $15-$25; dictaphone, $20; Moon-Hopkins, $18; clerks, $12-$15. Business Opportunities Co., Agency, 203 Broadway.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Stenographers, $18-$25; bookkeepers, $20; beginners, $12-$15; openings of better class. 99 Nassau. Free Registration. 1,457 B'way.

STENOGRAPHERS. — POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12 TO $22; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5TH AV., 93 NASSAU.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined American. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortland 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, others; many excellent opportunities; immediately. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

SPANISH English stenographer, Spanish correspondent, good salary, wanted at once. Co-Operative Employment Agency, 25 Beaver St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Exceptional opportunity; beginners, $15-$18. Registration free. Galagan Agency, 296 Broadway.

EXPORT shipping clerk, well posted Latin-America, capable taking charge, $30-$35. Beers Agency, Flatiron.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18, $25; ledger clerk, $15; typists, $15; file clerks, $15; others. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—High-class American; $125 monthly. Rose Webber Agency, Tribune Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.
YOUNG MAN
from 25 to 35 years old, not subject to draft, for a permanent position with an essential industry; this is not "a war job," but it is an opportunity for the right man to make a place for himself with one of the leading industries of the country where his future will depend entirely on his ability; we're going to pick the man we want and pay him a good starting salary; write, giving your age, nationality, experience, salary you desire, and any other details you think might interest us. Address Opportunity, Box 303 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS - SENIORS WANTED.—A large firm of Certified Public Accountants requires at least three competent accountants who are qualified as seniors by reason of previous experience in public practice or specialized training in auditing, cost accounting, financial investigations, or preparation of tax returns. Salary $3,500 to $5,000; write fully, giving details of education, technical and executive experience, &c.; replies will be held in strict confidence. Address Accountant, W 370 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; large Christian firm offers excellent opportunity for clean cut young man, age 18-20, preferably accountant student with some bookeeping experience; congenial employment and chance to acquire thorough auditing and accounting knowledge; write, giving full details regarding age, education, experience and salary required. B 53 Times.

ACCOUNTANT wanted as assistant in cost department of large manufacturing plant; must be good penman, absolutely accurate at figures, and a student of accounting; state in detail age, experience, references, salary. J 378 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR, PERMANENT POSITION WITH RAPIDLY GROWING ACCOUNTING ORGANIZATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, SALARY. F 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR, wanted by firm C. P. A.'s; fully competent to handle cases without supervision; permanent position and attractive proposition to right man. F 328 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, experienced seniors, for immediate service; capable of handling audits completely. Call between 10 and 11 o'clock, Charles Hecht, 15 Broad St.

ACCOUNTING CLERK, preferably with knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, draft status, and experience. J 386 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (Junior.) — Few days per week; possibly permanent; good opportunity. F 369 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN.—About 35, with good record, wanted for office work; income tax and real estate experience desirable; monthly hiring; state age, experience, wages. Balance, W 383 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ANALYST, young, wanted, for metal and alloys laboratory, high school graduate with some practical experience preferred; only consistent and careful workers need apply; $80 a month for start; advancement certain and commensurate with ability. X 278 Times Annex.

ASSEMBLERS.—Motor truck; first class. Apply Militor Corp., Bergen and Kearny Avs., Jersey City.

ASSISTANT.—Young man, live wire, pleasing personality, to act as assistant in large industrial corporation; must be stenographer and possess knowledge of accounting and statistical work; steady position; splendid opportunity; state previous experience and salary expected. X 286 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK. — EXPERIENCED, ACTIVE; UNDER 35; DRAFT EXEMPT. CALL ROOM 8, 262 PEARL ST.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young, man, 19, understand posting debits and credits. B 235 Times.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS.—Two men with bank bookkeeping experience; state age, religion, and salary expected. P. O. Box 703, City Hall Station.

BARBER wanted, first class; salary and commission. 1,780 Broadway, 55th St.

BILL CLERK, Elliott-Fisher machine; good position; state reference, salary. Address S. M., 75 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

Unusual opportunity for a man to take permanent charge of our office, employing about 60.

Don't apply if you haven't these qualifications: Above draft age or exempt, previous department store experience, knowledge of different systems, good health, hard worker, and ambitious. Married man preferred.

Applications in strictest confidence.

Salary commensurate with the position and opportunity.

Best & Co., 5th Av., at 35th St.,
Executive Offices.

BOOKKEEPER,
experienced, to take charge of double entry system; man of good personality, draft exempt, who can handle appointment desk in resident buying office. Associated Merchandising Corporation, 225 5th Av., New York City.

BOOKKEEPERS.—FIVE MEN, 25 TO 40 YEARS OLD, IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; MUST HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT IF ABILITY TO HANDLE HELP IS SHOWN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. B 47 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, married, experienced in manufacturing clothing line; steady position; good salary will be given to competent party; state experience and full particulars. F 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; must be able to take off trial balance, familiar with control accounts, good at figures, above draft age; salary, $25-$30. Apply Magazine Service Co., 3,293 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER with cashier and payroll knowledge; excellent opening for right party; must have A1 references. Call 1 to 3 P. M. only. Interborough News Co., 406 West 45th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, reference and salary. J 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH HOTEL ACCOUNTING, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE OF LARGE NEW YORK HOTEL; SALARY TO START, $200 PER MONTH AND MEALS. B 45 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT MAN wanted by a silk manufacturer; permanent position; state experience, reference, and salary expected. D 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced general ledger man; rapid and accurate; salary $20 per week. Ridgeway Tea Co., 60 Warren St.

BOYS,
must be 16 years of age, for messenger or mail service; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business;
MINIMUM SALARY $9.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY in downtown office of established engineering company; good opening, with bright prospects of advancement. X 272 Times Annex.

BOY, not over 17, in foundry department of electrotype plant; chance to learn trade. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 53d.

BOY.—Office boy for factory office of large corporation located in East Harlem; state age, references and salary. R 543 Times Harlem.

BOY FOR STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOY.—Alert, energetic boy, for offices of large motion picture producing organization. Paralta Plays, Inc., 8 West 48th St.

BOY, over 16 years, for office and errand work; $8 per week. Ridgeway Tea Co., 60 Warren St.

BOY.—Office of large manufacturer; splendid chance for clean-cut young man past 16 years of age; state full particulars, salary expected, B. U., 286 Times Downtown.

BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. L. V. WARSHAUER, 54 WEST 38TH ST.

BOY wanted for law office; salary $8. Room 1225, 2 Rector St.

CAR INSPECTORS AND REPAIR MEN. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply at Employment Car, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be bonded. Apply Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City.

CHAUFFEUR to operate Locomobile and Flat cars; draft exempt; must be thoroughly experienced, careful, temperate, and first-class mechanic with electrical ability; good position for man willing to accommodate; personality important consideration; state experience, salary, reference, and knowledge of roads. F 377 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR on Pierce Arrow cars; must be absolutely sober and experienced; preferably over draft age; state whether single, married, age, salary wanted. Address P. A., 810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, on Mitchell car; must be thorough mechanic; none other wanted; best of reference required; steady position all year around. Apply 10:30 A. M., Levy, 118 Wall St.

CHAUFFEUR for United Tractor; hours and wages good; references. Apply 828 West St. Mr. Raub.

CHEMIST wanted; must have practical experience; need not be a graduate; Government work; no explosives. Write F 281 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Graduate chemist for inorganic analysis and research; good prospects; only graduate of college chemical course desired; state age, descent, experience, salary desired; furnish full information; if applying personally bring references, diplomas, &c., possessed. F 340 Times

Want Advertisements

for the Sunday edition of

The New York Times

Must be in

The Times Building

by 4 P. M.

Saturday

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1238, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

YOUNG MEN
for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, bright, refined, well educated, clerical office work, some outside duties; insurance brokerage. Christian concern; must be punctual and thoroughly reliable. Address own handwriting, stating age, previous experience; salary to start $12. W 891 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in order department of large manufacturing concern; must be bright and ambitious; one with knowledge of typewriting and billing preferred; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. W 251 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN IN DRAFTING ROOM OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT TO ONE RIGHT PARTY. APPLY, STATING AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. R. P., 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN FOR ORDER DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MANUFACTURING DRESS HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT TO ONE WHO CAN USE INITIATIVE AND NOT AFRAID OF WORK. A. F., 291 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MEN.
For file room, experience unnecessary; $40 monthly, start; excellent opportunity for advancement; no vacationists desired. Call 2 Albany St., 6th floor.

YOUNG MAN in contractor's office, good at figures and knowledge of bookkeeping; must live in Bronx and draft exempt; salary $18. X 279 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—Familiar with prices in hardware and mill supply trade, good opportunity for hustler. Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Neal & Brinker Co., 81 Waite St.

YOUNG MAN familiar with keeping stock ledger in electrical and plumbers' supply house; $15 weekly. Call 10 A. M., Chas. Cory & Son, 145 Spring St.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, to make himself useful in office of growing concern; must have knowledge of typewriting. Call Country Milk Co., 609 West 49th St.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 18 to 20 years, in a bank; must be quick and accurate; advancement to those who qualify. W 384 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with some experience around light machinery; good chance for advancement; salary to start $10. X 287 Times Annex.

instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED
The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MODERN SCHOOLS, 30 East 42d St., 387 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

MEN WANTED TO SPEND EVENINGS AND VACATION TIME LEARNING A PAYING PROFESSIONAL TRADE; FIVE EXPERIENCED DENTAL MECHANICS WANTING TO GO TO TOLEDO, OHIO; GOOD PAY. FOR FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS DIRECTOR Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, 23 WEST 45TH ST., NEW YORK.

EARN $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction; day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "P." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no book study, short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our students. Write for free Booklet "C." Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 19 W. 44th St., N. Y., 13 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Hear John T. Kennedy, LL. B., speak on this subject, Aug. 12, 13 & 14 at 8 P. M. Write or phone for complimentary admission ticket. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $25 to $75 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "P." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in a profession paying $4,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 West 34th, N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

"THE AMERICAN,"
115 BROADWAY.

Our business has increased twenty-fold in the past 12 months—conclusive proof of our success in securing men the positions they want.
We believe no other Exchange in the country can match this achievement.
It is impossible to describe each position we now have open. They cover practically the whole field of clerical and technical work, at salaries from $10 a week to $10,000 a year.
Below are four taken at random from many hundred, typical of the sort we are called on daily to fill:

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to act as Purchasing Agent—high-powered man, $4,000.
C. P. A. for permanent connection with prominent Industrial Engineering concern, $3,600.
BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER for Real Estate concern, $1,800.
BOOKKEEPER for large Manufacturing concern in 42d St. District, $25 week.

These positions are in charge of our different Placing Managers, and are subdivided according to salaries, as follows:
$10-$15 week—Mr. Burke.
$16-$20 week—Mr. Petereit.
$21-$25 week—Mr. Hamilton.
$26-$30 week—Mr. McLaughlin.
$31-$50 week—Mr. Hasson.
$50 and upwards—Mr. Henry.
Tech. Positions—Mr. Saunders.

Call 9 to 1 only.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., HUDSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.

PLACEMENT IN BUSINESS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

ACCOUNTANTS: We have fine openings for a number of accountants, either with senior or junior public accounting experience or with manufacturing costs and general accounting experience.
BOOKKEEPERS: Factory ledger, (2,) $40; full set, general correspondence, $30; stock ledger bookkeepers, (5,) $28; full set, good household, $26; others, $15 up.
STENOGRAPHERS: Experienced office man, Massachusetts, $40; experience in traffic work, $18; others, $15 up.
CLERKS: General, Brooklyn, (2,) $30; general, steamship experience, $30; assistant to office manager, $28; cost clerks, (2,) $23; junior clerks in cost department, $15; others, $12 up.
CALL IN PERSON, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BOOKKEEPERS, brokerage, commercial, bank, $20-$40.
PURCHASE AND SALES CLERKS, $30.
STOCK AND BOARD RUNNERS, $12-$15.
TICKET CLERKS, $20.
REGISTRATION FREE.
WALL STREET AGENCY,
20 BROAD.

STENOTYPE OPERATOR, $40; freight rate clerk, $30; bank manager, $26; bookkeepers, $20-$30; bookkeeper, publishing, $30; cashier's assistant, $25; voucher record, $22; stock record, $28. Business Opportunities Co., Agency, 203 Broadway.

CREDIT MAN, bookkeepers, accountants, stenographers; always worth while investigating. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, ledger clerks wanted, must have banking experience, $1,500 yearly; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOLMAKERS,
TOOLROOM MACHINISTS,
AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE
TOOL SETTERS,
CRANK SHAFT GRINDER HANDS

NEEDED AT ONCE
ON VITALLY IMPORTANT
GOVERNMENT WORK.

DAY AND
NIGHT SHIFTS

TOP WAGES.
OVERTIME.
A1 CONDITIONS.

NEW PLANT.
NEW MACHINERY.

If not now employed on Government work, apply at once in person or by mail to

EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY,

or to

REPRESENTATIVES AT
U. S. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENTS,
22 EAST 22D ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

or

310 JAY ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Directions to plant—Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Jackson Av., 8 minutes to plant.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL ROOM FOREMAN,
must be an American, over 35, competent to handle 150 toolmakers on jigs, fixtures, gauges, thread gauges, punches, and dies; write stating experience and where employed for the last five years, salary expected. Foreman, Room 2502, 110 West 40th.

TOOLMAKERS,
MUST BE AI MEN.
AMERICAN CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOLMAKERS and MACHINISTS wanted on Government work; best wage rates paid to competent men. The Mt. Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER REPAIR MAN.—Must be first-class, capable of repairing all standard makes of typewriters, calculating machines, and other mechanical office equipment. Address General Manager, Box 450, Newark, N. J.

TYPIST.—LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN; SPEEDY OPERATOR ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE; STATE SALARY, AGE, AND EXPERIENCE. J 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

U. S. A.
GOVERNMENT WORK.

GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

WORK
FOR
YOUR
COUNTRY.

YOU CANNOT FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES, BUT YOU CAN FIGHT IN THE RANKS OF AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY WE NEED MEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, AND WHO CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

ARMATURE WINDERS,
BATTERY REPAIR MAN,
BLACKSMITHS,
BOYS, (must be 18 years of age for shop work,)
DRAFTSMEN,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
MILLWRIGHTS,
PACKERS,
PORTERS,
PRODUCTION CHASERS,
SHEET METAL WORKERS,
STOCK SELECTORS,
TINSMITHS,
TOOLMAKERS,
TOOL DESIGNERS.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS.—Intelligent men for advertising work, leading foreign language daily newspapers; $10 day easily made. N. Y. Listy, 1,390 2d Av.

MEN or women with small cash security can secure good paying position. Address Employment Department, P. O. Box 361, N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK D-45 light 6-cylinder runabout; carefully driven only 8,000 miles; like new throughout; mechanically absolutely perfect; call Friday morning between 10 and 12 with $850 and drive away; no time for triflers or dealers. Room 402, 1,790 Broadway, (58th St.)

BUICK 1917, D-6-45, 5 passenger touring, in good shape; one extra shoe and tube and bumper. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & Broadway.

BUICK 1917 touring, light 4; reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1917 little 6 sedan, roadster, limousine. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1918 touring car, only slightly used; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" 7-PASSENGER TOURING; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
Has been refinished and looks like new; mechanically O K; shoe equipment very good; all standard equipment and ready to be used immediately without an expenditure of any kind; now on exhibition at Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC
1918 LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

CADILLAC, new, 7-passenger sedan body, for sale; bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW.
HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
Exceptionally desirable. Wallace, 236 W. 59th.

CADILLAC, 1917 SUBURBAN.
Like new. 10 West 60th St.

CADILLAC 1917, 7 passenger; like new. Tel. 2315 Astoria.

CADILLAC 1918 touring; fine condition; very reasonable. 305 W. 59th. Columbus 1433.

CHALMERS.—A sacrifice; owner leaving city; must sell 7-passenger Chalmers 1917 touring; extra tire, slip covers, &c; any demonstrations; no dealers. Phone Cortland 4080; or write W. S. Appel, 30 Church St.

CHALMERS.—Sedan, special Silver's model, run less than 5,000 miles, completely overhauled, painted almost new, beautiful car. As for "A" Garage, 327 West 49th.

CHALMERS, late 1916 model, 5-p ssenger touring; perfect condition; no dealers. Phone Stuyvesant 5143. Mr. Block.

CHANDLER
Guaranteed overhauled and refinished.
USED CARS.
Ninety day guarantee.

Model	17-B	7	passenger touring.
"	17-B	4	" touring.
"	17	4	" chummy roadster.
"	17	7	" chummy roadster.
"	17	7	" touring.
"	17	7	" sedan & limousine.
"	17-B	4	" coupe.
"	16	7	" touring.
"	16	3	" coupelet.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
62d Street & Broadway.

CHEVROLET TOURING, $1917.
Baby Grand touring; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition; never scratched or hurt; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET, 1918, touring, Model 490, in perfect running order; tires and paint like new; big bargain. Bronx Mitchell Co., 1,921 Grand Concourse. 4256 Tremont.

CHEVROLET TOURING, $285.
Model 490; demountable rims; electric self-starter; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET touring, 1916, Model 490; A1 mechanical condition; good tires; bargain. Bronx Mitchell Co., 1,821 Grand Concourse. Phone Tremont 4256.

CHEVROLET 1918 TOURING.
Extra tire, rim, bumper, spot-light, &c.; sell cheap. John Moore & Co., 2,004 B'way.

COLE TOURING CARS.
Three used cars, touring body, 8-cylinder Cole; two Series 30, $1,000 each; one Series 40, $1,200; thoroughly overhauled in our own shops; guaranteed in good condition.
RUSSELL L. ENGS, INC.,
12 Central Park West, Columbus 510.

COLE 1917 Sedan, wire wheels, tires practically new; many extras; mechanically perfect; will sacrifice. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

CUNNINGHAM, 1917, four-passenger, Victoria top, dual windshield, very classy. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.—
Most beautiful car in city can be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DODGE, 1917, touring; almost new; make offer. Room 706, 10 Wall St.

FIAT.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
4-passenger touring, "30." Fleetwood body. Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America.
BRADLEY, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FORD 1917 sedan; Gray & Davis starting; demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

FRANKLIN Series 9, 5-passenger touring; paint good; mechanically O. K. Decatur 4087.

HUDSON.—Beautiful 1917, super six; both Winter and Summer bodies; thoroughly overhauled; many extras; $1,500. Fellman, Bowling Green 7885.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six touring, run 5,000 miles, guaranteed same as new; bargain. 1,922 Broadway, corner 64th.

HUDSON town car; 1917 Super-Six; bargain. 305 West Columbus 1433.

HUDSON sedan, 1917, super-six; beautiful car. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUPMOBILE contract must be sold at once; delivery immediately. Phone Intervale 3148.

HUPMOBILE 1918 touring; run 2,100 miles; bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

LANCIA.—For sale, a beautiful Lancia town car, perfect condition; late series; price reasonable. Phone Astoria 2100.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

LEXINGTON, 1918, 5-passenger; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LEXINGTON 1918, four-passenger, Chummy; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LOCOMOBILE.—Bona fide offer, high-class car, 1917, with special custom-built Holbrook aluminum body and fittings; four passenger chummy roadster type; one of the snappiest cars in town; first-class condition; ready for road; cost $6,800 last year; only those who can afford and operate car of this type need apply. For appointment and demonstration call Decatur 2193.

MARMON 1916 7 passenger touring, refinished, two extra wire wheels, shoes and tubes, also Victoria top. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & B'way.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; price reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 5-passenger touring; wire wheels; fine condition. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.

MARMON 1916 touring, Victoria top, slip covers. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MAXWELL TOURING, $225.
Electric lights; electric starter; good running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Bro dway.

MAXWELL 1916 town car; good taxicab; $300; will demonstrate. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & B'way.

MAXWELL 1917 SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
306 West 59th St. Columbus 1433.

MERCER 1916 four-passenger sporting model; perfect condition; 1,000 miles; wire wheels, three new cord tires; $2,100; no dealers. Phone Col. 5885. Apartment 17.

MERCER 1916 4-passenger touring; exceptional condition; no dealers. Phone Roth, 825 Murray Hill.

MITCHELL, 1917, 5-passenger, excellent condition. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

OAKLAND 1917 touring and roadster; fine condition; bargains. 1,922 Broadway, corner 64th.

OLDSMOBILE, 8-cylinder 1916, four-passenger sedan, A1 condition; price right. Bronx Mitchell Co., 1,821 Grand Concourse. Phone Tremont 4256.

OLDSMOBILE, 4-passenger roadster, run 1,200 miles. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND, 1917, Country Club; perfect condition. L. English, 142 West 50th St.

PACKARD 1917 SPECIAL "2-35."
Holbrook collapsible landaulet body; six wire wheels, with new Cord tires mounted; perfect condition; magnificent car; genuine bargain. B 287 Times.

BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PACKARD (1916) touring 1-35; like new.
PACKARD (1916) land ulet, off 1-35.
HUDSON (1917) 2-passenger speedster, F. Turner, 20 Bro d. Phone 4473 Rector.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six touring car; extra tire, searchlight, other extras; perfect condition; any demonstration; guaranteed. John S. Keith, 40 Wall St. Phone 2429 John.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six touring car; extra tire, searchlight, other extras; perfect condition; any demonstration; guaranteed. John S. Keith, 40 Wall St. Phone 2429 John.

PACKARD touring 2-38, 13-48; both in perfect condition; full equipment. Phone 5282 Gramercy.

PACKARD 1918 touring car seating seven; price reasonable. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 7-passenger 2-35; run 5,000 miles; almost new. Karp, Circle 5522.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, (MRS. ANNIE,) late of Manhattan, New York City. The daughter of the late R. G. C. would like to hear from her. Write A. B. C., Box 547, Sells Ltd., 168 Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PIERCE ARROW TOURING.
Latest model "66"; guaranteed absolutely perfect mechanically; appearance like new; slip covers, tonneau windshields, two extra tires mounted, tire covers, tools, &c.; genuine bargain.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PULLMAN TOURING, $375.
1917 model; very little used; not hurt in any way. John Moore & Co., 2,004 B'way.

RENAULT town car with Victoria top; $1,420. Telephone Columbus 6296.

REO Sedan; new 7 passenger; bargain; also Reo Sedan 7 passenger, new body. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South B'way, Yonkers.

REO 1917 touring, perfect condition throughout; exceptionally reasonable. 1,922 Broadway, corner 64th.

REO 5-passenger, excellent condition. Lexington, 1,700 B'way, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

ROMER 1918; special Duesenburg motor; 4 passenger speeder; do 85 miles hour; wire wheels; very pretty car; price $3,000; worth $4,000. Tel. 2315 Astoria.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH for sale, year 1916, motor in excellent condition, two brand new tires, other two tires good condition; cheap for cash. J 390 Times Downtown.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 Roadster, rare bargain. F. D. HOMAN, new address, 250 West 54th.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED CARS
1917 8-cylinder Cloverleaf.
1917 8-cylinder 7 passenger.
1917 4-cylinder 5 passenger.

Also limousines and landaulets.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light 4 touring; practically new. 305 W. 59th. Columbus 1433.

STUDEBAKER 6-CYLINDER TOUR., $315.
Five or seven passenger; electric self-starter; electric lights; fine running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER Roadster; late 1917 3 pass.; excellent condition. Room 604, Hotel Ennis.

STUTZ 1918, 4-passenger; driven less than 1,000 miles; perfect condition throughout; reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STUTZ 1918 touring. 1917 Bulldog. 1917 speedster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
Beautiful appearance. Wallace 236 W. 59th.

WHITE 30 town car, (body by Rostand,) 1916; just overhauled and repainted; now in perfect condition; a distinctive, high class car at great bargain. Phone Grant, Bryant 3282.

WINTON 6 1916 special Sedan: classy; wire wheels, perfect condition; no dealers. John Albert, 2,008 Broadway. Columbus 1111.—

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLE TOURING.
FIAT (30) sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 MITCHELL touring.
1917 MERCER, Sport model.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 MARMON touring; excellent condition.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1916 HUDSON touring, like new.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
1917 LIBERTY touring.
1917 CASE touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 MITCHELL touring, like new.
CHALMERS Master "6" Touring.
TRUCKS, TRUCKS.

PACKARD 1½-ton.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 6067-6068 Circle.

1917 MARMON touring.
1917 NATIONAL sedan.
1917 DANIELS runabout.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
(Brooklyn Branch,)
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

A $5,000 1917 five-passenger car, 6 cylinder, 60 horse power Continental motor, victoria top; run only 2,000 miles; will sacrifice at $1,250; looks like new; guaranteed at regular service from local distributors. Williams. Phone St. Nicholas 9056. Apartment 1A.

Tire man, enlisting, requests you buy tires from wife, giving her income; cost you less; help us; Dreadnaught, Federal, Fisk, &c.; save. Address Mrs. W. M. Boyd, 38 West 75th. City.

Motor Trucks.

ATTENTION! Motor trucks, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 2½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

RIKER used trucks, three, with hydraulic dump bodies; guaranteed by manufacturer. Further information Exchange Car Department, The Locomobile Company of America, 61st St., next to Broadway, New York City. Telephone 7750 Columbus.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

AUTO FOR HIRE.
7-passenger Pierce touring car; by the hour, day, or week. Anderson, 240 East 64th St. Plaza 4300.

7-PASSENGER touring car; $3 an hour, $20 a day; owner drives. Otto Oppelt, 115 West 49th St. Circle 855.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Willmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

PACKARD, (twin sixes,) Pierce-Arrow's, hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Telephone Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

NATIONAL 1917, beautiful seven-passenger car; private owner; reasonable rates. Broad 2872.

CADILLAC, late model; careful driver; very reasonable. Phone Riverside 5174, Morrison.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Murray Hill 4061.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING and Repairing.—Expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8036.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St., at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School Y. M. C. A. 502 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

LEARN to drive your own car; high class, competent instructor. Circle 3807.

Automobiles Wanted.

I have $400 to $500 for light 5-pass. Dodge or Buick touring car not later than '16; no dealers. B 1 Times.

Highest prices paid for cars; telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Exceptional opportunity for engineer or experienced manufacturer with capital to obtain executive position and large interest in a company producing a patented mechanical specialty in wide demand by the Navy and War Departments, by auto and aeroplane manufacturers, by the oil industry, railroad and steamship companies, contractors, dredging and wrecking companies, &c.; over $70,000 unfilled orders on hand; a very large and very profitable business can be developed; principals only. L., B 366 Times Downtown.

Motor trucks; will sell 3½-ton motor truck to responsible parties, easy terms and contract with work for one year; also owners of trucks for contract work by the day, week, month or year to responsible owners. Apply Room 903, 1,457 Broadway.

Excellent opportunity for right man; obtain control of exceptional vending machine business; man with capital will have complete management. Address Apt. 63, 460 West 147th St.

Oil Lease, West Virginia.—Wanted, a few thousand dollars to drill well on thousand acres proven property; co-operative plan. A 435 Times Annex.

Two experienced druggists have $10,000 and services for established chemical business or anything that may suit their training. J 171 Times.

For Sale—Metal spinning and plating shop; is fully equipped, as we are still working; bargain. B 287 Times.

Small business school will be sold for nominal sum, in Williamsburg section; very fine business prospects. X 266 Times Annex.

Clothing for men and boys, clean, staple merchandise, reasonable prices. F 390 Times Downtown.

Investor with $12,000 cash wanted to replace partner compelled to withdraw account ill health. B 36 Times.

Drug Store.—Owner retiring; hustling store; money maker; $10,000 cash. X 261 Times Annex.

Old established restaurant for sale; long lease. Richelieu, 41 West 24th, 10-12.

Partner in dress house, experienced salesman, with $20,000. Call Madison Sq. 9859.

Business Notices.

Multigraphing work a specialty, envelope addressing, &c.; reasonable. Joseph Linkoff, 121 Nassau.

COLE 1917 Sedan, wire wheels, tires practically new; many extras; mechanically perfect; will sacrifice. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

CUNNINGHAM, 1917, four-passenger, Victoria top, dual windshield, very classy. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.—
Most beautiful car in city can be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DODGE, 1917, touring; almost new; make offer. Room 706, 10 Wall St.

FIAT.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
4-passenger touring, "30." Fleetwood body. Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America.
BRADLEY, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FORD 1917 sedan; Gray & Davis starting; demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

FRANKLIN Series 9, 5-passenger touring; paint good; mechanically O. K. Decatur 4087.

HUDSON.—Beautiful 1917, super six; both Winter and Summer bodies; thoroughly overhauled; many extras; $1,500. Fellman, Bowling Green 7885.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six touring, run 5,000 miles, guaranteed same as new; bargain. 1,922 Broadway, corner 64th.

HUDSON town car; 1917 Super-Six; bargain. 305 West Columbus 1433.

HUDSON sedan, 1917, super-six; beautiful car. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUPMOBILE contract must be sold at once; delivery immediately. Phone Intervale 3148.

HUPMOBILE 1918 touring; run 2,100 miles; bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

LANCIA.—For sale, a beautiful Lancia town car, perfect condition; late series; price reasonable. Phone Astoria 2100.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

LEXINGTON, 1918, 5-passenger; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LEXINGTON 1918, four-passenger, Chummy; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LOCOMOBILE.—Bona fide offer, high-class car, 1917, with special custom-built Holbrook aluminum body and fittings; four passenger chummy roadster type; one of the snappiest cars in town; first-class condition; ready for road; cost $6,800 last year; only those who can afford and operate car of this type need apply. For appointment and demonstration call Decatur 2193.

MARMON 1916 7 passenger touring, refinished, two extra wire wheels, shoes and tubes, also Victoria top. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & B'way.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; price reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 5-passenger touring; wire wheels; fine condition. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.

MARMON 1916 touring, Victoria top, slip covers. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MAXWELL TOURING, $225.
Electric lights; electric starter; good running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Bro dway.

MAXWELL 1916 town car; good taxicab; $300; will demonstrate. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & B'way.

MAXWELL 1917 SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
306 West 59th St. Columbus 1433.

MERCER 1916 four-passenger sporting model; perfect condition; 1,000 miles; wire wheels, three new cord tires; $2,100; no dealers. Phone Col. 5885. Apartment 17.

MERCER 1916 4-passenger touring; exceptional condition; no dealers. Phone Roth, 825 Murray Hill.

MITCHELL, 1917, 5-passenger, excellent condition. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

OAKLAND 1917 touring and roadster; fine condition; bargains. 1,922 Broadway, corner 64th.

OLDSMOBILE, 8-cylinder 1916, four-passenger sedan, A1 condition; price right. Bronx Mitchell Co., 1,821 Grand Concourse. Phone Tremont 4256.

OLDSMOBILE, 4-passenger roadster, run 1,200 miles. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND, 1917, Country Club; perfect condition. L. English, 142 West 50th St.

PACKARD 1917 SPECIAL "2-35."
Holbrook collapsible landaulet body; six wire wheels, with new Cord tires mounted; perfect condition; magnificent car; genuine bargain. B 287 Times.

BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PACKARD (1916) touring 1-35; like new.
PACKARD (1916) land ulet, off 1-35.
HUDSON (1917) 2-passenger speedster, F. Turner, 20 Bro d. Phone 4473 Rector.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six touring car; extra tire, searchlight, other extras; perfect condition; any demonstration; guaranteed. John S. Keith, 40 Wall St. Phone 2429 John.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six touring car; extra tire, searchlight, other extras; perfect condition; any demonstration; guaranteed. John S. Keith, 40 Wall St. Phone 2429 John.

PACKARD touring 2-38, 13-48; both in perfect condition; full equipment. Phone 5282 Gramercy.

PACKARD 1918 touring car seating seven; price reasonable. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 7-passenger 2-35; run 5,000 miles; almost new. Karp, Circle 5522.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Business Notices.

GOVERNMENT WORK WANTED
IN SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES
IN THE FOLLOWING LINES:
DRILL PRESS WORK,
EXPERIMENTAL WORK,
LATHE AND MILLING MACHINE WORK,
METAL STAMPING,
PLATING AND JAPANNING,
PUNCH PRESS WORK,
SCREW MACHINE WORK,
TOOL AND DIE WORK,
BY RESPONSIBLE AUTO-PARTS MANUFACTURER.
PRINCIPALS ONLY.
ADDRESS
FINE EQUIPMENT, B. J., 225
TIMES DOWNTOWN.

For $8 I'll Write a Circular Letter So Strenuous It Will HAVE to Bring You Business. Business Announcements, Booklets, Folders, Catalogues, and Stock Prospectuses Written and Printed. Mail Order Advertising Service. Send $1 for 100 Copies of Successful Circular Letters; no two letters alike. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rosenblum, (Advertising Expert,) 1,482 Broadway, (42d.) Phone Bryant 2197.

FOR SALE.

We Make and Sell Only
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
AND CREDIT FILES.
Lowest prices. Small monthly payments. No interest charges. Written guarantee. Old registers repaired, rebuilt,

SEE POLICE LAXITY IN GAFFNEY ESCAPE

Deputy Commissioner Orders Detectives to Tell How Murderer Escaped Their Trap.

HID THREE BLOCKS AWAY

Got Clothing Unmolested at Sister's Home—Has Been at Large Since June 13.

Although every policeman and detective in the Police Department was instructed to be on the lookout for Vincent Gaffney, the 20-year-old murderer, who escaped from a trap set for him yesterday by six detectives and fourteen patrolmen, they had not caught him last night. The police could give no explanation for their inability to arrest him when he was in their trap yesterday morning at 1 o'clock in the apartment of Alfred Mascal at 307 West 118th Street. Police have been under orders to arrest him since the general alarm was sent out on June 13, when he escaped from the Tombs by leaping from roof to roof from the fourth tier of cells.

After Gaffney had escaped yesterday through the police cordons in 118th Street, while he was a good target in his white underclothes he went to the home of his sister, Mrs. Agnes Tynan, at 300 West 120th Street, only three blocks away from where the police were watching for him. He remained there, unmolested by the police, from 7 o'clock yesterday morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There he put on another outfit of clothing from hat to shoes and walked out of the front door ten minutes before the police arrived. Why no policeman visited the home of Mrs. Tynan between 1 A. M. and 4 P. M. could not be learned, and high officers in the department were anxious to know why, although three detectives, were said to have been within touching distance of the fugitive in the Mascal apartment yesterday, they did not get him.

Under instructions from Deputy Police Commissioner Lahey, in command of detectives, Inspector Cray announced yesterday that he would begin an investigation into the conduct of the search for Gaffney and the laxity of the police in permitting him to escape. He ordered all the detectives in the case to report at his office at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to make their reports.

Police said last night they believed Gaffney was still in Harlem with members of his "Gopher" gang, and 100 detectives, many of whom know Gaffney by sight, were assigned to the case and instructed to exert every effort to find him. So confident were the police of their ability to arrest him that they said he would be captured within a few hours.

Conflicting stories were told by the detectives regarding Gaffney's escape. One version was that Gaffney had a revolver. Other officers said he had no weapon, and that all the shots fired were from police revolvers. Information also reached police headquarters that a physician living near the Mascal home reported to two policemen standing in a doorway yesterday morning that he had seen Gaffney, and according to the report, the policemen paid no attention to the physician.

Police Commissioner Enright was in Washington yesterday, in efforts to have policemen exempted in the draft, and Deputy Commissioner Lahey had nothing further to say than "We'll get him."

The raid on the Mascal flat was planned by Detectives Dondero, McGann, and Manning, who posted uniformed police from the West 125d Street Police Station on the roof, in the front and the rear of the house. The three detectives themselves went to the flat on the fifth floor and rang the bell. They received no response, although they saw lights and heard noises inside.

On forcing the door, the detectives saw Gaffney standing in an adjoining room. He was clad only in underwear. In the front room were Mascal, his wife, and Catherine Pearl of 453 West Fifty-sixth Street. The detectives said Gaffney ran to a chest of drawers, seized a revolver, and jumped out of a window to a fire-escape.

Gaffney climbed a few rungs of the fire escape ladder toward the roof but saw a patrolman standing on guard there. The policeman said Gaffney fired a shot at him, and although the detectives in the apartment were at the window, the fugitive managed to elude them. He descended to the fifth floor and then dropped, floor by floor, until he reached the first floor apartment. There he climbed into an apartment and made his way to the basement through the building. Detectives posted in the rear heard the shots and began firing. From the basement Gaffney reached the rear yard. A heavy rain was falling but he climbed several fences and disappeared in the direction of Manhattan Avenue.

A search of Morningside Park failed to reveal any sign of Gaffney. While the search was in progress the police arrested Mascal, his wife and the Pearl girl. In a saloon nearby they arrested John Clinton of 33 Sterling Place, Long Island City; Daniel Tynan of 300 West 120th Street, James Kelly, 20, of 4 Hancock Place, Brooklyn, and Edward Malloy of 228 West 116th Street, said by the police to be a chauffeur employed here by the British Ministry of Munitions. His automobile was standing in front of the saloon.

Subsequently the investigation of Inspector Cray was ordered, only to be interrupted when the detectives visited the home of Gaffney's sister, who told them her brother had left ten minutes earlier. She was taken to the West 123d Street Police Station for examination.

Gaffney was in the Tombs on June 12, where he had been taken from Sing Sing because of a technicality making it necessary to sentence him again to a twenty-year-term for killing a fellow member of the Gopher gang. He obtained a khaki uniform from a trusty, and after prying loose the bars of his cell on the fifth floor, he made his way by a series of leaps to the top of a guard wall sixty feet below, and then jumped eighteen feet to the Leonard Street side, where an automobile was waiting. Two hours later police saw him in Forty-seventh Street near Tenth Avenue, and in an exchange of shots two babies were slightly injured. Gaffney escaped. He has been at freedom in the city ever since.

SIX MONTHS FOR FUEL CASE.

Complaint Against Edison Co. Rule Entails Much Correspondence.

A complaint that a rule of the Brooklyn Edison Electric Illuminating Company interfered with many Brooklynites in complying with National Fuel Administrator Garfield's request that private users cut down their fuel and light consumption 50 per cent. was made yesterday by Charles S. Bernheimer, Superintendent of the Hebrew Educational Society, Hopkinson and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn. Mr. Bernheimer gave out copies of letters which had passed between him and the local and national fuel authorities and the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Bernheimer started his six months' correspondence with the fuel authorities on Jan. 16 last when he wrote to Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator. He said that the Brooklyn Edison Company required householders to pay at least $12 a year for current, irrespective of the actual consumption, and enforced this rule through the following clause, which he said appeared in the contract in use: "* * * in consideration of the installation and maintenance expense assumed by the company, (the customer) agrees to pay a minimum monthly charge of $1 per meter whenever the charge for current consumed at meter rates for the month is less than such minimum charge, it being understood that when the charges for current consumed during any period less than a contract year aggregate $12 per meter, the minimum charge during the remainder of contract year will be waived."

The next day Administrator Wiggins replied, saying the matter should be referred to Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Conservation Committee. Mr. Bernheimer then addressed Mr. Peters, and on Jan. 21 was informed that his letter would receive attention. Three days later Mr. Peters wrote to the effect that he had turned the matter over to Edward A. Norman, Deputy New York County Fuel Administrator, at 60 Broadway. Mr. Bernheimer said he wrote to Mr. Norman on Jan. 25 and again on Feb. 10, and the next day was informed that the matter should be taken up with the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Bernheimer, before addressing the Public Service Commission, wrote to Dr. Garfield, relating his experiences, and adding:

"I give you these details to indicate to you how helpful (?) your assistants have been to a citizen in aiding in your policy to endeavor to bring about a reduction of the consumption of fuel."

NATIONAL CITY BANK DEFENDS PACKERS

Says Trade Commission Failed to Consider Gross Business and Borrowed Money.

PROFITS 2.21 CENTS ON $1

Say That Was 1917 Earning on All Food Products—Millions Borrowed for Expansion.

The National City Bank in its August letter criticises the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission on profiteering with special reference to conditions reported to have been found in the packing industry.

"The commission's report tells nothing about the profits of the meat packing companies that was not known to everybody who reads the printed reports sent to their thousands of stockholders, and summarized in financial columns, but it makes omissions and comments which might mislead a reader unfamiliar with such affairs and without other sources of information. All emphasis is laid upon aggregate profits, but among business men the test of whether business profits are large or small is in their relation to the volume of business handled, the capital employed, and the character of service rendered.

"The commission does not give figures for gross business or percentage of profit thereon, but we gave last month the figures for Armour's profits in 1917 upon all food products, which averaged 2.21 cents on the dollar of sales. This is upon a business in perishable products, of fluctuating value, involving vast detail incidental to the manufacture of numerous by-products. If it is profiteering, no line of business in the country can escape the charge. Armour & Co. are accused of making a profit of 16.8 per cent. upon their net worth in 1917, against an average of 6.2 per cent. the three years 1912-14, but no account is taken of the fact that the company was employing a great amount of borrowed capital, upon which it was entitled to earn a profit. At the close of the year it was employing $133,404,000 of borrowed money.

"Indeed, the company has been so much in need of capital to handle the expanding business that it has lately offered on the market $60,000,000 of bonds. The actual distribution of profits by Armour & Co. last year was $2,000,000 upon a business of $575,000,000, and in which $156,000,000 of their own capital and $133,000,000 of borrowed capital was employed.

"Morris & Co. at the beginning of their last fiscal year had $3,000,000 of issued stock and $32,142,000 surplus. This was the owned capital with which they entered the year, but they were also employing $20,000,000 of borrowed capital and at the end of the year were employing $36,000,000 of borrowed capital. These were the sums upon which they were entitled to make earnings during the year."

The truth about the packing business, says the bank, is that there is nothing to prevent anybody from going into it, or from succeeding in it, except for the fact that competition is sharp, the margin of profit small, and that competent management is required.

O. H. KAHN DECORATED BY FRENCH REPUBLIC

Cable advices announced yesterday that the French Government had conferred upon Otto H. Kahn, member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his distinguished services in behalf of the allied cause both before and since the United States entered the war. This is an unusual distinction, as few such honors are conferred upon civilians in war time.

Mr. Kahn's services to France have been both political and financial. He has done effective propaganda work, his speeches and letters having received wide circulation in the English, French, and German languages. In the early stages of the war, Mr. Kahn wrote a German letter to a relative in Germany in which he argued the war from the standpoint of the Allies. This communication set forth the case so admirably that it was translated into English, and subsequently translated into French by the French Government, which has made extensive use of it in its propaganda work.

Mr. Kahn arranged for the American loans made to the Cities of Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, and participated in the negotiations for the Anglo-French and other allied loans handled by American banking syndicates. He has been a patron of French art and music, and has contributed generously to French war charities. Some time ago he turned over his Fifth Avenue residence for the use of French soldiers and sailors.

The banker has been the recipient of other foreign Government decorations, including one from the King of Spain. About ten days ago Mr. Kahn returned from abroad after visiting England, France, and Spain.

PREPARE TO ENJOIN $1.25 RATE FOR GAS

Service Commission Doubts Company's Power to Act Under Hughes Decision.

STILL CLAIMS JURISDICTION

Commissioners Believe Company Will Submit to Its Rulings—Hearings Are Called.

If the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company seeks to use the opinion of Charles E. Hughes, as referee, to increase the price of gas from 95 cents to $1.25, the Public Service Commission will authorize its chief counsel, William L. Ransom, to institute injunction proceedings to be followed by suits for penalties and by probable criminal action. Mr. Ransom said yesterday it was his opinion that the company had no legal right to use the decision to charge 45 cents more than the eighty-cent rate fixed by the Legislature, and 30 cents more than the special rate fixed by the commission.

In his opinion Mr. Hughes said that the eighty-cent rate as applied to this company would be "confiscatory," and further that the commission had no power to fix the rate at 95 cents, or at any other figure in excess of the statutory maximum. Upon this opinion the company, through its counsel, Edward M. Bassett, said that the rate in the future would be $1.25. Mr. Ransom said that Mr. Hughes had found that the ninety-five-cent rate had yielded the company nearly 4½ per cent. upon the value of its property.

"The suggestion of establishing a $1.25 rate impresses me as an attempt to take advantage of consumers who have been patient with this company's declarations of last Winter and with its continued charging of 95 cents when the Legislature has decreed that no more than 80 cents should be charged," said Mr. Ransom.

The commission may hold a public hearing tomorrow, and a decision may be reached upon legal proceedings to be instituted.

"The valuation figures submitted by the company, based on the 'opinion' of so-called experts, were rejected altogether by Mr. Hughes, and both the commission's figures and its rule of valuation were accepted," said Mr. Ransom. "The right of the company to capitalize and recoup losses out of its present earnings is rejected. The claim of the company that it is entitled to earn a return on the present value of its property is rejected. The deduction of depreciation in ascertaining value for rate purposes is upheld. The trouble is not what the referee decided, but with what the company has announced that it has decided to do under authority of the referee's decision."

Concerning what he thought would be a fair rate for the company to charge, Mr. Ransom said:

"Allowing a rate increase for the war period, equivalent to the increased operating costs, would, in my opinion, warrant a charge little, if any, in excess of $1."

He expressed belief that the company would decide to submit to the jurisdiction of the commission "despite the emphasis which the company has placed upon the referee's dictum doubting or denying the commission's power to fix a new rate."

Corporation Counsel Burr is also preparing to contest the right of the company to increase its rate. He said that if the proceedings taken by the Public Service Commission proved too slow, the question would be determined by trial by jury.

"One need not be a lawyer to know that a gas company, because the eighty-cent rate has been decided confiscatory, cannot put up its rates without limit," said Mr. Burr. "The gas company desiring to raise rates will have to prove that its price is less than the gas is worth."

Concerning the pending suit of the Kings County Lighting Company for the right to charge more than 80 cents for gas, Mr. Burr said that the case would be tried in the Supreme Court in October.

Charge for Transfers Now.

On all lines of the Public Service Railway Company in New Jersey, passengers, beginning today, will pay 1 cent for initial transfers. This extra charge was granted by the Public Utilities Commission on the company's application for permission to charge extra fares. Last year the company issued 102,000,000 transfers. It is estimated by officials that the 1 cent charge will reduce this number by 17,000,000. It is figured that the transfer sales will increase the receipts of the company by $850,000 a year.

TO-DAY
our clients are receiving
$495,000
Mortgage Interest paid the day when it is due.
If a SURE income is wanted buy our
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

"By the Seashore"
It requires special knowledge to plant trees for seaside homes. You've seen bleak and bare wind-whipped sticks, with half-dead leaves. They were not put there by Hicks. We know how to plant properly—thickly, for mutual protection, according to Nature's rules. Both your house and flower garden will be protected from wind and storm and spray if we do the planting (and guarantee the result). Call, phone, or write—we'll gladly explain in detail.
I. HICKS & SON
Sixty Years of Knowing How
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

ENSIGNS, ATTENTION!

It is now optional with Ensigns to change their white uniform for one of Forestry Green on shore duty.
ENSIGNS' UNIFORMS
Made To Order
promptly, in Forestry Green, from unfinished Serge, Gabardine and Whipcord.
Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42d ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

ALEXANDER WILSON
calls attention to the fact that he deals exclusively in the highest class food products obtainable in the market. He pays the top price for selected goods, and of necessity charges accordingly.
He believes in the strict enforcement of the law by the State and Federal Food Boards, and has at all times lived up to their regulations.
Any published statement in variance therewith is erroneous.
ALEXANDER WILSON,
Dealer in High Class Food Specialties,
319 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.

Start today to buy War Savings Stamps
An excellent investment and a patriotic duty
Victor
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.
Out to-day
New Victor Records for August
Frances Alda sings a beautiful love lyric
"The Magic of Your Eyes"—a hauntingly melodious number. And though it is an exacting song, Alda renders it with admirable skill.
Victrola Red Seal Record 64782. Ten-inch, $1
"Khaki Sammy"—a new song by Mabel Garrison
A lively military song of splendid character. This favorite soprano sings it in superb voice and with true patriotic fervor.
Victrola Red Seal Record 64783. Ten-inch, $1
First Victor Records by Flonzaley Quartet
Another great Victor triumph. This celebrated string quartet makes its bow to Victor audiences in Mendelssohn's exquisite "Canzonetta," superbly rendered.
Victrola Red Seal Record 64784. Ten-inch, $1
One of the last records Evan Williams made
"The Song that Reached My Heart." The singer is dead, but his voice will live forever on his Victrola Records—monuments to the beauty of his art
Victrola Red Seal Record 74571. Twelve-inch, $1.50
Victor Herbert number by his own orchestra
To hear Victor Herbert's Orchestra play his "American Fantasie" is to enjoy to the utmost a brilliant arrangement of some of our best patriotic airs.
Victor Blue Label Double-faced Record 55093. Twelve-inch, $1.50
Harry Lauder provides a realistic soldier recitation.
Six dance numbers that will delight dance devotees.
Ten excellent popular songs on wartime themes.
Hear these new Victor Records to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you an illustrated booklet describing these new records and play any music you wish to hear. Saenger Voice Culture Records are invaluable to vocal students—ask to hear them.
Victors and Victrolas in great variety from $12 to $950.
Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.
Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.
New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month
Victrola
"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

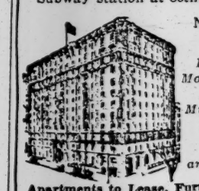
Shir Gar
Hot Weather Comfort
Progressive business men *must have* the most serviceable garter. At desk or out of doors the efficient, cool, padless "Shir Gar" supplies the utmost in leg comfort.
Special New Features
"Shir Gar" holds the sock up firmly *all round*; prevents the *shirt from crawling up*; can't bind at any point. It is light, flexible, stretchy; yields instantly to every bodily movement. Elegantly made from materials that last—the service garter de luxe for business men.
Price 50c at Better Dealers.
Two styles: The one fastens around leg, the other attaches to sock where desired.
Washington Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS
ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

Help Keep Your Hair With Hot Shampoos of Cuticura Soap
All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston."

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
ICE TO DANCE ON
ICE TO SKATE ON
ICE TO DINE AROUND
AT THE
Golden Glades
THAT
ZIPPY DINNER SHOW AT 7:30
MIDNIGHT PARADE AT 11:30
Special Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50.
Main Restaurant, with Smart Cabaret.
May-November Farm, Hartsdale, N. Y., Now Open.
"Back-to-the-Farm" Dinners.
Thomas Healy's
Broadway & 66th St., N.Y.
Phone Col. 9900.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. | HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
ALSO TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
Janssen wants to see you.
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE
STRAND ROOF
B'way at 47th Street. No Admission Charge.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.50 Per Cover
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th st. corner.
NEW YORK

Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
Apartments to Lease, Furnished or Unfurnished, 2 to 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, from Oct. 1.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day.
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Hotel Nobleton
A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates $70 monthly and up per suite of two rooms and bath; also weekly; $17.50 per week and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly (both optional). The comforts of home with every city advantage.
YEARLY LEASES IF DESIRED.
126 West 73d Street.
CHARLES MORTON BELLAK, Mgr. Dir.
Block from Subway express & elevated sts.
All cars and bus lines.

MANHATTAN SQUARE HOTEL
50 TO 58 WEST 77TH STREET.
Absolutely fireproof; facing Manhattan Square Park. Half block entrance from Central Park. The most ideal location in New York.
Leases Now Being Made for the Coming Season.
Furnished or unfurnished apartments. A few choice rooms and apartments at moderate prices for the summer season. Excellent Restaurant
Army & Navy Officers Special Rates.
GEORGE W. O'HARE, Manager.

Hotel THERESA
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. One block from "L" and Subway Sta. Trolley and bus lines at door.
A Refined Family and Transient Fireproof Hotel
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES
DINING ROOM AT TOP OF BUILDING.
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE MEALS.
(THE BEST IN HARLEM)
Tel. 7600 Morningside.
R. P. LEUBE, Manager.

Hotel San Remo
Central Park West—74th & 75th Sts.
Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake. Especially attractive during the Summer months. Appeals to fathers, mothers and children.
ON LEASE
Suites in any arrangement desired. Furnished or Unfurnished.
Please Write for Illustrated Booklet.
Ownership Management:
EDMUND M. BRENNAN.

Hotel La Salle
30 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
Special Summer Rates.
Large airy rooms with bath and shower.
Permanent and transient guests.
M. E. SNIFFEN, Prop.

Sitting Room, Bedroom and Bath
With and without kitchens. Completely furnished.
Two Dollars Daily Up
Complete Hotel Service, including maid service, gas, electricity, etc. Special Monthly Rates.
Hotel Schuyler Arms,
807 West 98th St., between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 6100.

Blossom Heath Inn
Merrick Road, Lynbrook, Long Island.
Superior Cuisine and Service.
DANCING—SPECIAL MUSIC.
Under direction of Harry & Joseph Sussking.

Society's Newest Fad
Thomas Healy's
Broadway & 66th St., N.Y.
The Golden Glades

Hotel Bristol
129-135 West 48th St.
NEW YORK'S NEWEST HOTEL.
European and American Plan.
T. ELLIOTT TOLSON.

Fourteen East Sixtieth Street
LUXURIOUS *Residential* HOTEL, affording the exclusiveness of a private residence. Opposite the *Metropolitan Club* and the *Fifth Avenue Entrance* to Central Park.
Apartments, single or en suite, for any desired period.
EAGER and BABCOCK

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th St.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 day. Double, $3.00 to $6.00 day.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Monday, platinum and diamond scarf-pin in Times Square Barber Shop, West 43d St.; liberal reward; no questions asked. H. B. Nelmes, 1,472 Broadway. Tyson & Co.

LOST—Diamond and ruby ring, between 52d St., Lexington Av., and 34th St. and 5th Av., Saturday noon; reward. Mr. Baker, 57 West 34th St. Greeley 38, or Great Neck 63.

LOST—33d to 34th St., between Broadway and Madison Av., one cuff link, sapphire and diamond; reward. Kallman, 30 East 33d St., 8th floor.

LOST—Package containing jewelry, in Best's store; liberal reward, no questions asked. Return to Harry Stevens, Fifth National Bank, 23d St., Lexington Av.

LOST—Platinum oval diamond breastpin, Wednesday morning, in Straus Park or between 106th and 109th Sts. on Broadway; reward $100. Dr. Leon Bewman, 312 W. 100th.

LOST—Platinum watch, surrounded with diamonds, brown ribbon band, belonging to Miss M. G. Plum; reward. Return to Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Overseas Dept.

LOST—In Municipal Building, small gold fraternity pin, inscribed on back "C. W. Seely, 11-6-11, B. U." Reward if returned to owner, 453 West 143d. Audubon 1376.

LOST—A filigree circle of diamonds and sapphires, either at B. Altman & Co. or at Maillard's. Reward at Black, Starr & Frost's.

LOST—At 129th St. Ferry, tan satchel and contents; tag marked Herbert Roth; liberal reward. Roth, 510 Lenox Av.

LOST—Tuesday, on 9th Av. express, naval aviation service pin; reward. F. Ward, 27 Beaver St.

LOST—Tan traveling satchel, in or near Central Park; reward. A. S. Terrill, 26 Liberty St., Room 557. Phone John 2908.

LOST—A black onyx bar pin, set with pearls; valued as heirloom; liberal reward. Bryant 5187.

LOST—Saturday night, Valley Stream, bag containing money, keys, thermos bottle, clothing; reward. Hanover 6280, Ext. 11.

LOST—In subway or Lefferts Av. elevated, diamond bar pin; suitable reward. Phone Richmond Hill 5650.

LOST—Blue fox scarf, at Edgemere Club; reward $100. Room 331.

LOST—Sunday, gold teeth; $10 reward. Return Hotel Calvert, Broadway, 41st.

LOST—Elk's charm 547, monogrammed; reward. 1328 Broadway, Room 556.

LOST—Certificate of naturalization No. 760903. Finder kindly notify J., 163 Times.

$75 REWARD.
No questions asked; return pansy design breastpin, with diamond in centre, lost July 19, vicinity Lincoln Av., Elberon, N. J. A. C. Bennett, 15 William St., New York City. Phone 6696 Broad.

Found.

FOUND—In March, ladies' watches, opal ring, and filigree bar pin. Hudson & Manhattan R. R., 30 Church St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Gray Maltese cat, white breast and paws, answers to name Charlton; reward. Safford, 23 Charlton St.